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— No. 10. —

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

ARTICLE I.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

THE end of the institution, maintenance and administration of Government is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquillity, their natural rights, and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the Government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.

Therefore we, the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia in Africa, acknowledging with devout gratitude the goodness of God in granting to us the blessings of the Christian religion, and political, religious and civil liberty, do, in order to secure these blessings for ourselves and our posterity, and to establish justice, ensure domestic peace, and promote the general welfare, hereby solemnly associate, and constitute ourselves a free, sovereign and independent State, by the name of the Republic of Liberia, and do ordain and establish this Constitution for the government of the same.

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural inherent and inalienable rights—among which are the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

Sec. 2. All power is inherent in the people; all free governments are instituted by their authority and for their benefit, and they have a right to alter and reform the same when their safety and happiness require it.

Sec. 3. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, without obstruction or molestation from others. All persons demeaning themselves peaceably, and not obstructing others in their religious worship, are entitled to the protection of law in the free exercise of their own religion; and no sect of Christians shall have exclusive privileges or preference over any other sect, but all shall be alike tolerated; and no religious test whatever shall be required as a qualification for civil office, or the exercise of any civil right.

Sec. 4. There shall be no slavery within this Republic. Nor shall any citizen of this Republic, or any person resident therein, deal in slaves, either within or without this Republic, directly or indirectly.

Sec. 5. The people have a right at all times, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Government or any public functionaries for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 6. Every person injured shall have remedy therefor by due course of law; justice shall be done without denial or delay; and in all cases not arising under martial law, or upon impeachment, the parties shall have a right to a trial by jury, and to be heard in person or by counsel, or both.

Sec. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime, except in cases of impeachment, cases arising in the army and navy, and petty offences, unless upon presentment by a grand jury; and every person criminally charged shall have a right to be seasonably furnished with a copy of the charge, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have a speedy, public and impartial trial by a jury of the vicinity. He shall not be compelled to furnish or give evidence against himself; and no person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb.

Sec. 8. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, property or privilege, but by the judgment of his Peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 9. No place shall be searched nor person seized, on a criminal charge or suspicion, unless upon warrant lawfully issued, upon probable cause, supported by oath, or solemn affirmation, specially designating the place or person, and the object of the search.

Sec. 10. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor excessive punishments inflicted; nor shall the Legislature make any law impairing the obligation of contracts; nor any law rendering any act punishable, in any manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed.

Sec. 11. All elections shall be by ballot, and every male citizen of 21 years of age, possessing real estate, shall have the right of suffrage.

Sec. 12. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the Legislature: and the military power shall always be held in exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Sec. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 14. The powers of this Government shall be divided into three distinct departments, the legislative, executive and judicial, and no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any of the powers belonging to either of the others. This section is not to be construed to include justices of the peace.

Sec. 15. The liberty of the Press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Republic.

The Press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of Government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 16. No subsidy, charge, impost or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the Legislature.

Sec. 17. Suits may be brought against the Republic in such manner and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

Sec. 18. No person can, in any case, be subjected to the law martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law (except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service), but by the authority of the Legislature.

Sec. 19. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right at such periods, and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life, and fill up vacant places, by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Sec. 20. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great; and the privilege and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this Republic in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the Legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding 12 months.

ARTICLE II.—LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Legislature of Liberia, and consist of two separate branches—a House of Representatives and a Senate, to be styled the Legislature of Liberia; each of which shall have a negative on the other, and the enacting style of their Acts and Laws shall be, "It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled."

Sec. 2. The representatives shall be elected by and for the inhabitants of the several counties of Liberia, and shall be apportioned among the several counties of Liberia, as follows:—The county of Montserrado shall have four representatives, the county of Grand Bassa shall have three, and the county of Sinoe shall have one; and all counties hereafter which shall be admitted in the Republic shall have one representative, and for every 10,000 inhabitants one representative shall be added. No person shall be a representative who has not resided in the county two whole years immediately previous to his election, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county, and does not own real estate of not less value than 150 dollars in the county in which he resides, and who shall not have attained the age of 23 years. The representatives shall be elected biennially, and shall serve two years from the time of their election.

Sec. 3. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of any county by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be filled by a new election.

Sec. 4. The House of Representatives shall elect their own Speaker and other officers; they shall also have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 5. The Senate shall consist of two members from Montserrado county, two from Bassa county, two from Sinoe county, and two from each county which may be hereafter incorporated into this Republic. No person shall be a senator who shall not have resided three whole years immediately previous to his election in the Republic of Liberia, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the county which he represents, and who does not own real estate of not less value than 200 dollars in the county which he represents, and who shall not have attained the age of 25 years. The senator for each county who shall have the highest number of votes shall retain his seat four years, and the one who shall have the next highest number of votes two years, and all who are afterwards elected to fill their seats shall remain in office four years.

Sec. 6. The senate shall try all impeachments; the senators being first sworn, or solemnly affirmed, to try the same impartially, and according to law; and no person shall be convicted but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present. Judgment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office, and disqualification to hold an office in the Republic; but the party may still be tried at law for the same offence.

When either the President or Vice-President is to be tried, the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as conveniently may be after the adoption of this Constitution, and once at least in every ten years afterwards, to cause a true Census to be taken of each town and county of the Republic of Liberia, and a representative shall be allowed every town having a population of 10,000 inhabitants, and for every additional 10,000 in the counties after the first Census one representative shall be added to that county until the number of representatives shall amount to 30; afterwards one representative shall be added for every 30,000.

Sec. 8. Each branch of the Legislature shall be judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. A majority of each shall be necessary to transact business, but

but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. Each House may adopt its own rules of proceeding, enforce order, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

Sec. 9. Neither House shall adjourn for more than two days without the consent of the other; and both Houses shall sit in the same town.

Sec. 10. Every Bill or Resolution which shall have passed both branches of the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be laid before the President for his approval. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it to the Legislature, with his objections. If the Legislature shall afterwards pass the Bill or Resolution by a vote of two-thirds in each branch, it shall become a law. If the President shall neglect to return such Bill or Resolution to the Legislature, with his objection, for five days after the same shall have been so laid before him, the Legislature remaining in session during that time, such neglect shall be equivalent to his signature.

Sec. 11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive from the Republic a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law; and shall be privileged from arrest, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace, while attending at, going to or returning from the session of the Legislature.

ARTICLE III.—EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section 1. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a President, who shall be elected by the people, and shall hold his office for the term of two years. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy. He shall, in the recess of the Legislature, have power to call out the militia, or any portion thereof, into actual service in defence of the Republic. He shall have power to make treaties, provided the Senate concur therein by a vote of two-thirds of the senators present. He shall nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint and commission all ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, secretaries of state, of war, of the navy and of the treasury, attorney-general, all judges of courts, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, justices of the peace, clerks of courts, registers, notaries public, and all other officers of State, civil and military, whose appointment may not be otherwise provided for by the Constitution or by standing laws. And in the recess of the Senate, he may fill any vacancies in those offices, until the next session of the Senate. He shall receive all ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall inform the Legislature, from time to time, of the condition of the Republic, and recommend any public measures for their adoption which he may think expedient. He may, after conviction, remit any public forfeitures and penalties, and grant reprieves and pardons for public offences, except in cases of impeachment. He may require information and advice from any public officer, touching matters pertaining to his office. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature, and may adjourn the two Houses, whenever they cannot agree as to the time of adjournment.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall be elected in the same manner, and for the same term, as that of the President, and whose qualifications shall be the same; he shall be President of the Senate, and give the casting vote when the House is equally divided on any subject. And in case of the removal of the President from office, or his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Legislature may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State shall keep the record of the State, and all the records and papers of the legislative body, and all other public records and documents, not belonging to any other department, and shall lay the same, when required, before the President or Legislature. He shall attend upon them when required, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined by law.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury or other persons who may by law be charged with the custody of the public monies, shall, before he receive such monies, give bonds to the State, with sufficient sureties, to the acceptance of the Legislature, for the faithful discharge of his trust. He shall exhibit a true account of such monies when required by the President or Legislature; and no monies shall be drawn from the Treasury but by warrant from the President, in consequence of appropriation made by law.

Sec. 5. All ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, the Secretary of State, of War, of the Treasury and of the Navy, the Attorney-general and Postmaster-general, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the President. All justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, marshals, clerks of courts, registers and notaries public, shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of their respective commissions; but may be removed from office within that time by the President, at his pleasure; and all other officers whose term of office may not be otherwise limited by law, shall hold their office during the pleasure of the President.

Sec. 6. Every civil officer may be removed from office by impeachment, for official misconduct. Every such officer may also be removed by the President, upon the address of both branches of the Legislature, stating the particular reasons for his removal.

Sec. 7. No person shall be eligible to the office of President who has not been a citizen of this Republic for at least five years, and shall not have attained the age of 35 years; and who shall not be possessed of unincumbered real estate of not less value than 600 dollars.

Sec. 8. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. And before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“ I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the Republic of Liberia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and enforce the laws of the Republic of Liberia.”

ARTICLE IV.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power of this Republic shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such subordinate courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The judges of the Supreme Courts, and all other judges of courts, shall hold their office during good behaviour; but may be removed by the President on the address of two-thirds of both Houses for that purpose, or by impeachment and conviction thereon. The judges shall have salaries established by law, which may be increased, but not diminished, during their continuance in office. They shall not receive any other perquisite or emoluments whatever from parties or others on account of any duty required of them.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls, and those to which the Republic shall be a party. In all other cases the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Legislature shall from time to time make.

ARTICLE V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. All laws now in force in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and not repugnant to this Constitution, shall be in force as the laws of the Republic of Liberia, until they shall be repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. All judges, magistrates and other officers now concerned in the administration of justice in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and all other existing civil and military officers therein, shall continue to hold and discharge their respective offices in the name and by the authority of the Republic, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, pursuant to this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All towns and municipal corporations within this Republic, constituted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Liberia, shall retain their existing organizations and privileges, and the respective officers thereof shall remain in office, and act under the authority of this Republic, in the same manner and with the like powers as they now possess under the laws of said Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. The first election of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives shall be held on the first Tuesday in October in the year of our Lord 1847, in the same manner as elections of members of the Council are chosen in the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the votes shall be certified and returned to the Colonial Secretary, and the result of the election shall be ascertained, posted and notified by him as it is now by law provided in case of such members of Council.

Sec. 5. All other elections of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May, in every two years, to be held and regulated in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe. The returns of votes shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall open the same; and forthwith issue notice of the election to the persons apparently so elected Senators and Representatives; and all such returns shall be by him laid before the Legislature at its next ensuing session, together with a list of the names of the persons who appear by such returns to have been duly elected Senators and Representatives; and the persons appearing by said returns to be duly elected shall proceed to organize themselves accordingly as the Senate and House of Representatives. The votes for President shall be sorted, counted and declared by the House of Representatives; and if no person shall appear to have a majority of such votes, the Senators and Representatives present shall, in Convention, by joint ballot, elect from among the persons having the three highest numbers of votes a person to act as President for the ensuing term.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall assemble once at least in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless a different day shall be appointed by law.

Sec. 7. Every legislator and other officer appointed under this Constitution shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe a solemn oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Republic, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of such office. The presiding officer of the Senate shall administer such oath or affirmation to the President, in convention of both Houses, and the President shall administer the same to the Vice-President, to the Senators, and to the Representatives in like manner. If the President is unable to attend, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may administer the oath or affirmation to him at any place, and also to the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in Convention. Other officers may take such oath or affirmation before the President, Chief Justice, or any other person who may be designated by law.

Sec. 8. All elections of public officers shall be made by a majority of the votes, except in cases otherwise regulated by the Constitution or by law.

Sec. 9. Offices created by this Constitution which the present circumstances of the Republic do not require that they shall be filled, shall not be filled until the Legislature shall deem it necessary.

Sec. 10. The property of which a woman may be possessed at the time of her marriage, and also that of which she may afterwards become possessed, otherwise than by her husband, shall not be held responsible for his debts, whether contracted before or after marriage.

Nor shall the property thus intended to be secured to the woman be alienated otherwise than by her free and voluntary consent, and such alienation may be made by her, either by sale, devise or otherwise.

Sec. 11. In all cases in which estates are insolvent, the widow shall be entitled to one-third of the real estate during her natural life, and to one-third of the personal estate which she shall hold in her own right, subject to alienation by her, by devise or otherwise.

Sec. 12. No person shall be entitled to hold real estate in this Republic unless he be a citizen of the same. Nevertheless, this Article shall not be construed to apply to colonization, missionary, educational or other benevolent institutions, so long as the property or estate is applied to its legitimate purposes.

Sec. 13. The great object of forming these colonies being to provide a home for the dispersed and oppressed children of Africa, and to regenerate and enlighten this benighted continent, none but persons of colour shall be admitted to citizenship in this Republic.

Sec. 14. The purchase of any land by any citizen or citizens from the aborigines of this country, for his or their own use, or for the benefit of others, as estate or estates in fee-simple, shall be considered null and void to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 15. The improvement of the native tribes, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry, being a cherished object of this Government, it shall be the duty of the President to appoint in each county some discreet person, whose duty it shall be to make regular and periodical tours through the country, for the purpose of calling the attention of the natives to these wholesome branches of industry, and of instructing them in the same; and the Legislature shall, as soon as can conveniently be done, make provision for these purposes by the appropriation of money.

Sec. 16. The existing regulations of the American Colonization Society in the Commonwealth, relative to emigrants, shall remain the same in the Republic, until regulated by compact between the Society and the Republic: nevertheless, the Legislature shall make no law prohibiting emigration; and it shall be among the first duties of the Legislature to take measures to arrange the future relations between the American Colonization Society and this Republic.

Sec. 17. This Constitution may be altered whenever two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature shall deem it necessary. In which case the alterations or amendments shall first be considered and approved by the Legislature, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each branch, and afterwards by them submitted to the people, and adopted by two-thirds of all the electors at the next biennial meeting for the election of Senators and Representatives.

Done in Convention at Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this 26th day of July in the year of our Lord 1847, and of the Republic the first. In witness whereof we have hereto set our names.

S. Benedict, President,
J. N. Lewis,
H. Teage,
Beverly R. Wilson,
Elijah Johnson,
J. B. Gripon, } Montserrado County.

John Day,
A. W. Gardner,
Amos Herring,
Ephraim Tiller, } Grand Bassa County.

R. E. Murray, County of Sinoe.

J. W. Prout, Secretary of Convention.

— No. 11. —

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE
 REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

THE regulations which are hereafter to subsist between this Society and the Republic of Liberia have been settled in a satisfactory manner. At the meeting in January last, the Legislature of Liberia appointed Commissioners duly authorized to act on this subject. They arrived in New York in July, and on the 12th of August a deputation from the Executive Committee met them there by appointment, and continued their deliberations until the

18th, when the Board of Directors met, received the Report of the Committee, and heard the Commissioners in person; and after three days' deliberation, Articles of Agreement were unanimously adopted.

These Articles are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume that they will receive the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian. They are as follows:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT between the REPUBLIC of *Liberia* and the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the City of *New York*, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of *Liberia* within the space of Twelve Months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic.

ARTICLE I.

THE Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic, subject to the following provisions; viz.

1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.
2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands, after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale, not below a price to be fixed by law.
3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value, or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.
4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.
5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.
6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.
7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.
8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.
9. The Society shall retain possession of 100 acres of land around the United States building for re-captured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.
10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store, and lot, and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and, if requested, the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property, and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and, in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

ARTICLE II.

The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

ARTICLE III.

The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions and furniture for the support and use of emigrants free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants shall be free from lighthouse and anchorage duties.

ARTICLE IV.

Re-captured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

ARTICLE V.

The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government-house, furniture and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE VI.

These Articles may be altered at any time by the mutual Agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

ARTICLE VII.

It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing Articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself, to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee-simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the said Republic, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate.

<i>Beverly R. Wilson,</i>	(L. S.)	} Commissioners.
<i>James S. Payne,</i>	(L. S.)	
<i>John Maclean,</i>	(L. S.)	Chairman of Board of Directors.
<i>Joseph Tracy,</i>	(L. S.)	Secretary of the Board.
<i>W. M' Lain,</i>	(L. S.)	Sec. Am. Col. Soc.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,
M. St. Clair Clarke.
Elliott Cresson.
John N. M'Leod.
Paul T. Jones.
John B. Pinney.

— No. 12. —

TREATY-MAKING WITH THE NATIVES.

(No. 1.)

AGREEMENT with the KING and CHIEFS of the *Sinou* Country.

THE following is a copy of an agreement entered into between the Colonial authorities and the King and Chiefs of the *Sinou* country; viz.:

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL, That the Colonial authorities of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and the King and Chiefs of the *Sinou* country, having met in Grand Council this 24th day of February 1845, to settle all difficulties existing between the American settlers at Greenville and the *Sinou* tribe, have adjusted all misunderstandings, and agreed to the following terms:—

1st. The *Sinou* people agree to pay to Stephen Young as a compensation for certain articles stolen from said Young by one Pine, a *Sinou* man, the following: two bullocks, ten kroos palm-oil, and one goat.

2d. The *Sinou* people cede to the American Colonization Society their entire territory, and incorporate themselves with the American colonists, forming an integral part of the Government, and subject to the laws of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

3d. All difficulties arising between colonists and natives shall be adjudicated and settled by the authorities at Greenville, subject to an appeal to the Governor of the Commonwealth.

4th. In consideration of the grant of territory to the American Colonization Society, or to the Commonwealth of Liberia, the Colonial authorities promise to protect the *Sinou* people from the aggressions of the other tribes, as far as can be done consistently with the peaceable policy of the Government of Liberia.

5th. It is agreed that the Government will employ and encourage *Sinou* people as labourers, when it can be done on as favourable terms as other natives are willing to be employed at.

6th. It is further agreed and understood, that for the considerations mentioned in the 4th section of this instrument, the *Sinou* Chiefs or people are permitted to trade with natives of other tribes, with colonists or foreigners, without being required, as are the American colonists, to obtain from the Government a license to prosecute such trade. It is understood, however, that all goods or merchandize landed from foreign vessels, to natives within

within the Sinou territory, shall pay the lawful duty at present of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and shall be landed under the inspection of the Collector of Customs, or his deputy.

Done at Greenville, Sinou, this 24th day of February 1845.

(signed) *J. J. Roberts.*
Geo. Sands.
Soldier King.
Peter Kimo.
King Williams.
Davis & Ninney.

(No. 2.)

PROCLAMATION of Governor RUSSWURM.

WHEREAS the native Kings, George of Bassa, George Macauley of Grand Tabou, Crah of Tabou River, the true and lawful Kings of the Tabou country, and headmen: Whereas King Nimlee and Governor Yellow Will of Bassa, the true and lawful King and Governor of the Bassa country, and headmen: Whereas Kings Darbo and Tom, of Grand Berriby, the true and lawful Kings of the Grand Berriby country, and headmen: Whereas King George of Tabou, the true and lawful King of the Tabou country, and headmen, have, by formal deeds of cession to the Maryland State Colonization Society, executed at Bassa, on the 23d and 24th days of February, A. D. 1846, annexed themselves, subjects and territories to this Commonwealth, and became a part thereof: It is hereby enjoined on all the citizens of this colony to honour the Kings and headmen of the aforesaid countries, with all due respect, as the true and lawful rulers thereof; to receive the subjects of said Kings as citizens of our common country, and not as strangers; and further, it is enjoined on all magistrates and civil officers to have justice fairly meted out to them in all palavers; and that they have free passage through our common country without hindrance.

Given under hand and seal at Government House, Harper, Cape Palmas, this 3d day of March, A. D. 1846.

(signed) *John D. Russwurm,*
Governor.

(No. 3.)

EXTRACT from Governor ROBERTS' Message.

SINCE the last annual meeting of this Legislature, another important acquisition of territory has been made. In February last, the natives occupying the lands lying between Blue Barra and Grand Cess, the territory of Settra Kroo, comprising about six miles of sea-coast excepted, ceded to this Government, including the rights of sovereignty, their entire territories; also two tribes further south, occupying the territory known as Tassoo and Baffoo Bay; reserving for their members only what is sufficient to maintain them in an agricultural way. A few days ago, General Lewis, commissioned on the part of this Government, succeeded in purchasing about 15 miles of sea-coast, comprising portions of the territories of Manna, Carroo and Timboo.

It is understood, in each case, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection; that we will establish trading factories among them, furnishing them necessaries at moderate prices, in exchange for their commodities, and protect them against the incursions of their marauding neighbours.

—No. 13.—

DEEDS OF TERRITORY.

(No. 1.)

DEED for the *New Sesters* Territory, purchased November 1847.

THIS Indenture, made this 19th day of November in the year of our Lord 1847, between Prince Williams and John Freeman, King and Chiefs of New Sesters, of the one part; and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part:

Witnesseth, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of 2,000 dollars to us in hand paid by Stephen A. Benson, Commissioner, on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of New Sesters, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows:—Commencing on the west by a part

a part of the north-west bank of the "Po River," commencing at its junction with the ocean, and extending a few miles up along the north-west bank of said river; on the south-west by the Atlantic Ocean; and commencing at the angle formed by the aforesaid boundaries, and running in a line along the sea-coast, in a south-easterly direction, about 10 miles, more or less, to the boundary line which separates the said New Sesters territory from Trade Town; from thence along the said boundary line between New Sesters and Trade Town, in a north-easterly direction, back into the interior as far as said New Sesters territory extends, about 40 miles; from thence running in a north-westerly direction about 18 miles; from thence running in about a southerly direction down to the north-west bank of the "Po River," and forming a junction with the north-east extent of the western boundary of said territory, known as the entire New Sesters country.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of New Sesters. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbours, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, watercourses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, of the New Sesters territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee-simple; and that we, the said Prince Williams and John Freeman, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will for ever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above-named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, have hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

his
Prince × Williams.
mark.

his
John × Freeman. ✓
mark.

Stephen A. Benson, Commissioner.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Samuel S. Hening.
A. P. Davis.

(A true copy.)

J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec.

(No. 2.)

DEED for the entire River Sesters Territory, 14 March 1848.

This Indenture, made this 14th day of March in the year of our Lord 1848, between Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of River Sesters, of the one part; and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part:

Witnesseth, That we, the aforesaid King and Chief, for and in consideration of the sum of 450 dollars to us in hand paid by John H. Chavers and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of "River Sesters," on the west coast of Africa, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at the "Bar" of said territory, out of which a large river empties itself, called the "River Sesters," "River," which leads into the interior some considerable distance, forming the northern boundary of said territory; thence running along the line of the sea-coast in a south-easterly direction about six miles, to a river called "Parne," which forms the northern boundary line of "Poor River;" thence running into the interior about 40 miles; thence leading around at a right angle and running in the direction of the river, "River Sesters," until it strikes said river; thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement.

Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of "River Sesters." To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbours, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, watercourses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, of the territory aforesaid, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee-simple; and that we, the said Ben Grouse and Grand Bob, King and Chief of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will for ever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above-named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chief aforesaid, have hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

his
Ben × Grouse, King.
mark.

his
Grand × Bob, Chief.
mark.

J. H. Chavers, }
W. J. Roberts, } Commissioners.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
C. M. Warring.
Henry Chase.

(A true copy.)
D. B. Warner, Secretary of State.

(No. 3.)

PURCHASE DEED of Poor or Pooah River, made 4 February 1847.

THIS Indenture, made this 4th day of February in the year of our Lord 1847, between King Softly Wy, King Kyboy, King's Mate Weah, T. West, J. Gray and Fan Taylor, King and Chiefs of Poor or Pooah River territory, of the one part; and J. J. Roberts, Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia, and Agent for the American Colonization Society, of the other part: Witnesseth, That we, the aforesaid King and Chiefs, for and in consideration of the sum of 321 dollars to us in hand paid by James Brown and William J. Roberts, Commissioners on the part of J. J. Roberts, aforesaid, the receipt whereof we do hereby individually acknowledge, have bargained, granted, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do bargain, grant, sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm, unto the said J. J. Roberts, in trust for the American Colonization Society, all that tract of country known as the territory of Poor or Pooah River, on the West Coast of Africa, and bounded as follows:—Commencing at a small river, called Parne, the southern boundary line of the River Cess territory, and running thence along the line of the sea-coast in a south-easterly direction about four miles to Poor River; thence into the interior about 35 miles; thence leading around at a right angle, and running in the direction of River Cess until it strikes Parne River, the south-east boundary line of that territory; thence along said boundary line to the sea or place of commencement. Said description of above boundary is intended to include all the territory known by the name of Poor or Pooah River. To have and to hold all the territory aforesaid, together with the harbours, islands, lakes, woods, ways, water, watercourses, mines, minerals and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, unto the said J. J. Roberts and his successors in office, in trust for the American Colonization Society. And we, the said King Softly Wy, King Kyboy, King's Mate Weah, T. West, J. Gray and Fan Taylor, of the Poor or Pooah River territory, do covenant to and with the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, that at and until the ensealing hereof, we had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid territory in fee-simple; and that we, the said King Softly Wy, King Kyboy, King's Mate Weah, T. West, J. Gray and Fan Taylor, King and Chiefs of the country aforesaid, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, will for ever warrant and defend the said J. J. Roberts, Governor and Agent as aforesaid, and his successors in office, against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above-named territory.

In witness whereof, we, the King and Chiefs aforesaid, have hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year first above written.

his
King × Softly Wy.
mark.

his
King × Kyboy.
mark.

his
King's × Mate Weah.
mark.

his
Tom × West.
mark.

his
John × Gray,
mark.

his
Fan × Taylor,
mark.

one of the Chiefs.

one of the Chiefs.

James Brown, }
W. J. Roberts, } Commissioners.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
Jas. E. Brown.
P. P. Sandford.
J. L. Brown.
Henry Chase.

(A true copy.)
J. N. Lewis, Col. Sec.

— No. 14. —

SPECIMENS OF LIBERIA LEGISLATION.

AN ACT regulating COMMERCE and REVENUE.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. IT is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled, That the owners of all decked vessels, and boats without decks, over the burthen of five tons, belonging to this Republic, and used for coasting, shall not sail the same outside of the rivers without first providing them with a flag of this Republic and a sailing license or register, from under the hand of the Collector of Customs of the port from which she may hail, under the penalty of one dollar a ton for every ton such boat may measure, for every such unlawful trip or trips; and all such vessels so sailing from any port within this Republic, and trading coastwise, shall pay a tax of 50 cents per ton per annum, which tax shall be paid by the master or owner before the above-named license shall be granted.

Sec. 2. It is further enacted, That all vessels hailing from ports, and sailing under the flag of this Republic, are hereby prohibited from any and every species of intercourse with slavers, at sea and elsewhere, and are forbidden to trade or hold any negotiation with them, under a penalty of 100 dollars, and forfeiture of all the articles, or value of them, so traded for; and no such vessel as above mentioned shall purchase at sea, from any vessel, any goods, wares or merchandize, and land them at any port, or any factory they may be licensed to keep within the limits of this Republic, without accounting to the nearest port officer for the amount of duties chargeable on said purchases, and paying the lawful tariff duties imposed on the articles, under the penalty hereafter affixed to smuggling in this Republic.

Sec. 3. It is further enacted, That no citizen of this Republic shall be permitted to act as agent for any person or persons engaged in the Slave Trade, under a penalty of being six months bound to hard labour in irons. And further, that no person resident within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall enter into the employ or service of any slave dealer, or any person in the remotest degree connected with him or them, under the penalty of indictment and fine of 50 dollars; and any person belonging to this Republic, being found on board any slave-boat or vessel, or in the neighbourhood of any slave-dealing establishment, shall be deemed accessory to their crime, and suffer the penalty as above. But should any citizen so implicated show that he or she was, by accident or distress, thrown into that situation, being satisfied of such fact, the President may admit the plea in pardon or extenuation; but should he or she fail to make good such representation, he or she shall suffer the penalty last above named.

Sec. 4. It is further enacted, That the masters or owners of any boat or vessel sailing under the flag of this Republic, and registered in the same, shall, within 24 hours after the arrival of such boat or vessel in any of the ports of entry, deposit in the Custom-house a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, on oath or affirmation, before the Collector or his deputy, to the correctness thereof.

Sec. 5. It is further enacted, That each commission merchant shall pay a tax of 15 dollars per annum, and each retailer shall pay a tax of 12 dollars per annum. It shall be unlawful for any citizen, or any other person within this Republic, to sell or barter any goods, merchandize or vendible property, or transact business for any foreign importer, merchant, master, or supercargo or owner, on commission, without first having obtained a commission merchant's license; nor shall any licensed commissioned merchant, as such, either by himself or another, deal, transact or barter other than in the legal wholesale way.

Sec. 6. It is further enacted, That any person wishing to carry on the business of auctioneer shall pay a tax of 16 dollars per annum.

Sec. 7. It is further enacted, That no person shall sell ardent spirits, wines (claret excepted), and cordials, without first having obtained a special license, for which shall be paid a tax of 50 dollars per annum. And further, that the penalty for selling spirits, wines (claret excepted), and cordials, without license in this Republic, shall be 100 dollars, to be recovered by action of misdemeanor in any court of this Republic having competent jurisdiction; one-fourth to go to the informer, and the other three-fourths to the use of the Republic.

Sec. 8. It is further enacted, That the method for obtaining all license for which payment is made to the Republic shall be by presenting to the monthly court, during its session, the receipt of the Treasurer for the amount required as heretofore specified, whereupon the court shall order the Clerk to grant the license applied and paid for. All licenses shall be granted for one year, to expire on the 31st day of January in each year. And provided further, that any person or persons may obtain license to trade in one or as many places as he or they choose, in one township, but for each and every such place license must be had. And provided further, should any person or persons apply for license after the commencement of the fiscal year, such person or persons shall pay a just ratio of the unexpired term of the year. The Clerk of the court shall record all licenses issued by him, and shall receive, as his fee for each license, the sum of 50 cents, to be paid by the person or persons obtaining license.

Sec. 9. It is further enacted, That no person or persons whatever within this Republic shall

shall trade or traffic, by buying or selling merchandize for gain, in any way or manner, without first complying with the 5th section under this Article, under a penalty of 50 dollars for the first offence; and for the second, double the amount, to be recovered as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. It is further enacted, That any person or persons found trading or transacting business, within the limits of this Republic, with the natives or others, in goods, wares or merchandize, on which the regular duties have not been paid, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay to the amount of the goods, wares or merchandize so bartered or traded contrary to law.

Sec. 11. It is further enacted, That in all cases where a sheriff or other person, charged with the collection of money due to the Republic, shall fail through neglect to accomplish the same, execution shall be issued against him or them, and his or their securities immediately; and all officers neglecting or refusing to pay over monies collected on account of the Republic shall be subject to a summary process for the recovery of double the amount claimed at their hands, to be levied on any goods or chattels belonging to them.

Sec. 12. It is further enacted, That nothing in the preceding sections shall prevent any labourer or mechanic from being permitted to exchange the products of his labour, or any farmer the products of his farm, for articles necessary for the consumption of his family, and also for camwood, ivory, or other produce; provided always such exchanges shall be made at the house of the colonist so making them, or with the merchant at his store.

Sec. 13. It is further enacted, That on all ardent spirits, wines (claret excepted) and cordials, landed in any part of this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of 25 cents on each gallon; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained on the spot, and the amount of duties thereon be paid before it goes out of the hands of the collector.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. That the lawful commerce of all nations shall be on equal footing in this Republic, and shall be entitled to the same privileges and protection, and be subject to the same regulations; nevertheless, the same or any part thereof may be at any time abrogated or modified by treaty or commercial arrangement.

Sec. 2. It is further enacted, should any master, supercargo or other person in command of any foreign merchant vessel, refuse to pay the established dues authorized to be collected from said vessel, or otherwise resist the laws of the Republic, it shall be in the power of the collector to prohibit the citizens of this Republic, and all other persons residing within its territorial limits, from all and every species of intercourse with said vessel, under a penalty of 50 dollars for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. It is further enacted, That the captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel anchoring in the ports of this Republic, shall, within 24 hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the custom-house, by exhibiting to the collector a correct list or manifest of the cargo on board, to be certified by said captain, supercargo or commander by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: "You, ———, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that the manifest of cargo exhibited by you is a just and true account of the goods on board of your ——— called ———, according to the best of your knowledge and belief." And all articles which may be landed and not specified in the manifest, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation: said manifest shall be filed in the office of the collector, to be exhibited in evidence against said vessel, should it afterwards appear that there are goods landed not specified therein. Until such entry has been made and verified as above, it shall not be lawful for said vessel to commence to unlade any part of her cargo under a penalty of the seizure of said goods so landed, and a fine of 20 dollars.

Sec. 4. It is further enacted, That every supercargo or commander of foreign vessels shall, before he commences to unlade or land any part of his cargo, give security to the collector, either by the deposit of funds in his hands, or by bond with good securities, to insure the revenue against loss by fraud, or attempt to resist or violate the laws established to regulate commerce. Every captain, supercargo or commander of any foreign merchant vessel having transacted commercial business in the ports of the Republic, shall give at the custom-house at least twelve hours' notice of his intention to depart. He shall render a just account of all goods and merchandize landed from his vessel, and shall verify the same by the following oath, to be administered by the collector: "You do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that the list or account now presented to the custom-house is a just account of the merchandize or other goods landed by you at this port, according to the best of your knowledge and belief. So help you God." The collector shall thereupon immediately assess the duties, adding thereto all other dues and charges established by law; and when he shall have received the amount, he shall return to the said commander or supercargo his bond or other deposit for security, and grant said vessel a clearance. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo or commander to render into the custom-house, upon clearing his vessel, a just account of the amount of specie and African produce, stating the kinds of produce and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of all persons who are about to take passage in his vessel: all of which statements shall be regularly entered by the collector in a book provided and adapted for the purpose, to be called "Export-book." It shall be the duty of the collector to enter all goods and merchandize brought into the Republic in a book adapted for the purpose, to be called "Import-book."

Sec. 5. It is further enacted, That in all cases the person or persons applying for permit to land merchandise shall be held for the amount of duties on goods landed under said permit. In cases of direct consignments from abroad to citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within this Republic, the duties shall be assessed on the original cost, with an additional charge to the regular imports or customs of two per centum on the amount of importation, to be called "Extra duty;" such extra duty shall be clearly distinguished and kept distinct by the collector in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such manner as may be directed by the secretary. The citizens of this Republic, or other persons residing within the same, who may receive direct consignments from abroad, shall, on presenting their invoice or invoices, on which duties are to be assessed, make oath that such invoice or invoices presented exhibited the prime cost of all goods therein named, and the duties shall be assessed on the amount of each invoice or invoices. The method of securing duties on direct importations shall be the same as is directed in the case of transient traders, or vessels in the fourth section, excepting, nevertheless, that when the duties shall amount to 100 dollars, 30 days shall be allowed for the payment of the same; when to 200 dollars, 60 days shall be allowed; and when over 200 dollars, 90 days shall be allowed; the collector retaining the bond or other deposit for the faithful payment of the same. The actual sales by all transient traders or vessels shall be the base of the assessment of the duties to be paid by them.

Sec. 6. It is further enacted, That foreign merchant vessels shall be compelled to pay light duty at ports of the Republic only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

Sec. 7. It is further enacted, That the regular impost or custom on goods brought into this Republic shall be six per centum, subjected, however, to such exceptions as are provided in the following sections.

Sec. 8. It is further enacted, That the duty on soap shall be one cent a pound; on all flannel and woollen cloths, costing more than two dollars a yard, 12 per centum; on all woollen and cotton clothing, 12 per centum; on all silks, 12 per centum; on all linen and cotton, costing over 50 cents a yard, 12 per centum; boots and shoes, 10 per centum; hats and bonnets, costing over two dollars each, 10 per centum; coffee, one cent a pound; books, free; horticultural and agricultural seed and specimens, free; molasses, 12 per centum.

Sec. 9. It is further enacted, That no goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the collector, for which he shall receive 25 cents, under a penalty of 20 dollars, and forfeiture of goods so landed in each and every case.

Sec. 10. It is further enacted, That no vessel engaged in the slave trade, or having connexion with the slave trade, shall be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic; and no foreigner residing within the jurisdiction of this Republic shall be allowed to have any connexion with the Slave Trade, or to act as agent for any slaver, under the penalty of being fined, on conviction thereof, in the sum of 100 dollars for the first offence, and for the second offence imprisonment in the common gaol for a period of not less than three months nor longer than 18 months.

Sec. 11. It is further enacted, That no foreign transient trading vessel shall be allowed to trade within the limits of this Republic, except at the regular ports of entry, nor shall any trade be made in the harbours of the Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor foreigners and citizens, if said goods are to be landed in this Republic.

Sec. 12. It is further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hours of six o'clock in the morning, nor after six o'clock *post meridiem*.

Sec. 13. It is further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to see that the revenue laws are faithfully and promptly executed. He shall superintend the collection of the revenue arising from impost, under the direction of the President of the Republic. He shall issue all orders necessary to be given to the officers who may be engaged in collecting the revenue: he may, from time to time, require all collectors to render in their accounts, and demand from them and all other persons engaged in the revenue service, all such information touching the revenue as may be deemed desirable for the department to have, and may from time to time make any arrangements compatible with the spirit of this Act.

Sec. 14. It is further enacted, That the court having original jurisdiction in Admiralty shall have power to try all violations of this Act, except those mentioned in the fifth, sixth and tenth sections of the first Article; and in the second, fourth and fifth sections of the second Article; and the monthly court shall have original jurisdiction in the violation of these sections.

Sec. 15. It is further enacted, That all sums of money which become due to the Republic under this Act, or by any other means, shall be paid in silver or gold coin at the established value of such coin in the Republic, or in such notes or bills of credit as may be issued under the authority and on the responsibility of the Republic, and all payments by the Government shall be made in the same medium.

Approved, 28 January 1848.

—No. 15.—

BOUNDARY OF LIBERIA.

DESCRIPTION of the BOUNDARIES of the REPUBLIC of *Liberia*.

WHEREAS it is of the utmost importance to the peace, harmony, friendly intercourse and amicable relation of nations, that the rights of each should be clearly ascertained and defined: And whereas serious inconveniences may arise from the extension of jurisdiction over territory over which a rightful claim has not been asserted and recognized: And whereas a common interest demands that all needless and unreasonable impediments be removed from the free operations of a lawful commerce: And whereas it is among the attributes of sovereignty and independence to prescribe regulations for the government of the conduct of all persons coming within its territorial jurisdiction: And whereas the people of the Republic of Liberia have at different times, for good and adequate pecuniary considerations, purchased from the native proprietors of the soil the line of coast from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Cesters on the south-east; a few inconsiderable intermediate points only excepted, and of these some are secured by pre-emptive treaties: And whereas said native proprietors have not only ceded to this Republic their property in the soil originally owned by them, but yielded up to this Republic all and every species of political ascendancy and sovereignty over the same: Therefore, in order to accomplish the laudable purpose stated above, as well as being moved thereto by other good and sufficient reasons, We, the Representatives of the people of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled, in virtue of the purchases and treaties made as above stated, do hereby declare the following to be the territorial boundary of this Republic; to wit:

A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount River, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory; thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern angle of the purchase of Junk territory; thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's River; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in $4^{\circ} 41'$ north latitude, and $8^{\circ} 8'$ west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of 45 miles; thence along the sea-coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbours, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is determined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

Approved, 1 February 1848.

APPENDIX I.

(No. 4.)

Acting Consul WESTWOOD to Viscount PALMERSTON.

British Consulate, Rio de Janeiro,
28 February 1849.

My Lord,

IN obedience to the instructions dated March 8th, 1843, I have the honour to make the following Report on the state of the Slave Trade within the district of this Consulate during the year 1848.

From the Custom-House Returns, it appears that the departures from this harbour to Africa, and arrivals here from the African coast, during the past year, were as follows; viz.,

DEPARTURES.						
Under American Flag	-	-	-	-	-	23
„ Brazilian	„	-	-	-	-	11
„ Portuguese	„	-	-	-	-	8
„ French	„	-	-	-	-	7
						49
ARRIVALS.						
Under American Flag	-	-	-	-	-	16
„ Brazilian	„	-	-	-	-	2
„ Portuguese	„	-	-	-	-	6
„ French	„	-	-	-	-	4
						28
						TOTAL - - - 77

On comparing the above lists with similar Returns for 1847, there appears an increase in the departures of nine vessels, and of one in the arrivals; but, as I had the honour to state to your Lordship in my last year's Report, such returns do not furnish any criterion of the extent of the Slave Trade between this province and Africa, as, in addition to the foregoing, many vessels leave this under false clearances, and others sail from the different neighbouring out-ports; and, in the same manner, vessels that have landed slaves along the coast report themselves on arrival here as coasters, and often bring partial cargoes of Brazilian produce from the places where they have disembarked their cargoes of human beings.

As in former years, the slave dealers have derived, during 1848, the greatest assistance and protection for their criminal purposes from the use of the American flag; but I am happy to add, that these lawless and unprincipled traders are at present deprived of this valuable protection by a late determination of the American Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station, who has caused three vessels, illegally using the flag of the United States, and which were destined for African voyages, to be seized on their leaving this harbour. This proceeding has caused considerable alarm and embarrassment to the slave dealers, and, should it be continued, will be a severe blow to all slave-trading interests. Since the American authorities adopted this course, I have not heard of the fictitious sale or charter of any American vessel; and the voyage of a brig called the "Flora," that had been purchased by a well-known slave-dealer, and destined for an African voyage, was abandoned, and her cargo transhipped to a French vessel, the particulars of which are set forth in two despatches which I addressed to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, copies of which are enclosed.

To prove how entirely subservient the flag of the United States has been to all slave-trading purposes, I have the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, a list of American vessels, with a memorandum of their cargoes, that sailed from this port for Africa during the last year, and which were directly or indirectly connected with the Slave Trade; a mere reference to the cargoes conveyed to the African coast in these vessels, and to the ultimate employment of most of the vessels themselves, will sufficiently expose the prostitution of the American flag to the criminal traffic of slave-dealers, and it is consequently the more sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the United States will approve the steps lately taken by its authorities in this place, and cause the same system to be continued, not only at this port, but also along the whole coast of Brazil, and thereby put a stop to the hitherto unrestricted criminal proceedings of a few unprincipled citizens, by whose acts its flag has been polluted.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

The number of slaves introduced into this province during last year, although very considerable, and quite adequate to the demand, was perhaps not so great as in 1847; and I beg leave to transmit, enclosed, a Return, made up from the best information I have been able to collect, of the vessels that have landed their living cargoes at this harbour, and at the adjacent bays and out-ports.

This Return is necessarily very incomplete, as your Lordship must be well aware, from former Reports, that it is impossible to obtain any exact and detailed information on this head, and many cargoes of slaves have been landed, of which I have obtained no certain data; but, from the estimates I have made, I consider that the total number of slaves landed within this district, from January to December, was upwards of 35,000.

The most remarkable event that took place during the past year connected with the history of the Slave Trade, was the appearance of an anti-slave party among the Brazilians.

Soon after the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, several members brought the question before the House, and spoke strongly against the traffic, pointing out, not only the evils inflicted on the country by the continued importation of African negroes, but also the horrors connected with this barbarous and inhuman trade, and its baneful effects upon the morality of the Brazilian population; and so much weight did these discussions appear to carry with them, that it was generally supposed that some measure for embarrassing or preventing the trade would have been adopted by both Legislative Assemblies; but, unfortunately, the Chambers closed without any law for so desirable an object having been passed.

About the same period two anti-slavery papers were started, called the "Contemporaneo," and "Monarchista;" the first was principally written by a lawyer (now in the Foreign Office), and supported by the Viscount Barbacena (then President of the province), and by other influential Brazilians; but its publication was ultimately stopped by the Government, no doubt influenced by the wealth and power of the slave party. Besides using his best exertions for the support of the "Contemporaneo," Viscount Barbacena was very active in his official capacity as chief authority of the province, and caused different seizures of newly-imported Africans to be made.

The "Monarchista" still continues to be published, notwithstanding several efforts have been made to buy it up; and, from the well known anti-slavery principles of its chief supporters, I feel convinced that it will not relinquish the cause it has taken up.

o. 5.

The enclosure, No. 5, is a statement of the quantity and value of the staple productions of slave labour exported during last year; by which your Lordship will perceive, that the increase in the growth of coffee still continues, and that the production of sugar gradually decreases.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jno. J. C. Westwood*, Acting Consul.

Enclosure 1.

Acting Consul WESTWOOD to JAMES HUDSON, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

British Consulate, Rio de Janeiro,
20 December 1849.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to make different verbal communications respecting the sale and preparing in this port for an African voyage of the American brig "Flora," and I now beg leave to report, that that vessel is nearly ready for sea, and to enclose, for your information, a memorandum of the cargo that has been shipped on board her.

I understand that the "Flora" is to be cleared through the Custom-House for Monte Video; but a mere reference to the manifest will immediately prove that the merchandise therein mentioned is in no way adapted for the River Plate, but a well-assorted cargo for the African coast.

By the "Lei de Orcamento," which came into operation a short time since, the export duty to Africa was raised to 15 per cent., and it is to avoid this duty that the "Flora" proceeds, in the first place, to the River Plate, from whence it is intended to continue the voyage to Africa.

It is well known that the "Flora" is now the property of Manoel Pinto da Fonseca, although still wearing American colours.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jno. J. C. Westwood*, Acting Consul.

(A true copy.)

Jno. J. C. Westwood, Acting Consul.

TRANSLATION.

MEMORANDUM of Merchandise shipped on board the American Brig "Flora," bound to the *River Plate*.

RE-EXPORTED by *Faustino Pereira de Oliveira Guimaraes*.

Marks.				
$\frac{J}{V}$	4 Cases, with	240	pieces	calico prints.
"	20 " "		400	ordinary muskets.
$\diamond M$	1 " "		30	pieces cotton goods.
$\frac{z}{k}$	6 " "		96	ordinary scarlet cloth.
"	2 Bales "		40	pieces baize.
"	1 " "		16	" ordinary scarlet cloth.
"	1 " "		20	" baize.
"	3 " "		48	" ordinary scarlet cloth.
J.R.	6 Cases "	315	" "	printed shawls.
R.M.M.	23 Bales "	2,160	"	chillas and corromandas.
"	41 " "			cotton goods, common drills and calicoes.
$\frac{R}{S M}$	25 Cases "	500	common	muskets.
"	9 " "	180	" "	"
$\diamond J T$	9 Bales "	180	pieces	pannos da costa.
$\frac{z}{k}$	3 " "	36	"	common scarlet cloth.
J.R.	3 Cases "	450	" "	shawls.
$\diamond J T$	10 " "	1,000	"	calico prints.
"	6 Bales "	600	"	ordinary cottons.
"	5 Cases "	1,000	"	handkerchiefs.
R.M.M.	29 Bales of ordinary cottons, corromandas and chillas.			
"	33 Cases and bales ordinary handkerchiefs and cotton goods.			
$\diamond J T$	43 Bales of chillas, corromandas, and pannos da costa.			
$\frac{z}{k}$	3 " common scarlet cloth and baize.			
$\frac{J}{P}$	4 " with 800 woollen caps.			
A	38 Cases glass beads, false coral, &c.			

RE-EXPORTED by *Vicenti Manoel Espindola*.

P	1,200	Barrels	of	powder.
"	114	Cases and bales	various	cotton goods, ordinary handkerchiefs, &c.
"	32	"	"	"

RE-EXPORTED by *Nicolan Ventura Fortuna*.

B	40	Cases, with	800	ordinary muskets.
"	10	" "	200	" "

RE-EXPORTED by *Antonio Viewva da Cunha.*

Marks.					
S	25 Bales, with	3,000	pieces	chillas and	corromandas.
R					
M					
"	2 "	"	240 "	salampores.	
"	1 "	"	120 "	chillas and	corromandas.
"	10 "	"	600 "	salampores.	
"	10 Cases	"	498 "	calico prints.	
"	30 "	"	1,500 "	"	
"	50 Bales	"	6,000 "	chillas and	corromandas.
"	50 "	"	6,000 "	"	
"	6 "	"		ordinary striped	cottons.

H.C. & C°. 1,016 Barrels of powder.

R

A correct translation.

(signed) *Jno. J. C. Westwood.*

(A true copy.)

Jno. J. C. Westwood.

Enclosure 2.

Acting Consul WESTWOOD to JAMES HUDSON, Esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

British Consulate, Rio de Janeiro,
8 January 1849.

Sir,

You are already aware of the steps taken by the American authorities respecting the brig "Flora," resulting in the abandonment of that vessel's voyage; and I have now the honour to inform you, that the French barque "Princesse Francisca" has been chartered by Manoel Pinto da Fonseca to convey the "Flora's" cargo to the African coast, touching at Monte Video to avoid the export duty to Africa.

Besides the "Flora's" cargo, I understand that the "Princesse Francisca" is also to take the cargo from the "Zenobia," American pilot-boat, that was preparing for an African voyage, but which has been abandoned in the same manner as the "Flora's."

The seizure by the American Commodore of the "Ann D. Richardson" and "Independence," for the illegal use of the flag of the United States, has caused much alarm among the slave-dealers in this city; and should the American authorities continue their present course towards vessels leaving this port under the American flag for African voyages, it will be a great blow to the slave-trading interest in this place.

Under actual circumstances, when the slave-dealers are embarrassed by the proceedings of the American authorities, and by the heavy export duty lately imposed by the Brazilian Government on merchandise shipped to Africa, it is much to be lamented that they so readily obtain for their nefarious purposes the assistance of the French flag; and, taking this view of the case, I this morning called upon Mr. Tauney, the French Consul, and acquainted him with the circumstances under which the "Princesse Francisca" has been chartered, and explained to him the double fraud that is intended to be committed with that vessel. Mr. Tauney expressed his regret that the flag of France should be made subservient to slave-trading purposes, at the same time stating, that it was not in his power to prevent the intended voyage, but promised that he would watch the proceedings of the "Princesse Francisca," and report the same to the French authorities at Monte Video, at which port the first fraud is to be committed.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Jno. J. C. Westwood,*
Acting Consul.

(A true copy.)

Jno. J. C. Westwood.

Enclosure 3.

LIST of AMERICAN VESSELS reported to have been employed in AFRICAN VOYAGES during the Year 1848.

RIG.	NAME.	MANIFESTED CARGO.	REMARKS.
Barque -	Mary Chilton	- - - - -	- - this vessel cleared for Batavia, but proceeded to Africa, where she was sold, and brought over a cargo of slaves.
Brig -	Whig -	sundries - - - -	- - sailed for Africa under a sea-letter from American Consul in this port.
Ditto -	Brazil -	- ditto.	
Barque -	Laurens -	ballast - - - -	- - cleared for Batavia, but was bound to Africa, and was captured off this port by order of the American Commander-in-Chief.
Ditto -	California -	sundries - - - -	- - sailed hence under a sea-letter from American Consul, and brought back a cargo of slaves.
Schooner -	Morris -	- - 100 casks and 12 jars rum, 150 bags beans, 300 bags farinha, 100 arrobas jerked beef, 13 barrels rice, 12 barrels sugar, 20 barrels biscuit, 6 barrels bacon, and sundries.	
Brig -	Caracas -	sundries.	
Schooner -	W. L. Smith -	- - 680 sacks farinha, 330 bags beans, 200 arrobas jerked beef, 50 deal planks, 6 boat-anchors, 600 muskets, and 70 packages of merchandise.	- - was delivered on the coast of Africa, and afterwards captured by British cruisers.
Brig -	Frederica -	- - - - -	- - cleared hence for Pernambuco, from which port she proceeded to Africa, and brought back to this place a cargo of slaves.
Ditto -	C. H. Rogers	- - 70 bags beans, 28 bags rice, 168 barrels and 127 sacks farinha, 104 packages jerked beef, 20 pipes rum, 30 barrels wine, 280 barrels gunpowder, and sundries.	- - sailed hence under a sea-letter from American Consul, and brought back slaves.
Ship -	Herald -	- - - - -	- - cleared for whaling, but proceeded to coast of Africa, and returned with a cargo of slaves, and supposed to be now at Paranaguay.
Brig -	Oregon -	- - 38 pipes and 165 barrels of rum, 14 barrels biscuit, 13 sacks farinha, 1,200 barrels gunpowder, 50 cases muskets, 366 packages of merchandise, and sundries.	

AMERICAN VESSELS employed in *African Voyages* during the Year 1848—*continued.*

RIG.	NAME.	MANIFESTED CARGO.	REMARKS.
Barque	Louisa	-- 32 pipes and 25 barrels of rum, 30 sacks and 2 barrels of rice, 161 barrels farinha, 27 dozen deals, 30 bags beans, 400 arrobas jerked beef, 20 half-pipes wine, 320 barrels of gunpowder, 274 packages merchandise, and sundries	sailed under a sea-letter.
Schooner	Juliet	-- 20 barrels biscuit, 27 cwt. of farinha, 3 barrels coffee, 2 barrels bacon, 12 dozen deal planks, 1,205 iron bars, 20 barrels wine, 20 cases muskets, and sundries, and 487 packages merchandise.	-- sold on the coast, and brought over a cargo of slaves.
Schooner	Morris	-- 20 pipes and 60 barrels rum, 22 packages of different articles, 31 cases muskets, 8 bales merchandise, 10 barrels wine and vinegar, and 74 packages sundries.	second voyage this year.
Ditto	Zenobia	-- 15 cases drugs, 12 deal planks, 600 barrels gunpowder, and 316 packages merchandise.	sailed under a sea-letter.
Brig	J. W. Huntington.	-- 30 pipes and 145 barrels rum, 100 bags farinha, 20 bags beans, 10 bags rice, 200 arrobas jerked beef, 780 barrels gunpowder, 1,016 bars of iron, and 461 packages merchandise.	
Barque	Globe	-- 51 pipes and 100 barrels rum, 60 barrels jerked beef, 50 barrels farinha, 8 crates earthenware, 3,300 barrels gunpowder, and 512 packages merchandise.	-- sailed from this under sea-letter and brought back a cargo of slaves.
Schooner	Mary Catherine	-- 200 bags farinha, 100 bags beans, 6 bags rice, 60 bundles jerked beef, 1,198 barrels gunpowder, and 157 packages merchandise.	
Ditto	Marion	-- 50 barrels rum, 100 bags and 30 barrels farinha, 60 sacks and 30 barrels beans, 4 barrels rice, 40 bundles jerked beef, 10 barrels biscuit and sundry merchandise.	-- was delivered on the coast of Africa, and brought over a cargo of slaves.
Brig	Venus		
Schooner	Henrietta	-- 6 cases soap, 3 barrels bacon, 60 bags rice, 12 barrels sugar, 50 barrels jerked beef, 6 bags coffee, 30 barrels biscuit, 2,500 barrels gunpowder, 40 bundles iron hoops, and 57 packages of sundries.	under a sea-letter.
Barque	Camilla	-- 100 sacks and 5 barrels farinha, 500 barrels jerked beef, 81 pipes and 80 barrels rum, 100 barrels common glass beads, 20 barrels wine and sundries.	-- this vessel has made several voyages to Africa, conveying every thing requisite for the Slave Trade.

AMERICAN VESSELS employed in *African Voyages* during the Year 1848—*continued.*

RIG.	NAME.	MANIFESTED CARGO.	REMARKS.
Brig - -	Caracas - -	- - - - -	second voyage this year.
Ditto - -	Albertina - -	-- 63 pipes rum, 102 bags rice, 270 bags farinha, 140 sacks beans, 10 rolls tobacco, 23 dozen deals, and sundry merchandise.	
Schooner - -	Morris - -	- - - - -	third voyage during 1848.
Barque - -	Eunomus - -	- - 80 half-pipes rum, 149 bags beans, 150 bags farinha, 25 rolls tobacco, 8 bags rice, 1 carriage and 4 horses.	
Ship - -	France - -	-- 60 pipes and 100 barrels rum, 220 and 17 barrels farinha, 64 bags beans, 30 bundles jerked beef, 16 bags rice, 1,700 barrels of gunpowder, 22 cases muskets, 415 packages merchandise, and sundries.	-- sailed hence under a sea-letter.
Barque - -	Louisa - -	ballast - - - - -	-- sailed under a sea-letter, clearing for Monte Video, but known to be bound to Africa.
Brig - -	Democrat - -	-- 180 bags rice, 2 barrels rum, 19 deal planks, 13,000 billets fire-wood, and 10 bags farinha.	-- cleared for the Cape of Good Hope, but supposed to be bound to Africa.
Barque - -	A. D. Richard- sou.	-- 43 barrels rum, 580 sacks and 120 barrels farinha, 345 bags rice, 221 sacks and 110 barrels beans, 14 dozen deal planks, 2 beams, 600 arrobas jerked beef, and 18 cases.	- - sailed under a sea-letter, and captured outside this harbour, and sent to United States.
Brig - -	Independence	-- 191 barrels farinha, 75 barrels beans, 130 sacks rice, 4 cases drugs, 296 empty pipes, 16 dozen deal planks, 2 barrels rum, 179 packages of merchandise and sundries.	- - cleared for Monte Video, but intended for an African voyage, and captured off this harbour, and sent to United States.

Jno. J. C. Westwood,
Acting Consul.

Enclosure 4.

RETURN of VESSELS stated to have landed SLAVES within the Province of *Rio de Janeiro* during the Year 1848.

RIG.	NAME.	NATION.	NUMBER OF SLAVES LANDED.
Steamer	Providencia	Brazilian	1,250
Barque	Antipathia	- ditto	1,050
Schooner	Orethiza	not known	590
Ditto	Meteor	- ditto	450
Barque	Mary Chilton	sailed hence as American	600
Ditto	Varela	not known	650
Schooner	Rival	Brazilian	400
Ditto	Igual	not known	517
Barque	California	sailed hence as American	400
Schooner	Rosa	not known	360
Barque	Prudente	- ditto	600
Whale Barque	Caveira	sailed hence as American	1,250
Schooner	Clementina	Brazilian	450
Ditto	Santa Rita	- ditto	280
Barque	Secrea	- ditto	430
Ditto	Maria	- ditto	650
Brigantine	Castro 3°	- ditto	350
Schooner	Nova Especulação	not known	210
Ditto	Arethica	- ditto	450
Ditto	Sapphira	- ditto	320
Ditto	Polka	Brazilian	380
Brigantine	Tentador	not known	350
Barque	Maria Christina	- ditto	930
Schooner	Clementina	Brazilian	500
Smack	Maria Candida	- ditto	70
Barque	Phenix	not known	600
Smack	Saõ Francisca	- ditto	340
Barque	Antoinette	-- sailed hence under French colours.	900
Steamer	Thereza	Brazilian	600
Ditto	Providencia	- ditto	1,050
Ship	Herald	-- sailed hence under American colours.	1,150
Brigantine	Inveja	Brazilian	390
Schooner	Nova Especulação	not known	250
Brig	Assombro	Brazilian	650
Barque	Maria Christina	not known	700
Schooner	Amelia	- ditto	350
Fallucca	Unknown	Brazilian	240
Brig	Galgo	- ditto	700
Brigantine	Nova Rosa	Brazilian	360
Schooner	Bella Maria	- ditto	540
Ditto	Juliet	} -- these five vessels sailed hence under American colours, and all landed slaves; but exact number not known.	
Barque	Globe		
Ditto	Mary Ann		
Brig	Frederica		
Ditto	C. H. Rogers		
			22,307

Jno. J. C. Westwood,
Acting Consul.

Enclosure 5.

STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of EXPORTS of such Staple Productions of *Brazil* as are cultivated by SLAVE LABOUR at *Rio de Janeiro* during the Year 1848.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	QUANTITY.	STERLING VALUE.			TOTAL.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coffee - - - -	1,710,000 bags	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar - - - -	5,848 cases	140,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rosewood - - -	15,852 planks	22,000	-	-	-	-	-
					2,662,000	-	-
Duties, Shipping Expenses, &c.					-	465,850	-
					£.	3,127,850	-
In addition to the above, other articles of produce, such as Hides, Rice, Horns, Tapioca, Tobacco and Rum, were Exported during the last Year, the value of which may be estimated at - - - -					-	500,000	-
TOTAL Value of Produce Shipped in 1848 - - -					£.	3,627,850	-

Jno. J. C. Westwood,
Acting Consul.

APPENDIX K.

COPIES of DESPATCHES received from *Captain Winniett*, Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Settlements on the GOLD COAST, relating to recent Missions to certain Princes in the Vicinity of those Settlements.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
14 June 1849.

B. HAWES.

—No. 1.—

(No. 72.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Winniett* to Earl Grey.

Cape Coast Castle, 15 November 1848.

(Received 6 April 1849.)

No. 1.
Lieut.-Governor
Winniett
to
Earl Grey.
15th Nov. 1848.

My Lord,

I HAVE now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship my despatch, descriptive of my recent visit to the King of Ashantee, and thinking that there may be incidents connected therewith, the interesting character of which can be more easily described in a journal than in any other way, I have prepared the despatch in that form. From it your Lordship will receive information respecting my progress from day to day during my journey, and also of the character of my intercourse with the King.

2. On receiving the presents which were sent out by your Lordship's directions, I immediately corresponded with the King; and finding that he was desirous to see me, I at once commenced preparations for the journey.

3. Our travelling party consisted of myself, Captain Powell of the 1st West India regiment, commanding a detachment consisting of 48 of his men as a guard of honour; the Rev. Mr. Freeman of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, who acted as my secretary, and about 150 men, consisting of the band, hammock-men, carriers of luggage and servants.

4. The most easy and convenient mode of travelling in this part of the world, where the climate is so inimical to all kinds of beasts of burthen that they cannot be successfully employed, is a light hammock attached to a pole, and covered with an awning. In this kind of conveyance, the native hammock-men, two at a time, will carry a person of ordinary weight a distance of about four miles; they are then relieved by two fresh men, and thus they continue to relieve and change to the end of a day's journey, the average extent of which is 25 miles.

5. With these brief remarks, I now beg to insert, for your Lordship's information, a copy of my Journal, commencing on the 28th of September last, and closing on the 4th of November.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Winniett*,
Lieut.-Governor.

JOURNAL of Lieutenant-Governor *Winniett's* Visit to the KING of ASHANTEE.

Cape Coast to
Yaminansah.

September 28, Thursday.—At 2. 15 P. M. we started from Cape Coast, and at 4. 15 P. M. stopped for the night at Yaminansah.

Distance travelled, 6 miles. State of the weather, hot and dry.

Yaminansah to
Dunkwa.

Assaybu.

September 29, Friday.—At 6. 15 A. M. we resumed our journey, and travelled through a fine tract of fertile country, studded with silk cotton trees, palms and plantations of the plantain and banana. At 8. 15 A. M. we stopped to take breakfast at the village of Assaybu, and after refreshing ourselves, and giving the soldiers and people a little time to rest, we proceeded

ceeded to Akroful, a village about miles distant from Assaybu, and on entering it, a party of men came out to welcome me by firing a salute with muskets; I was much gratified with the friendly and loyal disposition manifested by the people. While we rested a short time in this village, the headman came to visit me and present me some palm wine. In this place there is a small Christian society of the natives, under the care of the Wesleyan Missionaries; and I was pleased to observe a small chapel in the course of erection, and nearly finished, chiefly by the personal labours of this little band of native Christians. At 45 minutes after noon we reached Dunkwa, and took quarters for the night in the school-house occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Here I was received by Otu, a Fanti chief, and the successor of Payntree, mentioned so honourably by Bowditch, in his account of his journey to Kumasi in 1817. He (Otu) had come over from Abakrampa, the place of his residence, distant about 10 miles from Dunkwa, accompanied by many of his captains and people, to meet me, and bid me welcome to that part of the Fanti country which is under his control. After resting a little from the fatigues of my journey, I spent some time in conversation with Otu and his captains.

Akroful.

Dunkwa.

Shortly after our arrival, I received from Otu a present, consisting of two sheep, some yams and bunches of plantain, with which token of good feeling and attachment I felt much gratified. Dunkwa is well situated, on high ground, near to a good supply of water, at all seasons of the year, and surrounded by fine plantations of plantain and banana. It is one of the largest of the Fanti krum or villages, and has a population of about 1,200 souls.

The Wesleyan school here is of recent establishment, but it contains 38 children, and promises well.

Among the captains of Otu, who had collected together to meet me at Dunkwa, was Owisi, the chief of Domonasi, a place about 12 miles distant from Dunkwa. At this place, also, the Wesleyan Missionary Society have a considerable establishment; it being one of their principal stations, or heads of circuits.

Domonasi.

Distance travelled, 19 miles.—Villages passed through, including Yaminansah, 10.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

September 30, Saturday.—At 6.30 A.M. Otu and his captains came to the Mission-house to take leave of me, and we then proceeded to Yankumasi, the chief krum and residence of Assin Chibbu, one of the refugee captains from the old Assin country, beyond the river Prah. By Chibbu I was also kindly received, and presented with a fine sheep.

Dunkwa to Mansu.

Yankumasi.

Yankumasi is about half the size of Dunkwa, pleasantly situated and well watered. About midway betwixt Dunkwa and Yankumasi, I found, sitting at the entrance of a little village, near the path, "Quashie Auka," a very intelligent Fanti chief, and a neighbour of Otu's. He saluted me as I passed, and presented me with a sheep. His residence is at Donasi, about eight miles distant from the place where I met him.

Donasi.

At Donasi there is also a Wesleyan school, containing 42 scholars.

After taking breakfast at Yankumasi, we proceeded to Mansu, which place we reached at 2 P.M. Gabri, the chief of Mansu, another Assin refugee, was out in the street ready to receive me, accompanied by his captains and many of his people.

Mansu.

Shortly after our arrival at Mansu, Chibbu came up from Yankumasi, having followed me a distance of about 16 miles, by way of testifying his good will.

Mansu is well situated, near a small river, and surrounded by a fine fertile tract of country; it has a population of about 500 souls.

From Gabri I also received a present of a sheep.

At Mansu, the Wesleyan Missionary Society have a small school establishment, containing 12 children as boarders. I took up my quarters in the school-house, which is a convenient recent building, containing several rooms and a small chapel.

Distance travelled, 25 miles.—Villages passed through, including Dunkwa, 13.—State of the weather.

October 1, Sunday.—At 10.30 A.M. I attended Divine worship in the little chapel in the Mission-house.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

Mansu.

October 2, Monday.—At 6 A.M. we resumed our journey, travelled 2½ hours, and then stopped to breakfast at Ayenibrim.

Mansu to Fusuwhy.

At 2 P.M. we reached Fusuwhy, and took up quarters for the night. Here I was kindly received by the chief.

This village is one of the most extensive of any on the road, though of very recent origin; for Mr. Freeman informs me, that when he first visited Kumasi in 1839, this village did not exist. Its population cannot be less than 1,000. The existence of this fine large village on a spot which in 1839 was covered with forest, is not the only proof of a rapidly increasing population; for, within the range of the last 40 miles over which we travelled before reaching Fusuwhy, Mr. Freeman pointed out several villages of considerable extent, which had no existence in 1839; and these are all built by the Assin refugees, who occupy all the country betwixt Yankumasi and the River Prah, taking in a range of about 66 miles.

Distance

Distance travelled, 22 miles.—Villages passed through including Mansu, 11.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

*Fusuwhy to
Prahsu.*

October 3, Tuesday.—At 5.30 A. M. we commenced our day's journey, and at 3 P. M. reach Prahsu, on the banks of the River Prah. Here I soon received a visit from the chief, who presented me with a sheep.

Distance travelled, 28 miles.—Villages passed through, including Fusuwhy, 12.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

*Prahsu,
River Prah, to
Ansah.*

October 4, Wednesday.—At 6 A. M. we commenced crossing the river, and in about an hour, the people having all passed over by several trips of a large canoe, we began our journey in the territories of the King of Ashantee.

The width of the Prah, at its ordinary height, may be about 80 yards at the ferry, and from one extreme bank to the other about 100 yards. The progress of the current seemed to be about three miles an hour.

The forest scenery on the banks of the river is exquisitely beautiful, arising from the elegant and varied foliage of the trees.

We stopped to take breakfast at Kikiwiri, the first village which we reached after crossing the Prah.

Ansah.

Early in the morning we were overtaken in the forest by heavy rain, and consequently, when we arrived at the small village of Ansah, at 3 P. M., we were wet through, and greatly fatigued with the labour of walking a considerable distance over a muddy and rugged road.

The village was so small, that comfortable quarters could not be obtained for the people, and many of the soldiers, hammock-men and carriers were therefore obliged to bivouac in the open air on the wet ground. It was great cause of thankfulness that it did not rain during the night, for, had it been otherwise, the people would have suffered greatly.

Distance travelled, 21 miles.—Villages passed through, including Prahsu, five.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the afternoon.

Ansah to Ekrofrum.

October 5, Thursday.—At 6 A. M. we resumed our journey, intending to travel only a short distance, that we might thereby give the people an opportunity, during part of the day, to dry their clothes, and repair any damages sustained during the heavy rain of the previous day.

Ekrofrum.

At 9.30 A. M. we stopped and took quarters at Ekrofrum.

Distance travelled, 12 miles.—Villages passed through, including Ansah (no village passed through) Ansah, 1.—State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.

*Ekrofrum to
Quissah*

Adansi Hills.

October 6, Friday.—At 5.45 A. M. we again proceeded on our way through a most wretched muddy road, and at 1 P. M. reached the Adansi Hills, the highest ground betwixt the coast and Kumasi.

The country through which we travelled from the Prah to the hills is that which was formerly occupied by the Assins, and is by no means so fine a country as that in which they are now living under British jurisdiction.

The old Assin country may, with propriety, be termed in a state of ruin; the small villages on the road leading through it, and several of them far distant from each other; and the inhabitants are so poor, that it was with great difficulty that our people obtained, in exchange for gold dust, the common food which they required.

The hills are several hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country; and though covered to their summits with luxuriant vegetation, are exceedingly steep and rugged; over these it was almost impossible for my hammock-men to carry me; and in climbing the steep ascent I was often obliged to stop and sit down to recover breath.

Quissah.

At 2.30 P. M. we reached the village of Quissah, the first krum in Ashanti proper, and gladly took quarters for the night.

Quissah is situated immediately at the foot of the hills, and is watered by a stream which rises from a spring in the hills. The scenery around Quissah is more open and interesting than any other part of the road; the lofty hills covered with rich foliage, rising in the distance almost all around it, combine to form a forest prospect of singular beauty.

Here I was very kindly received by the natives, who crowded around me in great numbers, and bade me welcome to Ashanti.

The population of Quissah may be about 750.

Distance travelled, 17 miles.—Villages passed through, including Ekrofrum, three.—State of the weather, rain in the evening.

October 7, Saturday.—At 5.45 A. M., we resumed our journey, passing through many interesting villages, and at 1 P. M. stopped for the night at Amorful. This place, like some others connected with this day's journey, is the residence of a respectable Ashanti chief; but he was from home, having been called up to Kumasi by the King to attend the Yam Custom, and to be present on my arrival there.

Quissah to Amorful.
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Distance travelled, 25 miles.—Villages passed through, including Quissah, 10.—State of the weather.

October 8, Sunday.—Fearing that if we did not travel a short time on the Sabbath morning we should not reach Kumasi at the appointed time, on account of the detention in the old Assin country by heavy rain and bad roads, we resumed our journey at 5.30 A. M., and stopped to breakfast, and for the day, at Eduabin.

Amorful to Eduabin.
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Distance travelled, 12 miles.—Villages passed through, including Amorful, seven.—State of the weather, rain in the evening,

October 9, Monday.—At 5.20 A. M. we proceeded on our way; and about 7.30 A. M. I received a message from the King, begging that I would rest awhile at the next village (Karsi) about five miles distant from Kumasi, that he might have time to prepare for my public reception early in the afternoon.

Eduabin.

At 8 A. M. we reached Karsi; and, after breakfast, prepared for our entry into the capital. Here I was waited on by the King's messengers, who were sent to conduct us into the town.

Karsi.

At noon we proceeded in full preparation for our entry; and at a distance of about a mile from the town, a party of messengers, with gold-handled swords of office, arrived with the King's compliments.

Entry into Kumasi.

After halting for a short time we proceeded to the entrance of the first street, and then formed in order of procession. Presently a party of the King's linguists, with four large umbrellas, ensigns of chieftainship, came up to request me to halt for a few minutes, under the shade of a large banyan tree in the street, to give the King a little more time to prepare to receive me. After a brief delay of about twenty minutes, during which a large party of the King's soldiers fired a salute about 100 yards distant from us, we moved on to the market-place, where the King and his chiefs were seated under their large umbrellas, according to the custom of the country, on the reception of strangers of distinction. They, with their numerous captains and attendants, occupied three sides of a large square, and formed a continuous line of heads, extending about 600 yards, and about 10 yards in depth. Under each large umbrella, and towards the back of the line, the umbrellas being placed about 30 yards from each other throughout the whole line, a chief was seated on a native chair, decorated with round-headed nails of brass, silver, or gold, according to his rank, with a narrow space left open among his people in the fore-ground, that we might see him distinctly as we passed, and, according to the custom of the country on such occasions, wave the right hand in token of friendly recognition. After we had passed along about three-fourths of the line, we found the King surrounded by about 20 officers of his household, and a large number of messengers, with their gold-handled swords and canes of office. Several very large umbrellas, some consisting of silk velvet of different colours shaded him and his suite from the rays of the sun. The King's chair was richly decorated with gold; and the display of golden ornaments about his own person and those of his suite was most magnificent. The lumps of gold adorning the wrists of the King's attendants and many of the principal chiefs were so large, that they must have been quite fatiguing to the wearers.

Reception in Kumasi.

The King of Ashanti is about six feet high, stout and strong built, and appears to be about from 52 to 56 years of age. He is a man of mild and pleasing countenance, and quite free from any of those shades of native ferocity which are so disgusting to the taste and feelings of an European.

We occupied about an hour in moving in procession from under the banyan tree, where we had rested on entering the town, over a space of about a mile and a half in length, to the end of the line formed for our reception; after which, we proceeded to an eligible situation in an open space at some distance from the market-place, and there took our seats, according to the etiquette of the country, to receive the complimentary salute of the King and his chiefs in return. At 3.15 P. M., they commenced moving parties in procession, and occupied the ground before us from five to ten deep, until 6 P. M., a period of two hours and three quarters.

Those whom we first saluted in the market-place passed us first in order, maintaining the greatest regularity; each chief was preceded by his band of rude music, consisting chiefly of drums and horns, followed by a body of soldiers under arms, and shaded by a large umbrella; those of the highest rank stopped before me, and danced to their rude music, by way of testifying their satisfaction at seeing me, and their good-will towards me.

The King was preceded by many of the officers of his household, and his messengers with the gold-handled swords, &c., and other officers of the household followed him; some of his favourite wives also passed in procession.

When the King came opposite me, he first danced, and then approached me, and I took him cordially by the hand.

After

After the King, other chiefs, and a large body of troops, passed in due order, and at 6 P.M. the ceremony closed.

During the whole of the day the greatest excitement prevailed in the town, the population of which was swelled by strangers called in by the King, or detained after the close of the recent Yam Custom, on account of my visit, from the usual amount of about 25,000 to upwards of 80,000.

Kumasi is very different in its appearance from any other native town that I have seen in this part of Africa; the streets are generally very broad and clean, and ornamented with many beautiful banyan trees, affording a grateful shade from the powerful rays of the sun; the houses looking into the streets are all public rooms on the ground-floor, varying in dimensions from about 24 feet by 12, to 15 feet by 9; they are entirely open to the street in front, but raised above its level, from one to six feet, by an elevated floor, consisting of clay polished with red ochre; they are entered from the street by steps made of clay, and polished like the floor.

The walls consist of wattle-work plastered with clay, and washed with white clay; the houses are all thatched with palm leaves, and, as the eaves of the roofs extend far over the walls, the front basement of the raised floors, which is generally covered with rude carvings of various forms, have their beautiful polish preserved from the effects of both sun and rain. This mode of building gives to the streets a peculiar aspect of cheerfulness.

Each of these open rooms is connected with a number of rooms behind it, quite concealed from public view, which constitute the dwellings of the people, and there may be connected with each public room, in the manner above described, from 50 to 250 inmates.

Wesleyan Mission
Premises in
Kumasi.

Immediately after the procession had closed, we repaired to the Wesleyan Mission-house, where we found comfortable arrangements made by the Rev. Mr. Hillard, the missionary resident in Kumasi, for convenient quarters during our stay.

Greatly as I had been interested with the manner in which the King received me, the appearance of such a vast number of uncivilized men under such entire control, the new style of building exhibited, and its pretty contrast with the ever fresh and pleasing green of the banyan trees, I was equally interested and excited at the appearance of the Wesleyan Mission-house,—a neat cottage, built chiefly with the teak or edoom wood of the country, containing, on the second floor, a large hall and two airy bed-rooms, entirely surrounded by a spacious verandah; and on the first floor, a store-room and a small chapel or preaching room; in the front, looking into one of the finest and most open streets in the town, is a little garden, planted with orange, lime, bread-fruit, and fig trees (the two latter having been recently introduced from the coast), and behind the house, a spacious court-yard, planted with the sour-sop tree, and surrounded by rooms consisting of servants' and workmen's apartments, so simply constructed, and yet so spacious, as to afford room, without any inconvenience, for quarters for the whole of the men, consisting of the guard of honour.

As I sat down in the airy spacious hall in the cool of the evening, after all the toils and excitement of the day, and contemplated this little European establishment, planted in the midst of barbarism, 200 miles into the interior of Africa, exhibiting to thousands of untutored pagans the comforts and conveniences of civilized life, and the worship of the true God; I could not but think deeply and feelingly on the great triumph thus achieved by Christianity and civilization.

Distance travelled, 13 miles.—Villages passed through, including Eduabin, 7.—State of the weather, fine and dry.

October 10, Tuesday.—Glad to secure a day of rest and quiet, after the toils and excitements of the previous day.

Received from the King a present consisting of a pig, a sheep, 100 yams, and some palm wine.—State of the weather, rain in the evening.

October 11, Wednesday.—Felt desirous to enter into business with the King, but found that he was bound to attend to some superstitious observances, which hindered him from gratifying his wish to see me. Captain Powell suffering from an attack of fever.

State of the weather, rain in the evening.

Kumasi.

October 12, Thursday.—Feeling very unwell, and obliged to retire to bed and take medicine. The King very desirous to see me, and expressing much regret at my illness.

Captain Powell better. Sent Her Majesty's presents over to the King, with which he was much pleased; and for which he requested me to return his sincere thanks.

October 13, Friday.—My health much improved; desirous to see the King, but found that he was unavoidably occupied with superstitious observances. Captain Powell very ill.

First interview
with the King.

October 14, Saturday.—At 11 A.M. I went to the palace, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Hillard, to pay a short visit to the King. We found him seated in one of the court-yards of the palace, attended by the officers of his household, and shaded by some large

large umbrellas; we entered into no business on this occasion; he expressed his delight at seeing an English Governor in his capital, and his gratification at the receipt of the handsome present which Her Majesty had sent him, for which he begged, through me, to return to Her Majesty his best thanks. During the interview, he expressed a wish that I could spend 40 days with him, and on my observing that I could not possibly make so long a stay, he seemed very anxious that I should delay my departure to the latest hour that I could consistently with my convenience. He expressed his regret at Captain Powell's illness, and seemed deeply interested in my comfort and welfare, and also in that of the gentlemen accompanying me.

After this pleasant interchange of compliments, and taking a glass of wine which had been provided, we returned to the Mission-house.

October 15, Sunday.—At 7. 30 A. M., Divine service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Hillard. Our congregation consisted of the troops, many of our hammock-men and servants, and some of the natives of Kumasi; I was pleased with the steady attention observed by the people. Divine Service performed.

At 2 P. M. messengers came from the King to inform me that he was preparing to send me a present, and to avoid confusion by the entrance of too many persons on the Mission premises on the Sabbath, I went out and took my seat under the shade of some banyan trees in the street, near the Mission-house. Present from the King.

Shortly after we had taken our seats, a party of linguists and messengers arrived, with the King's compliments, and with a request that I would, for myself and suite, accept of the following present:

2 bullocks.	4 dishes native rice.
4 sheep.	5 dishes ground-nuts.
4 turkeys.	6 calabashes of honey.
6 ducks.	oranges.
20 guinea-fowls.	eggs.
6 pigs.	palm-nuts.
20 fowls.	sundry vegetables.
20 pigeons.	40 logs of wood.
400 yams.	10 baskets of corn.
303 bunches of plantain.	

This magnificent present was brought before me by 550 men, every one of whom had some share in the work of conveyance; these were accompanied by several officers of the King's household and their retinue, amounting to not less than 300 men; thus, about 850 men were employed in presenting to me this token of the King's good-will.

Captain Powell still very ill with fever.

October 16, Monday.—I had no interview with the King, but kind messages from him. Captain Powell very ill.

October 17, Tuesday.—Another of the King's fetish days, which circumstance induced him from seeing me. Fetish day.
Captain Powell still very ill.

October 18, Wednesday.—Another fetish day, and its consequences. Fetish day.
Captain Powell better.

October 19, Thursday.—At 3 P. M., I went to the palace, attended by Captain Powell and the Rev. Messrs. Freeman and Hillard, to have an interview with the King, for the transaction of business. Second interview with the King.

The apartments of the royal premises are of the same order and style as those of the native dwellings generally, consisting of a number of square court-yards, connected with each other by doors at the corners, and having on one, two, three, or all sides, a room entirely open on the side looking into the yard, raised from one to four feet above the level of the yard, and communicating with it by steps made with clay, and like the public rooms in the streets already described; but the royal apartments are of much larger dimensions than those of the people, and are kept exquisitely clean. The King's residence in Kumasi, with its numerous attached buildings, covers a space of ground not less perhaps than five acres.

On our arrival we found the King seated in one of the squares of the palace, surrounded by many chiefs and officers of his household. We soon entered into conversation; and I told him that my visit was one of pure friendship, for the purpose of promoting good intelligence betwixt him and Her Majesty's Government. On this head I made many remarks, with which he seemed much pleased, and expressed his great satisfaction at the kind feelings manifested by Her Majesty in authorizing me to visit, and in sending him so valuable a present as that which had been delivered to him. Another subject which occupied us for some little time was, the best means of communication betwixt his and my

Governments; and I embraced the opportunity of thanking him for the kind protection which he had afforded the Christian missionaries who had visited his country, and also of expressing my hopes that he would still continue to do so.

The interview lasted about an hour.

The King visits at the Mission-house.

October 20, Friday.—At 3 P.M. the King paid me a visit at the Mission-house, attended by the officers of his household, and many of his children. He stopped with us about an hour, during which time we sat in the front verandah of the house, side by side, and conversed in a very unrestrained manner. While the King was thus conversing with me, Captain Powell drew up his men in the wide open street in front of the house and fired a salute, with which the King seemed very much gratified and amused. During this unrestrained conversation the King inquired how many Queens had at different periods occupied the British throne; the age of Her present Majesty, and whether the Prince of Wales was the heir to the crown.

When the King took his departure the soldiers fired another salute, and he seemed greatly pleased with his visit.

Captain Powell's health then still improving, but not quite restored.

The King drinks palm wine opposite the Mission-house.

October 21, Saturday.—At 4 P.M. the King came into the street in which the Mission-house is situated, and took his seat on the opposite side of the street, immediately before the house, to drink palm wine. He was, as usual, attended by many of the officers and people of his household.

When I was informed that this act on the part of the King was a kind token of his respect to me, I went down and sat near him, and ordered the band to play a few tunes, by way of returning the compliment. He came to the street in the beautiful little phaeton presented to him by the Wesleyan Missionary Society in 1841; and I was pleased to observe, from the excellent condition of the phaeton, the great care which he has taken of so valuable and appropriate a present. While we were sitting down in the street, one of his principal chiefs came and danced before us; and the whole period of his stay on the spot, which was extended to nearly two hours, was associated with one continued scene of merriment and pleasantry.

During this singular visit on the part of the King, the street was occupied by from 5,000 to 6,000 of his people; and though this number of persons in a street of no great length may appear large, yet there was plenty of room for them, for the street must be nearly 200 yards in width.

In the morning I went out in my hammock to look over the town. It occupies a large space of ground, and appears to be about two miles in length and one in width.

Invitation to dinner.

October 22, Sunday.—Attended Divine service in the morning at seven.

At eight the King sent us an invitation to dine with him in the afternoon: but thinking that such a step on our part would lead to much confusion on the Sabbath day, and produce a bad effect on the minds of the people, we declined the invitation, explaining our reasons for so doing.

Captain Powell's health fully restored.

Invitation to visit the Country Palace, Eburasu.

October 23, Monday.—Feeling very unwell; received an invitation from the King to dine at his country palace on the morrow.

Visit to and dinner at Eburasu.

October 24, Tuesday.—At 2 P.M. we started for Eburasu, the King's country seat, distant about 3½ miles from Kumasi; on our arrival we took our seat under the shade of a large silk cotton tree opposite the palace, and the King, in a few minutes, came over to us, took me cordially by the hand, and bade me welcome; we then proceeded to look over the premises, conducted by one of the officers of the household, while the King delicately took his seat under a tree near the spot where we had been sitting. I have already described the character of the native dwellings, and observed that the royal premises are kept more clean, and are of larger dimensions, than those of the people; these distinctions are very striking in the aspect of Eburasu.

Many of the rooms around the squares were occupied with neat bedsteads of European manufacture, dressed with silk hangings, and decorated with mirrors, pictures, timepieces, fancy boxes, chandeliers, and many other articles of European manufacture.

After passing through and examining the principal apartments, we entered a square where the table was set for dinner, under the shade of some large umbrellas, about 10 feet in diameter, and the King immediately entered, and engaged freely in conversation with us; in a short time dinner was placed on the table, in a manner quite consistent with English table, and it was really very nicely served up; it consisted of soup, a sheep roasted whole, a sheep dressed in joints, a turkey, fowls, a variety of vegetables, plum-pudding, oranges, ground-nuts, &c., ale, wine and liqueurs.

The King excused himself from actually sitting and eating at table, on the ground of his inability to use, with ease, a knife and fork like an European, but he sat opposite me, and

looked

looked on with great interest, took wine with me and the gentlemen of my suite, and talked with great freedom on ordinary topics of conversation.

At all our previous interviews he has generally been dressed in a rich cloth, but on this occasion he wore an officer's uniform.

After dinner the King took us to the apartments of the ladies of the court, and introduced me to them, declaring that no Ashanti, not even a favourite chieftain, had ever been introduced to that part of the palace, or to the ladies occupying it.

On leaving this part of the palace, we went out and sat down with the King, under the shade of a large tree, for about 20 minutes, and then, as evening was advancing, we turned our faces towards Kumasi; the King accompanied us in his palanquin about two miles on the road, and then we took our leave of him.

The conduct of the King throughout the day was extremely gratifying, and I greatly enjoyed the privacy in which we had dined with him; no chiefs were present; there were only two persons of distinction present connected with the household, and they were merely in attendance on the King, and not taking any part in the affairs connected with the dinner.

The remains of the dinner, together with some large pots of soup prepared for the occasion, were sent into the Mission-house for the soldiers and people.

The situation of Eburasu appears to be well chosen; the ground is high, the country open, and the distance from Kumasi very convenient, and it is approached by an excellent road, founded with care, and kept clean and in good order.

The extent of the royal premises is very considerable, covering perhaps four acres of ground.

At 8 P.M. the King sent messengers to the Mission-house to acquaint me that he had returned to town, and to request that we would go down to the palace, and spend an hour with him; to this I readily consented, and was much gratified, on our arrival at the palace, to find him almost alone, and quite disposed for friendly conversation; Ossai Kujo, the heir apparent to the throne, and three or four of the King's principal linguists, were the only persons present. Visit at the Palace in Kumasi.

We immediately entered into conversation, and after briefly adverting to the kindly feelings of Her Majesty's Government towards him, I embraced the favourable opportunity thus offered for speaking to him on the subject of human sacrifices; I told him of the anxious desire on the part of Her Majesty that these sanguinary rites should be abolished, and begged his serious attention to a question so important to the cause of humanity.

In answer to these remarks, he inquired whether I had seen any instances of human sacrifice taking place since I had entered his dominions. I certainly had not seen or heard of any, and therefore expressed myself to that effect; and he then observed, that although human sacrifices were the custom of his forefathers, he was reducing their number and extent in his kingdom, and that the wishes of Her Majesty should not be forgotten. He then adverted to the refugee Assins, who took shelter under the British flag in 1826, and observed, that as permanent peace was now established and confirmed by my coming up to pay him so friendly a visit, he hoped I would allow some of the Assins to come up to Kumasi, and visit him, and that, should any of them wish to return and settle under his Government, I would consent to their doing so. Matters relative to the Wesleyan mission in Kumasi were then referred to, and I was much gratified to find how completely the mission has secured his confidence and esteem.

After conversing with the King for nearly an hour, we returned to the Mission-house, greatly delighted with all the pleasing circumstances of the day.

October 25, Wednesday.—Preparing for our journey down to the coast. The King anxious to see me early in the morning, but prevented from visiting him by very heavy rain.

October 26, Thursday.—At 7 A. M. we visited the King, to take our leave of him previous to our departure. On our arrival at the palace we found the King ready to receive us at this early hour. Visit to the Palace.

The interview was quite private, like that of Tuesday evening, and the same persons were also in attendance on him. I again adverted to human sacrifices, and expressed my satisfaction at the remarks he had made on the subject during our last interview. He then observed, that the number of human sacrifices made in Kumasi had been greatly exaggerated, and that attempts had thus been made to spoil his name. He wished me to understand that human sacrifices were not so numerous in Kumasi as they had been represented, and expressed a hope that mere reports relative to such a subject, flying about the country, would not be listened to; and he then observed, "I remember that when I was a little boy, I heard that the English came to the coast of Africa with their ships, for cargoes of slaves, for the purpose of taking them to their own country and eating them; but I have long since known that the report was false; and so it will be proved, in reference to many reports which have gone forth against me." I answered, that I believed him, and that I hoped he would not forget, that in every life which he saved from sacrifice, he would be considered as conferring a favour upon the Queen of England and the British nation.

After conversing with him thus in the most unrestrained manner for about half-an-hour, we took our leave of him by shaking him cordially by the hand, and then returned to the Mission-house. Taking leave of the King.

- Departure from Kumasi. At 8 A.M. we took breakfast, and at 9. 30 A.M. started for Cape Coast. Some of the officers of the King's household conducted us from the Mission-house to the extreme end of the street leading to Cape Coast, preceded by a large body of native soldiers firing a salute as they advanced. As we passed the palace, the King was seated under a large umbrella, on the flat roof of the old stone-house, built in the time of Ossai Tutu Quamina, and under the direction of Dupuis, to see us pass and bid me a last farewell, and Ossai Kujo was at the palace for the same purpose.
- Eduabin. When we reached the extreme end of the street, the native soldiers drew up on one side and gave us a parting recognition, and we then proceeded on our journey and stopped at Eduabin for the night.
State of the weather, heavy rain in the evening.
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- Eduabin, Amorful to Bakwai. October 27, Friday.—Started at 5. 30 A.M. and reached Amorful at 11 A.M. Soon after our arrival the chief presented me with a sheep.
About a mile from this village, off the road, on the left-hand side of the path, is situated the town of Bakwai; this is the most extensive chieftainship in the kingdom, Juabin excepted. Before I left Kumasi, I informed this chief that I should visit him on my way down, but as I felt a little unwell and fatigued, I declined doing so; and when the kind old man found I could not come and see him, according to my promise, he sent me a present of a sheep and some fowls. The population of the town of Bakwai is said to be about 5,000.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
-
- Bakwai to Fomunah. October 28, Saturday.—At 5. 45 A. M. we resumed our journey, and at 1 P. M. reached Fomunah, and took quarters for the night.
State of the weather, fine and dry.
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- Fomunah to Akouseram. October 29, Sunday.—Travelled in the afternoon to gain a little time, that we might not, by bad roads, be hindered from reaching Cape Coast before the next Sabbath. Stopped for the night at Akouseram.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
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- Akouseram to Ansah. October 30, Monday.—At 5. 30 A.M. we started from Akouseram, and at 11. 30 reached Ansah. Rain threatening, we stopped at Ansah for the night.—State of the weather.
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- Ansah to Prah. October 31, Tuesday.—Started from Ansah at 5. 30 A. M. and at 2 P. M. reached the Prah; crossed, and took quarters for the night.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
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- Prah to Fusu Whye. November 1, Wednesday.—At 5. 30 A. M. we started from the Prah, and stopped for the night at Fusu Whye.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
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- Fusu Whye to Mansu. November 2, Thursday.—At 5. 30 A. M. we resumed our journey, and slept at Mansu.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
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- Mansu to Battayah. November 3, Friday.—At 5. 30 A.M. we started from Mansu, and at 4 P. M. reached Battayah, having travelled a distance of about 34 miles.
State of the weather, rain in the evening.
-
- Battayah to Cape Coast Castle. November 4, Saturday.—Started at 5. 30 A. M.; took breakfast on the road, and at 11. 30 A. M. reached the Castle.

W. Winniett, Lieut.-Governor.

From these records, your Lordship will, I am sure, perceive that the reception given me by the King of Ashanti, and the nature of my intercourse with him during my stay in his capital, were of the most gratifying description, and that his conduct from first to last tended to show his strong desire to honour me as the representative of Her Majesty, and to cultivate the friendship of Her Majesty's Government.

When assured of my intention to visit him, he sent orders for the clearing of the road from Kumasi to Prah, a distance of about 100 miles, that I might travel with the greater ease; and although the chiefs resident on or near the path were all in Kumasi, as I advanced the road I was saluted by a party of men firing muskets, at the entrance of almost every village on the path; and on our departure from Kumasi, one of the members of his family, attended by a small party of men, was sent to accompany me, not only to the Prah, the boundary of the Ashanti dominions, but quite down to the Castle.

The chiefs were also very attentive and respectful in all their conduct towards me; there was scarcely a day during my stay in Kumasi that I did not receive from some of them presents

presents of sheep, fowls, eggs, yams or plantains. I mention these little circumstances because I consider them strong indications of the good state of public feeling towards me, as Her Majesty's representative.

I think your Lordship will be pleased with the King's remarks in reference to human sacrifices; surely there are the strongest reasons to hope, that with his conviction, that on this subject especially the eyes of Her Majesty's Government are steadily fixed upon him, his influence will be brought favourably to bear upon the present suppression and final abolition of this sanguinary custom.

My wish to gratify the King by meeting his often repeated request that I would prolong my visit, which I did for the purpose of bringing his mind under every favourable influence within my reach, that I might more effectually carry out the object of my mission, necessarily led to some increase in the expense of my visit.

I stopped eight days longer than I at first intended; and this delay has unavoidably added betwixt 50*l.* and 55*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* to the amount of expenditure.

The sickening of several of our hammock-men and carriers with the small-pox, during our stay in Kumasi, and the wretchedly muddy state of the roads from such an unusual rain during the whole of the journey up and down, which circumstance rendered necessary a more than ordinary supply of hammock-men and carriers, are also two very legitimate causes of a little excess of expenditure.

These circumstances being considered, I trust that the total amount of the expenditure of the journey, 305*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, which is 55*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* more than the estimate, will meet with your Lordship's kind approbation.

Appended to this, your Lordship will find a statement of the number of towns and villages on the path, and of the amount of their average population.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Winniett,*
Lieut.-Governor.

The Right honourable Earl Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

TOWNS and VILLAGES from CAPE COAST to the PRAH.

From Cape Coast to Mansu, 50 miles.

- Kuku Akil.
- Inkubium.
- Battayah.
- Quowdu.
- Akroful.
- Empiro.
- Tuakua.
- Agil Krum.
- Edumfa.
- Dunkwa.
- Adumdim.
- Inquantah.
- Yankumasi.
- Katakiasi.
- Odumasi.
- Bowumasi.
- Kinasu.
- Kutuku.
- Wankwasi, 1.
- Wankwasi, 2.
- Akokubrumsu.
- Inkesim.
- Bilkunam.
- Akinasi.
- Quamma Attah.
- Mansu.

TOTAL, 26.

From Mansu to the Prah, 50 miles.

- Ingwurasi.
- Dadiasu.
- Dabienakul.
- Ayenibrim.
- Assin Parugo.
- Quatua.
- Ebbanessu.
- Akisu.
- Attansu.
- Fusu Kokro.
- Fusu Whye.
- Odua.
- Assin Yankumasi.
- Aponesi Quanta.
- Engwa.
- Akomfusi.
- Induasu.
- Birraku.
- Enneki.
- Dansamsu.
- Wirrinkiri.
- Prahsu.

TOTAL, 22.

TOTAL VILLAGES	-	-	-	48
AVERAGE POPULATION	-	-	-	370
				3360
				144
TOTAL POPULATION	-	-	-	17,760

W. Winniett, Lieut.-Governor.

TOWNS and VILLAGES from the PRAH to KUMASI.

From the Prah to the Adansi Hills, the old Assin Country, 50 miles.

Kikiwiri.
Appaga.
Attafiwasa.
Essarenam.
Ansah.
Ekrofrum.
Akouseram.
Whirimasi.

TOTAL, 8.

From the Adansi Hills to Kumasi, Ashanti Proper, 50 miles.

Quissah.
Fomunah.
Dumpasi.
Karbusa.
Essanquantu.
Datearsi.
Akankawasi.
Adadowasi.
Insafu.
Quarman.
Egumasi.
Amorful.
Akwabimba.
Essumago.
Bipossu.
Edgemum.
Adunku.
Sakiaka.
Eduabin.
Duduasua.
Kankumasi Dansi.
Adasu.
Essarger.
Kankewasi.
Karsi.

TOTAL, 25.

8

25

TOTAL VILLAGES - - - 33
AVERAGE POPULATION - - - 300

TOTAL POPULATION - - - 9,900

W. Winniett,
Lieut.-Governor.

— No. 2. —

(No. 80.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Winniett* to Earl *Grey*.

Cape Coast Castle, 29 November 1848.

(Received 6 April 1849.)

My Lord,

No. 2.
Lieut.-Governor
Winniett
to
Earl Grey,
29th Nov. 1848.

I do myself the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the copy of Mr. Cruickshank's Report of his late Mission to the King of Dahomey. I regret to inform your Lordship that Mr. Cruickshank has been unsuccessful to induce the King of Dahomey to accede to the Treaty for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions.

Although Mr. Cruickshank has failed to accomplish the object the Government had in view, I trust the information he has gained will be productive of much good, and prove satisfactory. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Cruickshank's exertions on the occasion, and I feel sure your Lordship will be satisfied with my selection of Mr. Cruickshank to undertake so important a trust.

I have, &c. .
(signed) W. Winniett,
Lieut.-Governor.

Copy of a LETTER from *B. Cruickshank, Esq.*, to Lieut.-Governor *Winniett*.

B. Cruickshank,
Esq.
to
Lieut.-Governor
Winniett,
18th Nov. 1848.

Sir,

Cape Coast, 18th November 1848.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in consequence of your letter to the senior naval officer in the Bight of Benin, Captain Eden, of Her Majesty's ship "Amphitrite," ordered me a passage in the "Cygnet," and that I have arrived here in that vessel, after, I regret to say, an unsuccessful attempt to induce the King of Dahomey to accede to the Treaty for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in his dominions.

I have embodied the most important facts in connexion with my mission in a detailed Report, which I herewith forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Although I have failed to accomplish the object which the English Government had in view, I am nevertheless convinced that my visit to the King will be productive of much good; and, if your Excellency should approve and think fit to recommend the suggestions which I have ventured to offer, and the Government in consequence of that recommendation should carry them into effect, a most important step, in my opinion, will be taken towards the suppression of the Slave Trade in Dahomey. It would have been unreasonable to expect that the King would forego the advantages which he is deriving from that trade, for the small subsidy offered him by the Treaty; and his candid refusal is to me a better omen of future success, by other means, than if he had recourse to any unworthy subterfuge.

The open manner in which he canvassed the subject in all its bearings, and his admission that he regarded it altogether as a question of revenue, which he would be willing to make up in any other way, together with his consent to have a new system of finance tried and established, if equally productive, and his anxiety to maintain friendly relations with England, and to be guided by her counsel and assistance,—all afford tokens of as fair promise as could be expected from a King whose power has been based and whose ideas have been formed upon a system so diametrically opposed to that which we would introduce. Men of education and of enlightened mind have great difficulty in changing the political creed which has become endeared to them from habit and early prejudice. Much more difficult is it, then, for an uneducated African King to give up his cherished prejudices,—prejudices, too, which the only Europeans with whom he has hitherto had commercial intercourse have used their counsel and their riches; in fostering with all their ingenuity. On this account is it so desirable to have a resident agent in his country to counteract the evil influence of the slave-dealers.

The system which I have recommended in my Report appears to me the simplest and the best. It is one, too, which can be tried at a very trifling expense. So many arguments occur to my mind upon this subject, that I find it difficult to resist the temptation of multiplying them here; I believe, however, that I have been sufficiently explicit to render this unnecessary. It will afford me, nevertheless, much pleasure to give your Excellency or Her Majesty's Government such further explanations as may be required.

It only remains for me now to inform you, that the King received me with great honour and distinction, and was highly gratified with the presents, not so much on account of their value, as for the proof which they seemed to him to afford of the friendship of England. He dictated two letters, one for Her Majesty and one for your Excellency; these I have the honour to enclose. In the faithful discharge of my mission, I have given these letters verbatim, as dictated, as they will prove how much the King still requires to be enlightened. It must be gratifying, however, for the English Government to perceive his remarks respecting the trade at Porto Nuovo, Badagry, &c., that legal commerce is carrying with it even into this country its legitimate result, in the increased comforts and liberty of the people.

He also presented two slave girls, and two cloths of the manufacture of his country, for Her Majesty, one slave girl and two cloths for myself, and one country cloth for your Excellency. Being fully aware that I could not refuse these presents, without giving great offence, I received them, with thanks for his intentions, but I explained to him at the same time that the slave girls were now free. He was indifferent, he said, about what was done with them, but his intention was that they should wash the Queen's clothes. It may appear puerile to mention these things, but I am anxious to convey a just impression of the King's ideas.

I will now close my notice of the King, by recommending a present of two brass field-pieces, to ornament his esplanade, if the English Government should think fit to renew any intercourse with him.

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Cruickshank.*

REPORT by *B. Cruickshank, Esq.*, of his Mission to the King of *Dahomey*.

Whydah, 9th November 1848.

In reporting the failure of the mission to the King of Dahomey, which the Lieutenant-governor of the Gold Coast did me the honour to confide to me, and which had for its object the abolition of the Slave Trade within his dominions, I consider it due to the importance of the subject to place on record a brief statement of facts in connexion with this traffic, which either came under my immediate observation, or were derived from sources of which I had no reason to doubt the authenticity.

In performing this task, I will, in the first place, represent the present condition of the Slave Trade within the territory of the King; I will then give some account of my interviews with

Report by
B. Cruickshank,
Esq.
of his Mission to
the King of
Dahomey,
9th Nov. 1848.

with his Majesty upon this subject, and of the impression left on my mind of the sentiments entertained by him, both in reference to this traffic, and generally with regard to other subjects connected with the amelioration of his people and country; and, lastly, I will offer a few observations upon the measures which appear to me most likely to lead to the attainment of the object which the English Government has in view.

1. For a period extending over the last 12 years, the annual exportation of slaves from the territory of the King of Dahomey has averaged nearly 8,000. In addition to this number, another thousand at least are annually brought down from the interior, and are kept in slavery in the towns and villages upon the coast, where they enjoy, when well conducted, a very considerable share of liberty, and all the necessaries of life in apparent comfort and abundance; but they are subjected to exportation for acts of gross disobedience, as well as for social offences of an aggravated nature.

It appears to be a general practice with the masters of the slaves to permit them to prosecute their own affairs, and to receive in exchange for this concession of their time a stipulated monthly sum derived from their labour; owing to this arrangement, an industrious slave is sometimes enabled to acquire his freedom by obtaining funds necessary for the purchase of two slaves, which will generally be accepted as the price of his redemption. This annual supply of 9,000 slaves is chiefly, I may say entirely, derived from a systematic course of slave-hunting; for the number paid to the King by the Mahees and other tributaries, together with the criminal offenders who are exported, forms but a small item in the gross amount.

The King generally accompanies his army to these slave-hunts, which he pursues for two or three months every year. Its miserable objects are weak and detached tribes, inhabiting countries adjacent to his dominions, and at distances from his capital varying from 12 to 24 days' march. A battle rarely occurs, and the loss in killed in such expeditions is not so great as is generally believed in England. The ordinary plan is to send out traders to act as spies; these carry their petty merchandize into the interior towns, and make their observations upon their means of defence.

The trader returns, after the lapse of some months, guiding the King's army, and instructing the leaders how they may surround and surprise the unsuspecting inhabitants, who are often thus captured on awakening in the morning. As resistance is punished with death, they generally prefer to yield themselves prisoners, and thus the King's victories are often bloodless. It is only when African kings, of nearly equal power, are ambitious to try their strength, that those wholesale slaughters take place, which only terminate in the extermination of a people. Such contests, however, are rare, the African chief having a much greater relish for an easy and unresisting prey, whom he can convert into money, than for the glory of a victory which costs him the lives of his people; so at least it is with the King of Dahomey, who often returns to his capital without the loss of a man, either of his own party or that of his enemy. He has on more than one occasion been repulsed by the Akus and the people of Aberkoutah; but in these and similar cases, where the resistance is likely to be strong and determined, his troops are led away before much slaughter has been done.

After the surrender of a town the prisoners are presented to the King by their captors, who are rewarded by the payment of cowries, of the value of a couple of dollars for each captive, who is henceforth the King's slave; but on his return to his capital after a successful enterprise, he is in the habit of distributing a number of these unfortunate creatures among his headmen, and at the same time bestowing large sums as bounty to his troops. A selection is then made of a portion of the slaves, who are reserved for the King's employment; and the others are sent down to the slave merchant, who not unfrequently has already sold his goods on credit in anticipation of their arrival.

An export duty of five dollars is paid upon each slave shipped from the King's dominions, even although the port of embarkation may not belong to him. It is a frequent practice to convey them by the lagoon, either to the eastward, as Little Popo, or to westward, as Porto Nuovo, neither of which towns are in subjection to the King. He, however, has command of the lagoon leading to these places, and the duty must be paid previous to their embarkation upon it; so that from the export duty alone the King derives an annual sum of \$40,000. But this is not all. The native dealer who brings his slaves to the merchant, has also to pay duties on each slave at the different custom-house stations on their road to the barracoons. The amount paid at these stations it is more difficult to ascertain, as many of the slaves are the King's own property. A sum, however, of not less than \$20,000 may be set down for this item. If we estimate the annual number of slaves sold by the King himself at 3,000, and reckon them at the present price of \$80, we have an additional item of \$240,000; thus making in all a revenue of \$300,000 derived annually from the Slave Trade.

But this calculation, which is a near approximation to the truth, and is under, rather than above, the exact amount, does not by any means convey a just impression of the advantages which the King derives from the Slave Trade. By the laws of his country he inherits the property of his deceased subjects, so that his headmen and others who have been amassing property by this traffic, have only been acting as so many factors to the King, who receives at their death the fruits of the labour of a lifetime; a very small portion of the estate, in slaves and cowries, is generally returned to the natural heir, which serves as a species of capital for him to commence, in like manner, his factorship. Under a system so calculated to induce an apathetic indifference, the King contrives, by repeated marks of royal favour, and

and by appointments to offices of trust and emolument, to stimulate to industrious exertion the principal men of his kingdom. These appointments, moreover, become hereditary, and their holders form an aristocracy, with sufficient privileges to induce the ambition of entering its ranks.

It would be out of place here to say anything more of the King's government. I have confined myself in the foregoing statement to the facts necessary to prove the deep interest which the King must naturally feel in encouraging and prosecuting the Slave Trade, from which it has been seen that he obtains, in addition to a yearly revenue of at least \$300,000, a constant supply of slaves for domestic and field labour, and I believe I may add with perfect truth, for the equally important purpose of sacrifice, although it is now generally admitted that criminals only are devoted to this purpose. With the perfect knowledge of these facts, which I learned at Whydah, principally through the frank avowal of Mr. De Souza, and which I found fully confirmed afterwards by the King, it will occasion no surprise that I felt my mission to be one of the most hopeless nature.

This conviction, however, did not prevent my strong advocacy of the cause which I had undertaken, and which the King afforded me an opportunity of discussing with him at great length on two different occasions. These interviews, which were each of five hours' duration, now claim a brief notice.

2. Upon my introducing the subject of the Slave Trade, and referring to the treaty which Lieutenant-Governor Winniett had brought under his notice, and informing him at the same time that my object in visiting him was to obtain, if possible, his sanction and ratification of that treaty, he appeared much disconcerted, and at a loss how to reply. There was an apparent struggle taking place in his mind; his friendly disposition to Her Majesty's Government, and a desire not to give offence by a positive refusal, combating for a time his feelings of self-interest. In such a contest, however, the victory could not be long doubtful; and it was evident that his hesitation arose not from any wavering in his determination respecting the Slave Trade, but from his difficulty in choosing the least offensive manner of expressing his negative.

"His chiefs had had long and serious consultations with him upon the subject; and they had come to the conclusion, that his government could not be carried on without it. The state which he maintained was great; his army was expensive; the ceremonies and customs to be observed annually, which had been handed down to him from his forefathers, entailed upon him a vast outlay of money. These could not be abolished. The form of his government could not be suddenly changed, without causing such a revolution as would deprive him of his throne, and precipitate his kingdom into a state of anarchy. He was very desirous to acquire the friendship of England. He loved and respected the English character, and nothing afforded him such high satisfaction as to see an Englishman in his country, and to do him honour. He himself and his army were ready at all times to fight the Queen's enemies, and to do anything the English Government might ask of him, but to give up the Slave Trade. No other trade was known to his people. Palm-oil, it was true, was now engaging the attention of some of them; but it was a slow method of making money, and brought only a very small amount of duties into his coffers. The planting of coffee and cotton had been suggested to him; but this was slower still. The trees had to grow, and he himself would probably be in his grave before he could reap any benefit from them. And what to do in the meantime? Who would pay his troops, or buy arms and clothing for them? Who would buy dresses for his wives? Who would give him supplies of cowries, of rum, of powder, and of cloth to perform his annual customs? He held his power by an observance of the time-honoured customs of his forefathers; and he would forfeit it, and entail upon himself a life full of shame, and a death full of misery, if he neglected them. It was the Slave Trade that made him terrible to his enemies, and loved, honoured and respected by his people: how could he give it up? It had been the ruling principle of action with himself and his subjects from their earliest childhood. Their thoughts, their habits, their discipline, their mode of life had been formed with reference to this all-engrossing occupation; even the very songs with which the mother stilled her crying infant told of triumph over foes reduced to slavery. Could he, by signing this treaty, change the sentiments of a whole people? It could not be. A long series of years was necessary to bring about such a change. He himself and his people must be made to feel the superior advantages of another traffic in an increase of riches, and of the necessaries and luxuries of life, before they could be weaned from this trade. The expenses of the English Government are great; would it suddenly give up the principal source of its revenue without some equivalent provision for defraying its expenses? He could not believe so. No more would he reduce himself to beggary. The sum offered him would not pay his expenses for a week; and even if the English Government were willing to give him an annual sum equivalent to his present revenue, he would still have some difficulty in employing the energies of his people in a new direction. Under such circumstances, however, he would consider himself bound to use every exertion to meet the wishes of the English Government."

Such were the arguments which the King used in justification of his refusal to sign the treaty, and much regret did he express that the object which the English Government had in view was of such vital importance to him, that he could not possibly comply with its request.

Although inwardly acknowledging the force of his objections, I did not give up the subject without endeavouring to convince him that in the course of a few years, by developing the resources of his rich and beautiful country, he would be able to increase his revenue tenfold, and that the slaves whom he now sold for exportation, if employed in the cultivation

of articles of European consumption, would be far more valuable to him than they now were. I endeavoured to make him comprehend this, by informing him of the price of a slave in the Brazils, and asking him if he thought the Brazilian would give such a price for him if he did not find himself more than repaid by his labour. He believed this to be the case, but the length of time required, the whole process of an entirely new system, and want of skill among his people to conduct such operations, appear to him insurmountable difficulties. He was willing, however, to permit Englishmen to form plantations in his country, and to give instructions to his people.

At last the King appeared anxious to escape from this harassing question, and by way of closing the interview, invited me to accompany him to witness a review of his troops. What principally struck me upon this occasion was the animus displayed by every one present, from the King to the meanest of his people; every word of their mouths, every thought of their hearts breathed of defiance, of battle, and slavery to their enemies; his principal captains, both male and female, expressed an anxious hope that I would remain in their country to witness their first triumph, and to behold the number of captives they would lead back to Abomey, and that I might be in no doubt that the general mass participated in these sentiments, such an assenting shout rent the air as must have often proclaimed the victory. A quiet smile of proud satisfaction passed across the King's face as he regarded me with a look which said "these are my warriors;" and when I heard the loud rattle of their arms, and saw the wild sparkle of their delighted eyes, gleaming with strong excitement as they waved their swords and standards in the air, I fully acknowledged the force of the King's question, "could he, by signing the treaty, change the sentiments of a whole people?" The sight which I was witnessing was to me a stronger argument than any the King had yet used; here there was no palliating, no softening down, no attempt to conceal their real sentiments under the plea of necessity for undertaking their slave-hunting wars, but a fierce, wild and natural instinct, speaking in language that could not be misunderstood.

Upon my next interview with the King, I did not think it necessary to say anything more about the treaty.

At no time before my arrival in his country did I ever entertain the faintest hope of his acceding to it in good faith; and since I had ascertained at Whydah the amount of revenue derived from this trade, and had seen the rude and expensive magnificence of his state, I could not but feel that a repetition of my paltry offer of an annual subsidy of 2,000 dollars would only clothe me with ridicule. I was anxious, however, to ascertain whether the King really regarded it in a merely pecuniary point of view, and would forego the trade in slaves upon finding his revenue made up from other sources. He assured me that he would; but even with this assurance, I may be allowed to doubt whether a monarch and a people of such ambitious character would cease from making war upon their neighbours.

The re-occupation of the English fort at Whydah was then discussed. The King introduced this subject himself, and seemed hurt, and after the repeated times he had lately represented to Englishmen his desire to see it resumed by the English Government, no steps had yet been taken to do so. This afforded me an opportunity of stating, that the "English did not care to occupy any fort where their right to govern the people was not acknowledged; that the people of Whydah were his subjects, and subject to his laws, and that the Governor of the English fort would have no power to interfere when he saw things done which he did not like, and which were contrary to English laws. That the Slave Trade was carried on very actively at Whydah, and that the English Government were not likely to consent to hoist the English colours within sight of the beach from which the slaves were shipped, without the right of interference; that the Portuguese, Brazilians and others had their barracoons filled with slaves ready for shipment within a few yards of the walls of the fort, and that it would be infamy and disgrace to England to permit her standard to float over a town devoted to such a nefarious trade. Cede to us the right to put down the Slave Trade in Whydah; grant us the command of the lagoon and the sea-board of your coast, and the English government will not only be proud to re-occupy the fort, but English merchants will establish with you a trade which will soon lead you to forget your present traffic." Long did the King ponder over these words; they were perfectly new to him. He had frequently spoken of the re-occupation of the fort by the English, but he never contemplated by this measure anything beyond a governor who would confine his authority to the fort, and to a small portion of the inhabitants called "English slaves," being the descendants of slaves of the old African Company. He had also a distant and pleasing vision of an annual visit and present, and a very vague and indistinct idea of the *eclat* of having an English governor in his country, and of the assistance which he would obtain from him upon occasions of difficulty and danger; more than this he had never imagined, and he was not a little staggered when he fully comprehended my meaning. He took some time to arrange his ideas, and appeared to me to waver in his resolution. I seized the opportunity to assure him that he "had nothing to fear from the English establishing themselves in his country in the manner which I had pointed out; that they would not interfere with his right to his duties in any part of his kingdom, but they would aid and assist him in establishing such a tariff upon articles of legitimate trade, as would soon recompense him amply for the sacrifice which he was apparently making." At length he spoke: "The words which I had spoken were very important, and could not be answered without much consideration. He was not, therefore, prepared at present to agree to those innovations at Whydah which I had proposed, but he still wished that the English Government would appoint an agent to reside in the fort there, who might be able to assist him with his advice, and keep him informed of the intentions

intentions of the Government. He might teach them many things that would be for the advantage of his country, and by establishing gradually a new and better system, might, in the end, learn them to do without the Slave Trade." I informed him, that on the Gold Coast, where we had forts, and where the Slave Trade used to be carried on as vigorously as at Whydah, there had now been no traffic of that kind for 30 years, and that the natives were much happier since it had been put a stop to, and were becoming comfortable, and even rich, by means of legitimate trade. By this observation I unwittingly harped upon a string which seemed to jar on the royal ear. "No riches for my people," he cried; "Porto Nuovo, Agudo, Badagry, and other towns on the coast, once belonged to me, and paid their tribute as regularly as Whydah. Ships now go there and trade with them; factories are established for the purchase of palm-oil, and the result is, that these people are becoming rich, and set my authority at defiance. It is true they still pay a nominal duty to prevent war, but I am cheated by them. I wish the English Government to prevent ships from trading at these places, and to remove the factories, in order that I may regain my lost authority. It is the English factory at Badagry which has withheld me from attacking that town, for I would not think of injuring the subjects of the Queen of England." I explained to him how it was the object of England to encourage such trade, and not to repress it, and that he must not expect the English Government to assist him in keeping ships from these places. I suggested, however, that it was possible he would be assisted in recovering his legitimate authority and in maintaining it, if he would exercise that authority for the encouragement of lawful trade, and for the abolition of the Slave Trade. "This, altogether," he said, "is a very serious and complicated question; I have need of much information upon the subject. No one, but an Englishman, has ever spoken to me in this way before. Let the Queen of England send you back to stay with me, and show me what is good for my country. I cannot promise for the Slave Trade until I have seen how I am likely to do without it, but I am very anxious to have a good Englishman in my country." His Majesty now seemed determined to forget for a while these perplexing questions, and showed his warlike implements, and related his exploits with much greater satisfaction. I had no difficulty in seeing that the prevailing idea in his mind was an ambitious thirst for glory as a conqueror. I took advantage, before leaving, of urging him to lay aside the practice of human sacrifice, which was highly displeasing to the English people. He assured me, that since the conversations which he had had with Englishmen on this subject, and especially with Mr. Freeman, he had been content with very few sacrifices, and that these were criminals. It is unnecessary for me to detail at greater length those conversations. It may perhaps be thought that I have already dwelt too long upon them; but it appeared to me that the King's sentiments would be more intelligible to a stranger, by following his own train of thought as developed in this report, than by a mere record of my own impressions. I left him with the conviction on my mind, that he is a man of superior intellect, and endowed with an extraordinary capacity for government. Surrounded by the adulation of his people, which amounts almost to adoration, he nevertheless maintains a degree of modesty and equanimity in his deportment which is truly astonishing. His police, fiscal and judicial arrangements, excited my admiration, and are worthy of a people much farther advanced in the scale of civilization. The nature of his government renders him dependent upon the efficiency and fidelity of his troops, and the manner in which he maintains these bespeaks the skilful commander. With power in his hands the most despotic, he is yet served from love rather than fear, and no aspersion has ever been cast upon appeals made to his justice. To strangers he is hospitable and kind; to his subjects, equitable and generous. Impressed with the dignity of his station, he maintains great frugality and temperance in his personal habits, and rarely gives way to sudden ebullitions of anger. His mind is active and inquiring, and he betrays a laudable anxiety to be made acquainted with the laws, manners and customs of foreign nations. Like all uneducated Africans, he is strongly attached to the customs of his fathers, and regards with much suspicion any attempted innovation; hence the uneasiness which he displayed in his conversations with me upon the Slave Trade. I believe him to be attached to the English from sentiments and respect; to be more attached to the Slave Trade from feelings of self-interest, and to be most attached to himself from causes which equally influence the black man and the white. If the English Government, then, taking advantage of his predisposition in its favour, should skilfully address itself to his feelings of self-interest, by raising for him a larger revenue than the Slave Trade now produces, the latter must give way. It is not to be done, however, by treaties which guarantee no tangible equivalent; an equivalent there must be, immediately available too, and not prospective, no false creation of the brain, like "Macbeth's dagger," but a *bonâ fide* recompense, "palpable to feeling as to sight." We may think that his revenue is expended for very useless, frivolous and even wicked purposes, and that this expenditure might be much reduced without any detriment to his throne. We must look at it with his eyes, however; and as soon may we expect the English Government to be carried on without its Army and Navy Estimates and Civil Lists, as to convince him that he could give up one item of his expenditure. But it is much easier to say what will not put a stop to the Slave Trade in his dominions than what will, and on this account I approach the concluding portion of my report with much diffidence.

3. "I will tell you a secret," said De Souza, a name famous in the annals of slave-dealing. I listened. "Your Government wishes to put a stop to the Slave Trade?" I assented. "Then leave it alone; leave it alone," he repeated; "and, believe me, you will disappoint the slave-dealer far more than by the most stringent laws you could form, and in the course of a couple of years you will be much nearer your object than by enforcing the strictest blockade which the whole navy of England could make of the coast

of Africa." The source from which this counsel was derived may render it very suspicious in the eyes of some; nevertheless, I am inclined to think that the old gentleman was giving a true opinion upon the subject, and certainly, as being the observation of a man of De Souza's shrewdness and experience, it is worth more than a casual notice. It is a distressing truth, that our present blockade is no check whatever to the Slave Trade; it is flourishing at this moment to such a degree, that the last accounts from Brazil report more than 8,000 slaves in the market there without any purchaser; and not long ago a cargo of slaves arrived at the same place, which found such a bad market, that they were given up to pay freight. In presence of such facts as these, and the additional fact, that during the whole period that we have maintained cruisers on the coast, the Slave Trade has gone on uninterruptedly, we must be convinced of the futility of such a system; it appears to me to serve no other purpose than to increase the horrors of the traffic. In the first place, the certainty of losing a considerable proportion by capture, increases the slave merchants' orders for supply to the slave-hunting African kings, and so renders more frequent and incessant their cruel forays, with their endless tale of miseries from the bloody battle-field, where they were taken prisoners, or from their smoking huts, where they were surprised in sleep, throughout their toilsome journey over the burning plains and through the swampy forests, until their arrival on the sea-shore. In the next place, the precautions necessary to avoid the cruisers, oblige the slavers to cram these miserable objects into the stifling holds of small vessels, where it is well known thousands die from suffocation. In addition to this, I believe I may add, that it sometimes happens that the slave merchant has been more fortunate than he calculated upon, and that more of his slavers have escaped capture than he expected; he does not therefore require the additional lot of slaves who have been hunted down for him; so they are left sometimes to starve in the hands of their captors, and sometimes are led forth to gratify them with their tortures. There can be no doubt but that much of this incredible suffering would be avoided if there were no cruisers; and, truly, if we cannot alleviate the miseries of these wretches by our blockade, let us not add to their torments by our philanthropic but fruitless exertions. But can we not effectually prevent the exportation of slaves from Africa? We cannot, unless we occupy the whole line of coast where the Slave Trade is carried on by military positions. Let us bridle the coast with forts at distances of from 10 to 20 miles apart, according to the nature of the country, and with the assistance of a few armed steamers, it will be impossible to carry off the slaves. If we cannot raise forts, and such an undertaking should appear altogether too gigantic, then we must despair of putting a stop to the Slave Trade. It is to the forts on the Gold Coast that we owe the total abolition of the export Slave Trade from Assinee to Accra, and these for many years cost the Government no more than 4,000 *l.* annually. The first expense of building and maintaining these forts, perhaps against the hostility of the natives, would be enormous, but not more than the maintenance of a squadron for a series of years. Measures might be adopted, too, to raise such a revenue upon the importation of rum and other articles, as would go far to maintain these forts after their first erection; this also would be a boon to the natives, who are at present demoralized beyond their natural depravity by the country being flooded with spirits which are retailed at 2s. 6*d.* per gallon. It is for the Government to judge of the feasibility of such a measure, but I affirm, with the utmost confidence, that there is no other way of effectually putting down the Slave Trade.

A close blockade of all slaving ports, interdicting the natives from European commodities, although it might prevent the traffic for a time, would not be attended with the same beneficial results, and it would be an endless work to keep up a blockade upon such an extensive coast.

Under the protection of the forts, legitimate trade would flourish, and the trade in slaves would die, from the perfect impossibility of getting them away from the country. With the extinction of the Slave Trade the occupation of these warrior kings would be gone, and they would feel themselves compelled to convert their swords into pruning-hooks. If this fort system should be altogether a wild visionary chimera, incapable of being perfected, then is the abolition of the Slave Trade the same, and humanity herself, with weeping and sorrow, must cry aloud for Africa, in the words of De Souza, "Leave her alone;" and yet we would not leave her alone without one effort more to mitigate her sufferings.

If the slave-holding states of the civilized world must have an annual supply of slaves, let the exportation of a fixed number yearly to such states be made legal, and let such provision be made for their health and comfort on their passage, as is done in our own emigration ships. Surely there is humanity enough left in the civilized governments of Europe to compel them to this. Much, certainly, of the suffering now endured would be obviated by such an arrangement. The number of slaves annually required from Africa would be known, and treaties might be made with the African Chiefs and Kings to supply a stated number to make up the tally; this would prevent the incessant wars now going on to provide an indefinite number. The freedom and restoration to their country, after so many years' servitude, might also be guaranteed. Such a proposition may sound revolting to the ears of a British statesman, and may appear altogether a retrograde movement: but let us not trifle about words, when the slaves under the present system are dying by thousands. By the restoration to Africa of those slaves who had acquired their freedom by length of servitude, there would be a constant reflux of Africans into the country, skilled in all manner of field-labour, who might be of great benefit to their native land.

But, in considering the general question of the abolition of the Slave Trade, I have wandered from the territories of the King of Dahomey, to which I ought, perhaps, to have confined my report.

report. The remarks, however, which I have made generally, will of course apply also to his particular portion of the coast. If I am required to prescribe for his case alone, I believe that a close blockade of the coast for a couple of years (by which I mean a total exclusion of all merchantmen), from Cape St. Paul's to Lagos, would compel him to give up the Slave Trade, to enable him to obtain the manufactures of Europe, which have now become indispensable to him. A blockade of this nature, however, might embroil us with the American or the French Government, and perhaps with both; and it would be attended with other evils, which render such a measure far from desirable. In the first place, it is doubtful whether the slaves now exported from his country would not, in the case of a blockade, be carried by the interior beyond Lagos, and shipped there; thus only entailing a more toilsome march upon the slaves; and in the next place, it must be remembered that there is a very extensive and yearly increasing oil trade springing up along his whole coast, which bids fair at no distant day to rival the Slave Trade; and it will be seen from my report of his conversations, how much this trade had done for Porto Nuovo, Badagry, &c.

It would, therefore, be altogether impolitic to give any interruption to so promising a source of prosperity for the country. I believe it is through this trade, and legitimate trade generally, that the Slave Trade is to be put down in his dominions; and this may be very much encouraged and fostered by the appointment of a Government agent at Whydah.

It does not appear to me that the appointment of a governor for the fort would be desirable, where his power would be so limited. A consul to reside in the fort, as it is acknowledged as Government ground, would perhaps be the most suitable arrangement. I foresee that a prudent intelligent man in such a situation would exercise a very beneficial influence over the King, and would eventually become his principal adviser. It would aid greatly in turning the King's mind to lawful trade, if the English Government would send out a sound practical agriculturist accustomed to cultivation in the tropics. I have already said, that he is desirous for instruction to his people in these matters; and before anything can be expected to be done in the growth of cotton and coffee, a planter must be provided. All the expenses attending this experiment, with the exception of labour alone, must be paid by the Government, and the produce of the plantation given to the King, who will provide as many labourers as may be thought necessary. Only show him that he has a mine of wealth in the soil of his country, which he can extract by the labour of his people, and the Slave Trade in his dominions has received its death-blow. The proof, however, which must be given of the existence of such a source of riches, must be in the produce of the riches themselves, and therefore must the original expenses of the establishment, such as the planter's salary, and the necessary supply of plants and of tools, be defrayed by the Government. No useful exertions need be expected generally among the people, until they have seen the first result; and should that result be favourable, our object is gained. The probable unsuitableness of the soil alone for the production of coffee or of cotton, is, in my opinion, the only possible obstacle. There is certainly nothing in the appearance of the country to indicate anything of the kind, for a more fertile soil, and one more abounding in rich and healthy plantations, I have never seen. But I do not wish to pronounce too confidently before an experiment has been made, as I have seen the injury done to coffee trees at Cape Coast by an insect which often attacks the plant when in an apparent healthy state. It might be the same in Dahomey; but I would fain hope there will be found nothing of the kind; as far as can be at present judged, everything promises well, and if the plants thrive, England may expect a large supply of coffee and of cotton from this country. It must not be expected that the King and his people will set about this industrious work of themselves; as soon may we expect the confirmed gambler, sharper, or blackleg to earn his livelihood by patient and honest industry, as to see a slave-dealing king and people become suddenly painstaking agriculturists. It is not unreasonable to hope, however, that after the first harvest there will be a new spirit developed. The history of the palm-oil trade there affords a strong confirmation of this hope; in 1836, a hundred puncheons of oil were not shipped from Whydah; in the present year I am assured that 4,000 have been exported. When the King has a country with resources of this kind to fall back upon, who shall despair of fighting the battle of legal against illegal trade, upon such a fair field? It is an object worthy of the English Government to support the side at present weakest in the struggle; in no part of Africa will she find such an aggregate of favourable circumstances, and as an indication of the side to which victory will finally belong, it is satisfactory to know that the price of a slave has risen within the last year 20 per cent. in value. Let the Government not withhold its co-operation from any squeamishness about accrediting an agent to reside at the coast of a slave-dealing king; rather "let us beard the lion in his den," not with threats of our deadly weapons, but with soothing words, and food suited to his palate, and although the wild instinct of the animal may occasionally break out, and induce him to follow his former predatory habits for a time, yet let us hope that he will return to the fare which our kindness has provided for him, and eventually follow like a lamb. If the suggestions which I have here made shall have any effect in bringing about such a happy result, it will be a pleasing reflection which will soothe every hour of my future existence, to think that I have been a humble instrument, under God, of repaying the kindness which I received in their country with such an inestimable blessing.

(signed) *B. Cruickshank.*

Lieutenant-Governor Winniett,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX L.

PETITION FOR SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

HAVING been favoured this day by the Lord Bishop with a copy of his letter addressed to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the Petition to Her Majesty from this island, we have sincere pleasure in giving immediate publicity to it. We trust a Petition, involving a question of pure humanity, and of an ardent feeling for the wrongs of Africa, will not fail to meet with the serious consideration of our benevolent Queen.

It is hoped that it will be followed up by Petitions to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament.

Bishop's Court, Barbados,
20 February 1849.

Sir,

THE honour has devolved upon me of transmitting to your Excellency the accompanying Petition, and of respectfully soliciting, on behalf of the subscribers, that you will be pleased to forward the same to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, to be humbly laid before Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The number of signatures might have been greatly increased had we not been desirous to avoid delay, and, as a general rule (which has however, I observe, been partially infringed), to decline all signatures, when not made by the parties themselves. Even, however, where this rule has been departed from, I feel perfectly satisfied, from the respectability of the channels through which the signatures have been received, that no names have been subscribed but with the distinct authority of the persons mentioned.

The actual number of signatures is 1,658,* being from—

Saint Michael's Parish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
Christ Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247
Saint Andrew's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198
„ George's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
„ James's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
„ John's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
„ Joseph's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
„ Lucy's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
„ Peter's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98
„ Philip's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
„ Thomas's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59

Fully assured of your Excellency's sympathy in so righteous a cause, and earnestly entreating all the support which it may be in your power to give to our Petition,

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) T. BARBADOS.

His Excellency Colonel Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, c.B.
&c. &c.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble PETITION of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Island of *Barbados*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful subjects, inhabitants of Your Majesty's ancient and loyal Colony of Barbados, numbers of whom were once slaves, and many besides are of African descent, venture to lay before Your most Gracious Majesty, a cordial tender of our earnest and reverend affection for Your Majesty's sacred Person, combined with a grateful acknowledgment

* Not including the members of the *Barbados African Colonization Society* (234 in number, besides their families), who signed by their President and Secretaries; or those of the *St. Mary's Friendly Society* (119 in number), who signed by their President. With these additions the number would be 2,011.

knowledge of the blessings of freedom and Christian civilization, which, through the just munificence of the mother country in the abolition of slavery, we now enjoy, by the mercy of Divine Providence, under Your Majesty's benignant rule.

Whilst deeply thankful for these blessings, we reflect with pain and horror on the detestable Slave Trade, by which Africa is still debarred from civilization, and multitudes of her children deprived of liberty; whilst their lives are sacrificed without scruple to a cold-blooded avarice, and unheard-of cruelties are perpetrated on them, in contemptuous defiance of the most distinct and solemn engagements entered into with Your Majesty's Royal Predecessors to discontinue altogether the nefarious traffic.

Amongst us are some who were once themselves owners of slaves; but, equally with the rest of Your Majesty's Petitioners, they now feel and acknowledge the enormity of the traffic in which such property was founded, and from their hearts rejoice in the utter extinction of slavery within Your Majesty's dominions; and being confidently persuaded of Your Majesty's pity for the miseries of Africa, as well as of Your Royal sympathy with the feelings of Your subjects of African descent, so numerous in these colonies, we do all most humbly and most earnestly solicit Your Majesty not to discontinue or relax, but graciously to redouble Your Royal exertions for the suppression of this remorseless system of wholesale oppression and murder.

And we venture most respectfully to submit to Your Majesty's just consideration, that whatever claims to compete with Your Majesty's free colonial subjects other nations may be considered to possess, such claims cannot be otherwise than forfeited by those who support their competition by wrong and robbery and unparalleled devices of the most revolting cruelty, insolently and flagitiously trampling under foot the laws and treaties by which they stand pledged to Your Majesty to a course of justice and humanity.

Of the many peculiar evils accruing to these colonies from the continuance of this piratical Slave Trade, more especially in the discouragement of lawful industry, with the consequent obstruction of social improvement, and the prevention of a reciprocally beneficial intercourse between Africa and the West Indies, we are by no means unmindful; but great as these evils are, we feel them to be almost trivial in comparison with the enormous crimes and cruelties to which we have alluded, and for the suppression of which we all, in the name of justice and humanity, and many of us in behalf of our kindred, again with the utmost respect and deference, but with reiterated earnestness, humbly implore from Your Majesty a still more effectual interference.

And Your Majesty's Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE Committee of the Barbados African Colonization Society, recently established in this island, being desirous of disseminating their views and aims as extensively as possible for general information, take the liberty to address to you this Circular, and respectfully to solicit your attention to the synopsis which it contains.

The undertaking of the Society is one which, they confidently hope, will commend itself to the favourable consideration of the philanthropists of every clime and degree, and especially to their brethren of African descent in these colonies. To assist in arresting the progress of the Slave Trade, that fearful combination of every crime and aggravation of every misery; to extend the blessing of Christian instruction amongst the partially enlightened or wholly benighted tribes along the coast and in the interior of Africa; to encourage legitimate commerce, and create or nourish, where it already exists, a taste for British manufactures and the requirements generally of civilized life; to promote a direct intercourse with these colonies, opening up new means of employment for their artisan population, new sources of public revenue, and, where needed, a regular supply of labour by free immigration at the least possible cost, and upon the only natural and most solid basis, a diffused knowledge of its advantages,—these are among the objects of the Society, and these, they presume, on calm and deliberate consideration, to flatter themselves, are not of improbable attainment, if they should but succeed in enlisting in the cause that co-operation and support, without which their own earnestness of purpose must necessarily be unavailing. The Committee, therefore, in submitting their undertaking to your consideration, take leave respectfully to solicit your countenance and support, and will be most happy to profit by any advice, with such other aid as it may be in your power to afford, for the furtherance of that undertaking.

By Order, *Charles Phipps,*
Edward W. Archer, } Secretaries.

Bridgetown, November 6th, 1848.

The more we consider the circumstances that have attended the forced transfer of numbers of the African race to this hemisphere, and the events which have marked their history to the present time, the more seriously are we impressed with a conviction that it was in the design of the Almighty Governor of the universe, in permitting this great wrong, that their

descendants, reared within the circle of civilization, and acquiring a practical knowledge of its usages and arts, and of the truths of the Gospel, should, in due time, be His efficient instruments in the regeneration of their fatherland. Everything seems to point to this end; and the impression is not without confirmation on a review of the attempts that have been from time to time made to effect the object by other agencies, and their signal failure, on the admission even of the parties themselves by whom they have been made.

With respect to the Slave Trade itself—that frightful accumulation of crime and misery—not only have the means hitherto employed to put it down completely failed even to check it, but, on the most unexceptionable testimony, the employment of those means has tended very greatly to aggravate its horrors, if not to increase, at the same time, the number of its victims. The vast sacrifices that have been made by the British Government of valuable treasure, and more valuable life, on the African Coast, have had no other effect than this; and since human wit can devise no other similar means that shall promise to be attended with better results, it would seem that philanthropy has no alternative left it but to abandon the cause altogether, making no further effort to rid the world of this mighty evil, or at once to slide into the course which a wise Providence has to all appearance, appointed for the purpose, and colonize the Western Coast of Africa with her civilized descendants from these Colonies and America.

In advancing colonization as probably the *most*, if not the *only*, effectual means of putting down the Slave Trade, independently of the abolition of slavery, and of eventually civilizing and christianizing Africa, we would not be understood as being either unmindful of the valuable labours of missionaries of the various Churches to the latter end, or indifferent to those labours. It is, nevertheless, not too much to say, that, unassisted by other means, missionary exertion, how earnest soever, and with whatever degree of devotedness and self-denial (and none can be more alive than ourselves to the extraordinary manifestation of these qualities in numberless instances), can scarcely be expected to effect the object before us, in the present social organization of that vast Continent, without an unbroken series of miracles, day after day, which it would be irrational to look for, and which, indeed, no Church, at the present day, would think of embracing in its estimate of means. Colonization would not exclude missionary labour; but, on the contrary, would give it greater efficiency as part of a system directed to the same end. The Gospel teacher would be all the more efficient a labourer with a civilized and Christian community in his immediate neighbourhood, than he can ever hope to be entirely surrounded by barbarous tribes, having little in common with him save the mere externals of humanity. And we apprehend that it is not the humble and pious and devoted missionary who will be disposed to look with a jealous or unfriendly eye at the promoters of colonization, but the man-stealer, the fraudulent factor, the grinding trader, the petty tyrant, and the bloated sensualist, to each and all of whom unhappy Africa now affords a facile field and a ready victim.

The native chiefs, and the people generally along the coast, are not unfavourable to colonization, and evince every disposition, on the testimony of missionaries and travellers, to cultivate legitimate commerce, and encourage the arts of civilization, were but facilities offered for the purpose. Many of them are engaged in the Slave Trade, only because the growing desire for European goods can be satisfied by no other means at present. When questioned by the missionaries on this subject, "European goods," they have said, "are in great demand with us; you tell us that it is out of the line of your calling to supply us with them; we are therefore constrained by our necessities to get them from the slave-traders, who will only let us have them in exchange for men, and we barter men with them in consequence. Now, if you would either trade with us yourselves, or encourage some of your people to come and trade with us, we would not sell men." Equally pointed and conclusive is the evidence abundantly furnished in missionary reports of the disposition of the native African to listen to the preaching of the Gospel, if he can be secured from the ravages of the Slave Trade.

The climate along the coast, and in the interior, as far as penetrated, offers no impediment to our enterprise. Uncongenial as that climate is to European constitutions, and destructive of European life, it has no terror for men of African descent, born and nurtured in tropical climes. On the testimony of Dr. Randal and Dr. Mechlin, and hundreds of others, with some of whom, in the present day, we have personally conversed on the subject, it is "in no material respect different from that of the West Indies generally," whilst the soil, by the accounts of all travellers and missionaries, is "the most fertile in the world." And according to the same authorities, a proprietary right to any quantities of this highly prolific soil may be easily and cheaply acquired by purchase from the native chiefs, they having frequently offered large tracts to the missionaries, and in the case of the American Colonization Society sold an extent of territory nearly six times the size of this island for £. 35 sterling—about 168 dollars.

Should the Barbados African Colonization Society obtain the patronage and support, as they trust they will, of philanthropic friends in the mother country, and of their brethren and others in these colonies, they would soon be able, under God's blessing, with the plentiful materials around them, to establish a colony on the coast that would most probably be but the beginning of a series of similar settlements immediately productive of considerable advantages to British manufacturers and to commerce generally, and tending, eventually, to the regeneration of their fatherland and the glory of God.

A meeting will, therefore, be held on Monday the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Bible Depository, Mason-hall-street, to which you are respectfully invited, when all further information touching the views of the Society will be given.

The chair will be taken at one o'clock precisely, and a collection made in aid of the funds.

By Order, *Charles Phipps,*
Edward W. Archer, } Secretaries.

Number of Members :—Men * married, 118 ; single, 116 = 234.

Their families, 845.

* Viz. 1 Draper.	18 Shoemakers.
3 Shopkeepers.	6 Turners.
11 Schoolmasters.	1 Newspaper Reporter.
45 Cabinet-makers.	4 Masons.
49 Tailors.	4 Clerks and Accountants.
1 Architect.	1 Saddler.
2 Millwrights.	5 Upholsterers.
12 Wheelwrights.	4 Blacksmiths.
20 Carpenters.	20 Agriculturists.

Besides Fishermen, Butchers, Bakers, Shipwrights, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX M.

COPY of a LETTER from Captain HENRY DUNDAS TROTTER, R.N. (with Enclosures), to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of OXFORD.

My dear Lord,

Great Malvern, 17 July 1849.

* Enclosure No. 1.

I BEG to enclose a letter* upon the Slave Trade and preventive squadron, by the Rev. H. Townsend, who has resided a long time in Africa as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, which, I hope, the Committee will allow to be printed with the Appendix to the Evidence.

In forwarding this letter, I would beg leave to offer a few general observations on the same subject.

The more I consider the present position of the Slave Trade, and the means at command for putting it down, the more hope I have of seeing this great object speedily accomplished. Many circumstances justify this expectation. Portugal, which has never hitherto acted in good earnest with us, by all accounts feels it at length to be her interest to abolish the Slave Trade from her colonies in Africa. Her honest co-operation to the south of the Line would aid us materially in suppressing it there, whilst her example to the north of the Line, at Bissão (north of Sierra Leone), in the promotion of agriculture and commerce, and the example of the French at Goree and Senegal in liberating all their slaves, has already had a most beneficial effect on the neighbouring native tribes. In fact, excepting at the River Pongos, where the Slave Trade is still occasionally carried on upon a small scale, the traffic has ceased to exist everywhere to the northward of Sierra Leone, where in future one or two vessels of war, at the most, will be sufficient to keep it down.

† Enclosure No. 2.

I beg to refer your Lordship to the enclosed extracts† from the letter of Mr. Judge Hook at Sierra Leone, and of Mr. Consul Rendall, addressed to Lord Palmerston, dated in December 1848.

Again, the effect of the late destruction of the barracoons and Slave Trade goods at the Gallinas has put an end to the Slave Trade to the south of Sierra Leone as far as the Bight of Benin, though it may for a considerable time be requisite to station six or seven vessels on that part of the coast to keep it suppressed.

The Bight of Benin, therefore, may be said to be almost the only spot north of the Equator where the Slave Trade has not been suppressed. It is believed that six or seven vessels will accomplish this, keeping two vessels also in the Bight of Biafra as far as the Equator, to prevent its rise there.

While the Slave Trade has thus been checked in north latitude, commerce is increasing almost everywhere, accompanied, in many places, by successful missionary operations, the great moral antidote to the tyranny and barbarity of the Slave Trade.

The increasing prosperity of the newly recognized Republic of Liberia is also favourable to our cause, and the desire of the blacks at Barbados to colonize the coast and the interior, under British rule, is also very encouraging. The Barbados African Colonization Society, in their late Address to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, express their conviction *that it was in the design of the Almighty Governor of the universe, in permitting the great wrong [of carrying away their forefathers from Africa], that their descendants, reared within the circle of civilization, and acquiring a practical knowledge of its usages and arts, and of the truths of the Gospel, should, in due time, be his efficient instruments in the regeneration of their fatherland*; and they conclude by saying, *that should they obtain the patronage and support of philanthropic friends in the mother country, and of their brethren and others in the West Indies, they would soon be able, under God's blessing, with the plentiful materials around them, to establish a colony on the coast that would most probably be but the beginning of a series of similar settlements immediately productive of considerable advantages to British manufactures and to commerce generally, and tending eventually to the regeneration of their fatherland and the glory of God.*

The following interesting letter from Abbeokuta is also highly interesting and encouraging:—

“A noble prize has lately been taken by the ships of war—a cargo or cargoes of slaves said to be above 1,200, shipped from Lagos, the effect of which is felt through Abbeokuta; a thing we never witnessed before.

“A number of slaves were taken down to Lagos market, a few days ago, by the traders of this place, bought from the interior at the rate of 50 or 60 dollars each slave, with the prospect of selling them at a good profit. On their arrival at the market, however, the Portuguese could disguise their enormous loss no longer, but plainly told the people that they could give no more than 30 dollars for each slave, as they had suffered the loss of all they lately shipped. The consequence was, the people returned to Abbeokuta with all their slaves, very much discouraged in the trade. I have got this information from three independent persons, who are themselves traders in slaves. The prayer of a great number of

of the inhabitants of this place is, that Lagos may be destroyed, and the Portuguese driven away, that the temptation held out to them in the Slave Trade may be removed. But I pray, rather, that legitimate trade may be introduced at Lagos by the English, and that the water communication may be made accessible to all. In the meantime I hope the force of the cruisers will not relax, lest the beneficial effect of checking the Slave Trade in this part, which is begun now to be felt by thousands in the interior, die away, and prove no lasting good to the cause of anti-slavery."

If, under these many promising circumstances, the system of an in-shore squadron, so strongly recommended by Captain Denman and other experienced officers, be adopted and carried out with the zeal and energy with which Sir Charles Hotham so conspicuously, though unsuccessfully, as he himself admits, carried out a different system, there cannot be a doubt that the Slave Trade will practically be at an end on the west coast within a very short period. And Commodore Wyvill, on the Cape of Good Hope station, in his evidence before the House of Commons' Committee last year, spoke as confidently regarding the suppression on the east coast.

It is a very common argument against the keeping up of the African squadron, that it matters little whether we keep our vessels near the shore or at a distance; that we have never been able to guard our own coast against the smugglers; and why should we expect other results abroad? But the fact is, there is no analogy between the two cases; between watches ranged along the line of *import*, with power to seize contrabandists and their goods as they approach the coast, and a force stationed off the place of *export*, empowered to seize the offenders on their leaving as well as on their approaching the coast. As well might we compare the conventional illegality of the one with the essential wickedness of the other.

I am glad to be borne out by Sir Charles Hotham in the opinion, so contrary to the general impression by those ignorant of the subject in this country, that the horrors of the middle passage are not increased by the proceedings of our preventive squadron. But the following testimony from Mr. Consul Rendall is still more valuable, as he has not only had experience of the trade at the present time, but was an eye-witness of it formerly. In his letter to Lord Palmerston, dated last December, he states as follows:—

"I regret to be obliged to admit, to the fullest extent, the sufferings endured by the slave in the middle passage. This evil has, unfortunately, existed too long, and narrated too often, to be at this date doubted. It is, however, a great mistake to ascribe all this existing misery to the system pursued by the English squadron to put down the export traffic. Did not the same evils exist, the same loss of life, the same crowding of the hold, the same scanty supply of provisions and water, the same amount of sickness, filth and stench in the slave ships of Spain and Portugal (which includes Brazil), at the period when they were quietly carrying on the Slave Trade without any annoyance from English cruisers, and keeping their dealings within the limits of Treaties? Most certainly it was the case, and the facts can be proved by a reference to the records describing the state of the first prize slave-vessels brought into Sierra Leone belonging to those nations. I was an eye-witness to such scenes in the early stages of the abolition, and had plenty of opportunities of observing the state in which these vessels were always found, and can therefore speak to the facts I have stated. The same miseries, therefore, having existed during a period of legitimate trade, it is not surprising that the same evils should accompany the same trade when carried on under a system of contraband.

"To elucidate, however, this question further, I will suppose that the miseries of the middle passage were the natural consequence of the English squadron's measures, and therefore it was deemed necessary to relax some of the existing regulations, to admit a free exportation of the African, under an impression that by so doing matters, during the passage, would be improved thereby. To do so, however, would be committing a sad mistake, because, in such a case, 100 slaves would be then shipped where only one now takes place; consequently 99 more per cent. of misery would be added in marching to the coast, and in the kidnapping and warfare which always prevail upon an increased demand for slaves, and which, when summed up, from cruelties, from starvation, from thirst, and from fatigue, would amount to far beyond anything that now exists in the middle passage.

"To charge the acts of the British squadron with the miseries existing in the middle passage, because, forsooth, the traffic is contraband, is incorrect, the same evils having existed, almost to the same extent, when the Slave Trade was legitimate, and therefore of long standing. It is, however, a great and unfortunate evil, that the African should be doomed to a life of continual toil, privation and misery, from the period of being torn from home and the ties of youth, to an instalment upon some sugar plantation in America. I know not which epoch of that transition is the one in which he suffers the most; and although Her Majesty's Government are not in a position to interfere in his behalf to ameliorate his condition during the middle passage, they can, nevertheless, effect an immense deal for him before embarkation, and after crossing the Atlantic. The princes, chiefs and headmen in Africa would, no doubt, listen to any suggestions made to them, and an appeal to the Spanish and Brazilian Governments might have a good effect."

The number of vessels recommended by the five British naval officers who were examined before the Duke de Broglie and Dr. Lushington, in 1845, was 37; namely, 26 sailing vessels and 11 small steamers. This opinion was given without any reference to the employment of French vessels. The combined English and French squadron since employed has

amounted

amounted on an average to 44 vessels ; namely, 22 of each nation ; but Sir Charles Hotham, in his letter to the Admiralty of the 17th August 1848, says that " it is a fallacy to suppose that the French render us any assistance. They are generally in harbour ; or, if at sea, confine their visits to their own ships. Since October 1846, they have not detained a vessel on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade."

It is not, however, from any unwillingness to act, but owing to the French Government not being able to empower their vessels to search Brazilian, Spanish or Portuguese vessels, and to the fact that, excepting with ourselves, they have no Treaties with other nations for the suppression of the Slave Trade, that their vessels have been able to do nothing more than guard their own flag from contamination with the Slave Trade ; and they no doubt have done this effectually.

Twenty-two vessels only have, therefore, to all intents and purposes, been employed since 1845, as the preventive force on the west coast, instead of 37, the number recommended. I was one of the officers who named that number ; and I still am of opinion that this force ought to be employed, for a time at least, on the west coast, unless, indeed, the auxiliary screw be applied to the sailing-vessels, which would allow of their number being diminished.

In increasing our force, however, from 22 to 37 vessels, no additional expense need be incurred, for a much smaller class of vessel would be better than many of the present cruisers ; and the fastest of the captured slave vessels would often prove to be the very vessels we required, and would answer the purpose as well in regard to economy as efficiency.

Such vessels would, in the ordinary course of service, be commanded by lieutenants ; but officers of higher rank might be appointed to them, should their coast experience render it advisable, the Admiralty having it in their power to rate vessels according to the rank of the commander.

The nature of the service, both as to climate and the impossibility of obtaining proper recreation on shore, requires some inducement to be held out. Increased pay might be given ; and tonnage money, to the exclusion of head-money. Promotion might, also, well be given every year to a certain number, as on the Coast Guard at home, but to a much greater extent. The station has for a long time been unpopular with officers, notwithstanding its being a field of uncommon emulation and enterprise ; and this, there can be no doubt, arises from the small hope of promotion held out.

I have calculated that about half of the 37 vessels which I recommend would require to be stationed north of the Line ; the other half would be quite sufficient to the southward. This is a large force ; but it would gradually be reduced as the coast became clear of slave vessels.

Even were no higher object contemplated than the increase of British commerce, the expenditure now required for the largest squadron would, in a few years, be amply repaid by the extent of resources eventually brought into connexion with British enterprise and science. But England has a higher principle at stake to urge her forward in her glorious struggle for the liberties of the oppressed population of Africa ; and I trust the Government of our country will never consent to a compromise of that principle by a compliance with suggestions (however honestly intended) which would even so much as tolerate a traffic in human creatures—a traffic as contrary to the laws of God as to the rights of man, and involving no less disgrace to the nation which pursues or allows it, than misery to the many thousands that are its victims.

I have the honour to be, my dear Lord,

Faithfully yours,

HENRY DUNDAS TROTTER,
Captain R.N.

Enclosure No. 1.

LETTER from the Reverend H. TOWNSEND* to Captain TROTTER, R.N., on the African Coast Blockade.

2, Hiram Place, St. Sidwell's, Exeter,
31 January 1849.

My dear Sir,

Subject of letter.

IN answer to your request, I hasten to state what I conceive to be just reasons for the continuance of the cruisers on the coast of Africa, to prevent and suppress the Slave Trade.

Three objections to the blockade.

The reasons given for the withdrawing of the squadron are, I understand, these—its expensiveness, its uselessness, and the increased horrors of the middle passage consequent on the employment of force for its suppression.

1. Question of expense.

1. The expense of the African squadron seems to many an unwarrantable expenditure of the public money. Those who think so seem not to consider the Slave Trade in the light of a moral evil, entailing guilt upon those engaged in it, and upon us who formerly engaged in it ; but it is the duty of Christian men to view it through the light of Divine truth.

Political

* Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, at present on a visit to this country from Abbeokuta.

Political economists of the present day think we have done all that could reasonably be expected of us to wipe away the stain on our national character, and that the twenty millions paid for the emancipation of the slaves held by British subjects did it. But we can have but a poor estimation of the evils inflicted upon mankind by us in the Slave Trade, if we think a sum of money, however large, will compensate for them.

A slight examination of the evils we have inflicted upon mankind by it will prove this. For about two centuries and a half England was a purchaser of slaves. As a purchaser of slaves she offered a bribe which has been the cause of the most horrible wars, murders, cruelties, the destruction of towns, and of whole countries; and, indeed, of inflicting unheard-of cruelties on one portion of the human family; and this, I repeat it, through a period of between 200 and 300 years. Through the same period, too, she often inflicted upon slaves in her own colonies cruelties that, had they been perpetrated by any other than those called civilized, would have stamped them as beings most degraded, most barbarous. Could God, who has taught us to love each other, to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, look upon our horrid barbarities without (as the Governor of the universe) judging us for our cruelties? Did the blood of one man ascend up to God and cry for vengeance, and shall the blood of thousands and thousands of the African race, for which England is responsible, be silent?

Former guilt of England in reference to the Slave Trade.

Now, consider what we have done nationally to wipe away the stain of this great sin: twenty millions were paid to emancipate those enslaved in our colonies. This was an act of justice, not mercy, as some persons suppose; for they were not our slaves because of any crime done against us, but they or their fathers were unjustly and most cruelly kidnapped and torn away from their native land. In other words, we *stole* them from their fatherland, where they dwelt in peaceful security, slaying those who resisted us, and without pity turning their country into a wilderness. He who offers to another a price to take away life or liberty, is as guilty of taking away that life or liberty as if the act were perpetrated by his own hands. In this way, England is guilty of the blood of millions.

What she has done to make reparation for this guilt.

By paying twenty millions of money to purchase the liberty of those held in slavery in her colonies, she acknowledged her national guilt, and showed a sincere desire to compensate for the wrongs she had done. But is this all? Justly, we ought to restore the villages we have destroyed; give peace where our bribes have made war; soothe the sorrows of the childless, of the motherless, and of widows, made so by our acts. This we have not done. There remains, therefore, an immense debt due to injured Africa for wrong committed against her.

Is the reparation sufficient?

We have helped to introduce a system of foreign slavery into Africa. We have made slave wars so common that they cease to be looked upon as unjust. More than this, by purchasing slaves in Africa with our own produce, we have made the Slave Trade in Africa *necessary* in order to procure the necessaries of life; and we have made Africans the instruments of inflicting all these wrongs upon their own country. Thus we have not merely inflicted a physical evil upon Africa and her people, but a moral one also; and we shall never cancel the debt due to her until we at all events change that system which we have assisted to introduce amongst her people.

Some seek to justify the wrongs inflicted upon Africa by saying, that her children are barbarians, too indolent to work, and incapable of acquiring knowledge. Were this true, which indeed it is not, it could not justify the smallest wrong done them. Their want of the knowledge of the one true God laid them open to temptation, and we took advantage of their weakness. Instead of teaching them what we professed to know, *Christianity*, we made them tenfold more barbarous than they were before. Africa was weak, and she became the prey of the strong.

Fallacies of apologists for the Slave Trade.

To uproot the system which we have helped to introduce is clearly a duty, and clearly, too, a difficult and expensive one to perform. The fault, however, is ours; we are the guilty party; we are debtors to injured Africa; and, although the sum annually spent to cancel our debt seems large, yet, when compared with the monstrous evils inflicted by us in times past, it is but a trifle. Should it even cost ten times more than it does, our duty remains the same—to make every sacrifice in order to amend the evils we have inflicted upon an unoffending people.

England's responsibility.

Our annual expenditure towards the suppression of the Slave Trade is not, therefore, a gratuitous act of kindness and benevolence that we may at any time forego; but is justly due to undo the wrongs we have done.

2. Some, however, say, that because the efforts hitherto made have not suppressed the Slave Trade, we should abandon the means hitherto used; and they seek to strengthen their position by stating, that the means employed have increased the horrors of the Slave Trade, at the same time that they have failed to suppress it. In this way, many seek to do away with the preventive squadron on the coast of Africa.

2. Effectiveness or otherwise of the cruisers.

That the preventive squadron has not yet accomplished its work is most true; but it has done far more towards it than objectors generally allow; and it is not so likely ultimately to fail as they desire to prove. What has *not* been done has been most prominently brought forward, and what *has* been done is passed over as of no value.

It is of importance, therefore, to consider what has been done by the preventive squadron towards the suppression of the Slave Trade.

By the employment of this expensive squadron we have shown to the world the sincerity of our repentance for having engaged in the Slave Trade. Who can say that this has made no good impression upon others engaged in it? Its very expensiveness has demonstrated our sincerity; its having been a costly sacrifice has proved, more truly than

Moral effect of the blockading squadron upon other nations.

than any other means could have done, that England is in earnest. Had England been contented with bare profession, mere exclamations of just horror at the barbarous traffic, others might have been equally liberal with words, but who would have moved to act? Mere Treaties cannot suppress the trade any more than laws on the Statute-book can suppress crime; but the cruisers, as instruments of carrying out the law of nations, have made the guilty participators in crime feel that England is determined to suppress it.

Physical and religious benefits accruing to the Negroes themselves.

The preventive squadron has liberated thousands of poor captives who would otherwise have pined in hopeless slavery and exile. They have been brought together and placed under the influence of Christian truths, and thousands of those thus liberated have become Christians, and thus have been made doubly free. This could not have been had not our cruisers first delivered them; for how could we have appeared in Africa as messengers of the Gospel of peace with the stain of so many wrongs inflicted upon Africa by us? Or how could we have followed the captives to the land of slavery and taught them there, even had there been no law nor custom to prevent us? The subject of so many wrongs would justly tell us to go and learn the first principles of humanity. Christian teachers, however, find that the truths they teach the liberated Africans come home with double force to their hearts, because they feel that England, by her cruisers, liberated them, and thus taught them, by her practices, the goodness of the religion she professes. Thus England has obtained a moral influence upon the Africans liberated by her, and who shall say to what this influence may lead?

Divine Providence of late has shown us how this influence may extend itself, and be the most important auxiliary in Slave Trade suppression. This I will now endeavour to explain.

False reports of slave-traders.

Many persons have thought that the negro race were insensible to the good we were desirous of doing them, and their not co-operating with us was regarded as a proof of their being beyond moral impressions. But the real cause of this apparent insensibility has been discovered. The slave-traders, afraid of the results that might follow the truth being made known, have spread a report that the English cruisers were piratical vessels, and that Englishmen, being poor, were obliged to subsist on plunder. Thus it was not known in Africa beyond the coast, even if there, that England's object was Africa's deliverance. The effect of this false report has, at all events in one part of Africa, been entirely dissipated, tangible proofs to the contrary, in God's providence, having been exhibited.

How refuted.

Some of the liberated Africans in Sierra Leone, people of the Egba tribe, a part of the Yoruba nation, by some means or other became acquainted with the possibility of their returning to their native land, though upwards of a thousand miles distant. A few first went as pioneers, and their arrival at Abbeokuta* was welcomed by the most lively joy. Then, for the first time, the people of that country became acquainted with these facts, that all white people were not slave-traders, and that the English sought to suppress the Slave Trade. The humanity of the English nation, thus demonstrated, caused Englishmen to be there regarded as almost more than mortal; to use the natives' own expression, "people that live nearer to God than any other people."

The respect felt for Englishmen was manifested in the most lively manner when Abbeokuta was afterwards visited by the Rev. S. B. Freeman, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and also when visited by myself.

Subsequently, when I went to reside there, the same respect was shown to me, and those with me, by the whole town; chiefs and people together did what they could to show their attachment. When a public meeting was held to receive us formally, and to give us a residence among them, one of the chiefs remarked, "All other people in the world have said that the Egbas shall be destroyed; Englishmen alone have said the Egbas shall live" (referring to the destruction of their country by slave wars, and the deliverance of their people by the cruisers); "therefore whatever the English teach us to do, we will do."

Africans not to be expected to relinquish the Slave Trade at once. Reasons.

It may be thought by some that kidnapping and the Slave Trade would cease among this people at once, and that we ought naturally to expect this result. Such, indeed, were my own expectations on my first visit to them; but I have since lived amongst them long enough to see that my expectations were unnatural, and also to know that the Slave Trade there, the result of moral depravity, is continued as a means, as it is in point of fact the only means, of obtaining that supply of European merchandise which has been made necessary to the people's welfare. It is unnatural to suppose that the Slave Trade will be given up by the Africans while there is a demand for slaves, and while at the same time it remains the only channel by which their wants can be supplied.

We ought to consider how difficult it is to remove a moral evil of such magnitude, and so entirely interwoven with the habits and necessities of a people, as the Slave Trade is in Africa.

* Abbeokuta, in latitude 7° 8' N., is a town of not fewer than 50,000 inhabitants, about 50 geographical miles from the sea, and 56 from Badagry. It is calculated that 3,000 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone have proceeded thither. Churches and schools have been built, which are in charge of three clergymen of the Church of England; of whom one is the writer of this letter (now at home), and another is the Reverend Samuel Crowther, a native of the Yoruba country. When a boy, he was taken to the coast as a slave, and shipped in a slave vessel, which was seized by Her Majesty's ship "Myrmidon," Captain (now Sir Henry) Leake, and carried to Sierra Leone, where he was educated by the Church Missionary Society. He was subsequently brought to England, and ordained by the Bishop of London. Soon after his return to Africa he was sent to Abbeokuta, where he had the happiness to discover his mother and two sisters, a brother, and other relations, after an absence of about 25 years.—H. D. TROTTER.

Africa. To remove moral evils in our own country, with every means at command, is found to be a slow work; and how much more so must it be in a heathen country where there is no religion to second it? I have been present when a law has been passed in a public assembly of chiefs and people in Abbeokuta, convened for the purpose, to prohibit all slave wars. This law was passed with acclamations; but within a very short time afterwards the law was violated, because the Executive was too weak to compel compliance with it. Much, however, is gained when a public voice gives utterance to feelings opposed to a system like the Slave Trade wars.

When the chief of the country is told that he should compel his people to give over the slave wars, he replies, "It is impossible, while Lagos exists as a slave mart, and is able to send presents to the evil-disposed chiefs of my own town, to incite them, and to strengthen them to perform evil deeds, and while, also, Lagos* is able to send presents to neighbouring tribes to make war upon us." When pressed to give over the trade in slaves, the common reply of chiefs and people is, "White men will only sell their goods for slaves; if white men would take our cotton, indigo, or anything else we have, we would gladly trade with these things instead of slaves."

I visited the farm of the chief Ogubonna, near Abbeokuta, and on looking over it I observed a plot of ground that appeared to have been recently planted, but with what did not appear. On asking the chief what he had planted there, I obtained this reply, "Ginger, by which I intend to prove if white men will buy ginger instead of slaves." On another occasion I asked the chief Sagbua (he is in the place of a king, without the title) what sum of money was annually expended in the purchase of tobacco from the slave-traders. He replied, "I am unable to calculate the amount." I asked again, "What would you do if Englishmen were to send you a person to teach your people to cultivate tobacco?" He replied, he would not sell slaves to purchase it. He seemed moved by my last question, as if a new and bright prospect had been unfolded to him; but another thought quickly followed, which seemed to cloud the opening view, and to which he thus gave utterance: "If Englishmen would do so, do not let it be known, for the people on the sea-coast will use every means to prevent his entrance into the country." The hope thus raised he did not permit to pass away without an effort to obtain the desired blessing; for, in a letter which he addressed to the Queen of England,† he made it one of his requests that Her Majesty would send him a person to teach his people to cultivate sugar, tobacco, &c.

It is obvious, I think, that in obtaining a position in Abbeokuta we obtain a position in the heart of the Slave Trade; and in the good-will of the people, which we undoubtedly have, we possess the means of extending civilization and Christianity, to the destruction of the Slave Trade, as well as of all other evils that have afflicted Africa. I think it is not less obvious that the first link in the chain of providential events (as far as we are concerned in it) that has brought this about, was the liberation of the people of the Egba country‡ by the British squadron. Had this link been wanting, I cannot see how the succeeding events could have taken place. I conceive, also, that to be in a position to obtain moral influence in Africa cannot be too highly valued; and this, it must be remembered, has been obtained, in one part, through the exertions of the cruisers, and God working providentially with them. And who can say that what has taken place in one part of Africa shall not, by a similar instrumentality, take place in many others? It is only for England to continue her work of justice and mercy, to see her efforts crowned by the most complete success.

I should not omit noticing one act of service rendered to us by the cruisers. The establishment of an English factory at Badagry§ (the formation of which was assisted by some of the first of the liberated Africans who returned to their country) was a source of great annoyance to the slave-traders, and on one occasion the Europeans in Badagry were desired to leave the place, as the slave-traders would not come because Englishmen were there. Knowing that some of the chiefs of Badagry were negotiating with some Brazilian slave merchants to come there, we were advised by others to obtain help from the cruisers. This we were obliged to do, and the assistance that we required was most promptly rendered, and our dwelling there rendered secure. Had the Brazilians obtained a footing in Badagry, which they would have done had not the cruisers interfered for our protection, we should have been obliged to abandon the place, and the only place open to us for access to the interior would have been closed.

3. As an offset to what the cruisers have done, it is declared that they do as much evil as good by increasing the horrors of the middle passage. This view of the case, were it true, appears to me to be a very contracted one, and would be equally applicable to every effort used to suppress vice by punishing it. How many innocent persons have suffered on the gallows! and how many have suffered transportation and imprisonment! But would any one

Desire of the natives to introduce lawful traffic.

Present missionary facilities attributable, under God, to the cruisers.

3. Alleged increased horrors of the middle passage considered.

* Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, is the town on the coast which is nearest to Abbeokuta, being about 50 miles distant. It was here where the first party of liberated Africans landed from Sierra Leone. They met with great opposition from the slave dealers, and were robbed of the whole of their property in Lagos, and on their way to Abbeokuta, by the Lagos people.—H. D. TROTTER.

† Vide Appendix, p. 203.

‡ Three thousand of whom, as before stated, have within the last few years returned to their own country, and now form part of the population of Abbeokuta.—H. D. TROTTER.

§ A town on the coast, a few leagues to the westward of Lagos, and about 56 geographical miles from Abbeokuta. Most of the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone landed here on their way to Abbeokuta. Clapperton and Lander landed here, and subsequently the two Landers, on their several journeys into the interior.—H. D. TROTTER.

one infer that, because such events have taken place, no penal efforts should be made to suppress vice? But it is an historical fact that the horrors of the middle passage existed when every nation legalized the Slave Trade. The slaves were then, according to the testimony of Falconbridge, "wedged in" in the slave ships, "so that they had not as much room as a man in his coffin." We have also accounts of living slaves having been thrown overboard, not in the excitement of a chase, but more savagely, under a *pretence* that they had not water enough for the consumption of the whole, but *really* to obtain the price at which they were *insured*. Knowing, therefore, that the horrors of the middle passage existed before a single cruiser was sent to prevent the Slave Trade, it is most unjust to charge the preventive system with them; indeed, the horrors of the middle passage are but a part of the cruel system of trading in human beings, although they may be *occasionally* increased by the preventive system.

One instance of horror given in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, and related at an anti-slavery meeting, as an instance of one of the results of the preventive system, was to this effect: that 2,000 slaves were massacred in Lagos because the dealers were unable to ship them. This, if true, would be the strongest proof of the effectiveness of the cruisers. The slave-traders who were thus obliged to destroy their victims would surely not purchase any more, knowing that they would be unable to ship them. But I have the strongest reasons for thinking that the whole story is a mistake, originating in a rebellion that took place in Lagos at about the same time that it is said this massacre of slaves was perpetrated. In this war two chiefs fought with each other for nearly three weeks; and it is said that 10,000 persons, slaves and freemen, fell in the conflict, and that after the conflict a large number of the prisoners taken by the conquering chief were slain. Living, as we did, near Lagos, and hearing all the news of that town, it could not have escaped our knowledge had 2,000 slaves been destroyed because they could not be shipped. Such a tale we never heard, and I therefore doubt its correctness.

Remonstrance with those who desire the cruisers' removal.

The advocates for the removal of the cruisers profess to have a better scheme in view for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Would it not be better for them to leave the cruisers to pursue their allotted task until at least the value of the new scheme be tested?

But some think the Slave Trade would die a natural death if left to pursue its detestable course unmolested. This is a theory for the suppression of crime, as novel as it is unjust and unchristian. Would those who think the Slave Trade is to be suppressed by permitting it to be carried on without a check, like to have the principle tested in England first? Would they like to try if robbery in England can be suppressed by permitting it, expecting to see the market so glutted with stolen goods that thieves would become honest men because unable to sell the produce of their robbery? The cases are parallel: slaves are stolen men; the sale of slaves, or the Slave Trade, is a trade in stolen men; a glut in the slave market would be a glut in stolen men. And what is the difference between robbery being legalized in England, and the Slave Trade being legalized wherever it can be pursued? and the difference between suppressing robbery in England by permitting it, until stolen goods shall become so abundant as to cause a glut in the market, and suppressing the Slave Trade by permitting it to go on unrestrained until the market shall be overstocked with slaves? The only difference is, one is the robbery of mere goods, and the other is the robbery of mankind whom God has made free.

Fair trade and the Slave Trade cannot co-exist.

Those who wish to see the cruisers withdrawn, are desirous, doubtless, to see fair and legitimate traffic introduced into Africa; but it must be remembered that the African Slave Trade is that sort of trade which, from its nature, must destroy all fair trade. It is supposed that, when the restrictions upon the Slave Trade are removed, the jealousy and animosity shown by the slave-trader towards the English trader will cease, and fair trade will be able to introduce itself into the haunts of the Slave Trade, and destroy it by the superior influence of honest over dishonest traffic. But when this thought is entertained, it is forgotten that the means by which fair traffic is carried on are destroyed by the Slave Trade. The fair trader, we might suppose, obtains a footing at Lagos; he there dwells without molestation from the Brazilian or native slave-trader, and seeks to dispose of his merchandise for the produce of African soil. We can further imagine that some peaceful negroes, desirous of earning their subsistence honestly, cultivate their ground in the hope of selling its produce to the fair trader. In the meantime, however, the price offered by the slave merchant for slaves has influenced other negroes, who are only desirous of making haste to be rich, and care not by what means they obtain wealth. These go to the farms, because there the people are scattered and few, and when their opportunity comes, they fall upon the farmers and make them their prey. Herein the life of fair traffic is destroyed, and that without remedy. The honourable merchant dwells in the same town, and in peace with the slave merchant; but what is the advantage of it, when he is unable to protect the honest farmer's life and liberty while pursuing his peaceful avocations? I need not bring forth proofs of this, for it is but the natural result of the Slave Trade; but I will relate one event that took place in Abbeokuta to illustrate what I say.

A fact to prove this.

The chiefs and people of Abbeokuta passed a law to prohibit kidnapping, under the most solemn sanction of their most dreaded god. One of them, however, under the influence and in the pay of the chief of Lagos, dissented, and in about two or three weeks afterwards he carried war into a neighbouring and peaceful country; then followed retaliation. A party of the aggrieved people suddenly attacked the farms of the people of Abbeokuta, and made slaves of many of the farmers; and those who escaped were obliged to abandon their farms and the produce they hoped to raise on them. The well-meaning chiefs of Abbeokuta were obliged

obliged to look upon this in silence; they had not sufficient moral or physical power to overcome the wealth of Lagos.

If the Slave Trade be permitted to have free course, what an impulse will be given to transactions base as this? and how thoroughly will the desire now awakening in Africa to be free from this vile traffic be crushed? and how vain will it be then to think of lawful trade? Will men endanger their lives by cultivating the soil? Will they seek the palm-nut in the woods when they know a price is set upon their heads? The peaceful and industrious are those who suffer most by this vile trade, those whom we could hope would exercise a wholesome influence upon the habits of their weaker and misled country people; and in the destruction of these there is the destruction of all fair trade.

I may here remark, that those who wish for the withdrawing of the squadron have had no personal experience of the dangers attending a residence in the midst of the Slave Trade. They do not contemplate that the withdrawing of the cruisers would (unless God himself interpose, which we have no right to expect when the means He has appointed for the suppression of evils like these are withheld) involve in it the destruction of all efforts to civilize and christianize Africa. To show that this is no idle fear, I will relate what has taken place to people in our employ, while engaged in their lawful business.

Probable effects of the withdrawal of the cruisers,

A man named Lewis, employed by us as a messenger and carrier between Badagry and Abbeokuta, on his return to Badagry was attacked by an armed band of kidnappers; some of those travelling with him were killed, and some made slaves; but he, and one or two more, escaped with the loss of their property. Another individual in my employ, sent by me to Badagry, was, with the party with whom he was travelling, attacked; two women were mortally wounded; but the travellers resisted, and drove away their assailants. A man sent to me in Abbeokuta, on his return was kidnapped. Some women, who were occasionally employed by us, and who sometimes lodged in my house in Abbeokuta, were kidnapped on one of their return journeys. Our messenger, Lewis, in company with another man, while bringing letters to me, was pursued and fired at; they escaped. The same party, the day before, attacked a party of I believe five; one of those who escaped of these five was fallen in with by our messenger, weak and wounded, and was assisted by him on his way. Soon afterwards I had occasion to travel the same road, and, providentially, arrived safely; but a party of 20, that followed a day or two afterwards, were attacked, and half of their number never reached home. On my return journey kidnappers were lurking about for us, but the strength of the party, about 600 persons, prevented an attack. These attacks were made to obtain slaves; they were the natural results of the Slave Trade; and that too while the trade is burthened and oppressed by the preventive squadron. To what extent might we not expect these deeds of violence to be carried if the check now put upon the Slave Trade were removed? The removal of the cruisers would be followed by such a rush to obtain slaves, that a price would be set upon every man's head, and no human being would be safe.

illustrated by facts.

The personal dangers of those engaged in missionary work would not be only those common dangers which beset all alike, such as I have related, and increased by the additional impetus given to the Slave Trade; but would involve the additional danger accruing to us from being left to stem the torrent of iniquity alone. Our danger, I must repeat, would not be the common danger that every one must expect from living in a country given up to ruin, but it would be a danger resulting from the opposition that, upon principle, we must make to the vile schemes of the white slave-trader. And could we expect to find mercy in the hands of those whose trade is crime? whose only check would be what they might meet from us? when, too, our own country has confessed her inability to stem the torrent of their iniquity? The more successful we might be amongst the natives, the more surely we should excite the opposition of the slave-trader, because we should thereby be successful in our opposition to his traffic, and no efforts would be spared by him to remove the objects of his hatred. Now, the slave-trader fears to give the cruisers a just cause for invading his mart; he knows that they wait for such a cause, and would be but too glad to avail themselves of it.

Special dangers of missionaries in the event of the cruisers' withdrawal;

Another consideration forces itself upon us; and it is one of no mean importance to England, inasmuch as the moral condition of British subjects is of paramount importance to her. It is, How are British subjects to be prevented engaging in the Slave Trade if the cruisers be removed? Direct participation in the Slave Trade by English sailors and merchants has been prevented by the squadron, and much demoralization to them thereby prevented; but what check would remain to hinder the evil-disposed of our countrymen joining heart and hand in this traffic if the cruisers were removed? One or two cruisers would be sent, it may be, to watch over British interests in the African seas; but what could they do to prevent British participation in so extensively diffused an evil?

and probable engagement of British subjects in the Slave Trade.

There is another consideration that should not be forgotten. The British West Indies have been much injured by admitting the produce of slave labour into our markets; how much more would they be injured—indeed, would it not be attended by their complete ruin—if the present hindrance to the Slave Trade were removed, by which the slave is of necessity so much dearer, and the produce of his labour by natural consequences likewise? If the Slave Trade were free, some might hope, under the plea of purchasing slaves in Africa in order to liberate them in the West Indies, to partake in the general spoil; but it cannot be credited that the honest and humane feelings of England are so far paralysed as to permit so foul a blot to be put upon her fair name. England may be deceived, may be mistaken, for

Anticipated effect upon the West Indies.

a time ; but when the time that discovers the mistake comes, re-action, with just indignation, will follow.

England's worldly interest in the matter.

It is not only England's *duty* to suppress the Slave Trade, but her best *interest* likewise. The civilization of Africa, which has been prevented by the Slave Trade, would cause millions of human beings to become consumers of English merchandise. The disposition so often manifested by the negro, his fondness for tawdry finery, needs but to receive a bias, from the example of civilized men, to become a taste for the conveniences and elegancies of civilized life. I have seen this exemplified in my intercourse with them.

That chief of Abbeokuta who has shown the greatest fondness for finery, is the man who has first attempted to imitate our mode of building houses ; the first to have doorways to admit of men walking through them erect ; the first to have windows for light and air ; the first to floor his rooms with boards ; and the first to covet glass windows and paint for his house. His love of finery is here seen expending itself upon objects of real utility and comfort. This desire for articles of utility is not confined to a man or a class of men. The native carpenter, seeing the superior tools used by the Sierra Leone carpenters, seeks to obtain them ; the man long accustomed to see planks *split* from the log of timber, desires to acquire the art of *sawing* timber ; the man accustomed to have a door rudely made of hewn wood, desires to have one neatly put together and planed ; a bag formerly served to put clothes in—now, boxes are desired. In these things the negro's disposition to be fine above his neighbour puts itself forth in most desirable objects. Thus we can discern how Africa may become a market for English merchandise.

Africans not an indolent race.

The belief that so universally prevails that the negroes are too indolent to exert themselves for their own good is one of the errors arising out of the Slave Trade. Their markets are supplied with all the necessaries of life in abundance. They carry on a very extensive international trade, and at a great risk of losing liberty or life in it. The instances already mentioned, showing the danger of travelling in Africa, prove this. These things will surely show that they are not so indolent as people are led to suppose. What better proof can be rendered of industrious habits than a market always stocked with the necessaries of life ?

When a country like this is torn asunder by slave wars, and when people like these are dragged into slavery, it is clearly a loss to the common welfare of mankind. Had they but liberty, were they but free from the Slave Trade, they would raise the produce of the soil for our country, and take our manufactures in return ; but their efforts to raise the produce of the soil being constantly thwarted by Slave Trade wars, and contracted for want of a more extensive market, it is, indeed, a wonder that they are not a heart-broken, dejected people, subsisting upon the barest necessaries of life.

How much, too, are the interests of mankind wronged, when, to make one slave, two persons are destroyed. One slave thus becomes the compensation for what would be, but for the Slave Trade, three human beings, producers for the good of others, and consumers, for their own comfort and welfare, of the produce of other countries.*

Mr. Townsend's conclusion on the whole subject.

Therefore, I conceive that England, influenced by every motive that should govern the actions of an enlightened nation, should continue—nay, redouble—her efforts to suppress the Slave Trade ; influenced by motives of justice, to undo the evils in which she has participated ; by motives of humanity, to relieve a suffering portion of mankind from the bondage of a cruel system ; by motives of self-interest, our own honest trade being injured by the basest

* On this point Mr. Townsend was asked for further particulars. In his reply, he stated—

"I obtained my information respecting the loss to Africa of three individuals for every slave employed in America, from Sir T. F. Buxton's work, 'The African Slave Trade and its Remedy.' He states, p. 200, that out of 10 stolen in Africa, three only become available for labour in America after 12 months' residence there. I have no doubt that this result is correct ; but, to be within the mark, I only say one in three."

Sir T. Buxton arrived at his conclusion from calculating the mortality consequent on the seizure in the interior—march to the coast—detention there—middle passage—loss after capture—loss after landing, and in seasoning. Mr. Townsend then proceeds—

"There are *collateral* evils and losses that it is difficult to estimate ; for instance, polygamy has been enormously increased by the Slave Trade, and with it the births of children have enormously decreased. That polygamy has increased needs not further proof than a reference to the well-known fact, that a large proportion of the slaves imported into America are males ; a large disproportion of the sexes must, therefore, exist in Africa. Two instances of the results of polygamy I am enabled to give.

"It was said that Sodeke had 600 wives and 200 children ; thus 200 children are to represent, in the next generation, these 600 wives of Sodeke. Sagbua, the present chief, had, it was said, 50 wives, and I could not satisfactorily ascertain that he had as many as 10 children ; indeed I knew but *one*, and that one died. I heard of another, and that died also.

"I endeavoured to ascertain what births there were among the people generally, in proportion to the number of wives, and I came to the conclusion that there could not be a child to every adult person in Abbeokuta ; a large number of women had no children, a large number but one or two, and a large number had lost all their children by death. One woman came to me for medicine for her infant, her sixth child, the only one alive, and this one not at all likely to live, *from general weakness*. To show the comparative number of children in Sierra Leone and Abbeokuta respectively, I can only refer to one instance ; but it was generally remarked by the natives that the Sierra Leone people had many children. Mr. Crowther had two sisters by the same mother, one nearly his own age, and the other much younger ; these have two children each, while Mr. Crowther has six. I think the same general result would be obtained, could I get correct information of a larger number of instances.

"The cause of all this, I have no hesitation in saying, is the Slave Trade ; for among its results may be mentioned, polygamy greatly increased, sufferings, privations, alarms, anxieties, labour, and other evils. These surely are enough to affect the increase of the population of any country."

basest monopoly that ever existed; and by love to God, whose laws are constantly broken through this nefarious trade.

(signed) H. TOWNSEND.

P. S.—I am aware that other considerations might with advantage be adduced to show how unadvisable it would be to withdraw the cruisers. I have, however, only brought forward those which have presented themselves to me in connexion with the morality of the question, and such as have forced themselves upon me in a personal experience of the working of the Slave Trade in Africa.

APPENDIX.

LETTER from SAGBUA, and other Chiefs of *Abbeokuta*, to Her Majesty the Queen.

(Referred to in page 199.)

THE words which Sagbua, and other Chiefs of *Abbeokuta*, send to the Queen of England.

May God preserve the Queen in life for ever! Sodeke, who communicated with the Queen before, is no more. It will be four or five years before another takes his office.

We have seen your servants, the missionaries, whom you have sent to us in this country; what they have done is agreeable to us. They have built a house of God; they have taught the people the word of God, and our children besides; we begin to understand them.

There is a matter of great importance that troubles us. What must we do that it may be removed away? We do not understand the doings of the people of Lagos, and other people on the coast; they are not pleased that you should deliver our country-people from slavery; they wish that the road may be closed, that we may never have any intercourse with you. What shall we do that the road may be opened, that we may navigate the river Ossa to the river Ogun? The laws that you have in your country we wish to follow in the track of the same—the Slave Trade, that it may be abolished. We wish it to be so. The Lagos people will not permit: they are supporting the slave-traders. We wish for lawful traders to trade with us; we want also those who will teach our children mechanical arts, agriculture, and how things are prepared, as tobacco, rum, and sugar. If such a teacher should come to us, do not permit it to be known, because the Lagos people, and other people on the coast, are not pleased at the friendship you are showing to us.

We thank the Queen of England for the good she has done in delivering our people from slavery. Respecting the road, that it should not be closed, there remains yet much to speak with each other.

** The above letter was presented to Her Majesty in 1848, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester, President of the Church Missionary Society. Her Majesty has since authorized the President to return a most gracious answer, accompanied by a present of the Holy Scriptures in English and in Arabic.

Enclosure No. 2.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Mr. Judge HOOK to Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, dated *Sierra Leone*, 31 December 1848.

I HAVE further the honour to report for your Lordship's information that Her Majesty's sloop "Alert," Commander Dunlop, arrived in our harbour this morning with 100 slaves on board, who were immediately landed in the Queen's Yard.

I beg respectfully to solicit your Lordship's attention to this novel and interesting era in the history of the abolition of the Slave Trade, because it clearly proves that a highly important change has taken place in the very locality (*Bissão*) where an extensive Slave Trade has flourished for more than 100 years, but where now many thousands of natives are daily employed in cultivating ground-nuts for shipping; and the Slave Trade is strictly prohibited by the powerful young King Branco of *Beeomba*. The notorious Cayetano, the Portuguese Governor of *Bissão*, has also abolished the Slave Trade, and is employing vast numbers of slaves in cultivating ground-nuts upon the British island of *Bulama*.

It appears that Commander Dunlop sent his boats into *Bissão* to search the different creeks that run into the River *Jeba* for slavers, and that on hearing of their arrival, his Majesty King Branco, though sick, officially applied to the commander for help, and requested him to remove to *Sierra Leone* all the slaves in the barracoons belonging to the two Spaniards, Don Bito (*alias* Victor) *Dabreda*, and Don José *Varrell*; at the same time assuring Commander Dunlop that he, the King of *Beeomba*, had finally abolished the Slave Trade in his dominions. Thereupon the slaves in the barracoons were asked if they preferred to be then and there made free and remain, when they all declared that they wished to be taken to *Sierra Leone*. This was acceded to by the authorities, and the slaves were embarked on board the "Alert," and, as before stated, landed in this colony. The two Spaniards fled by land to their companions in human traffic on the *Rio Pongos*, where

where the notorious Spanish dealers in slaves, Senior Pellegrin and Don Paul Fabre reside; also the native slave-dealers, Mrs. Lightbourne and Mr. Allen.

The Rio Pongos may now be considered the sole mart for the Slave Trade to the northward of Sierra Leone.

I have only heard of two slavers having escaped with slaves on board from the Rio Pongos during the year 1848, and I believe they were both owned by Spaniards.

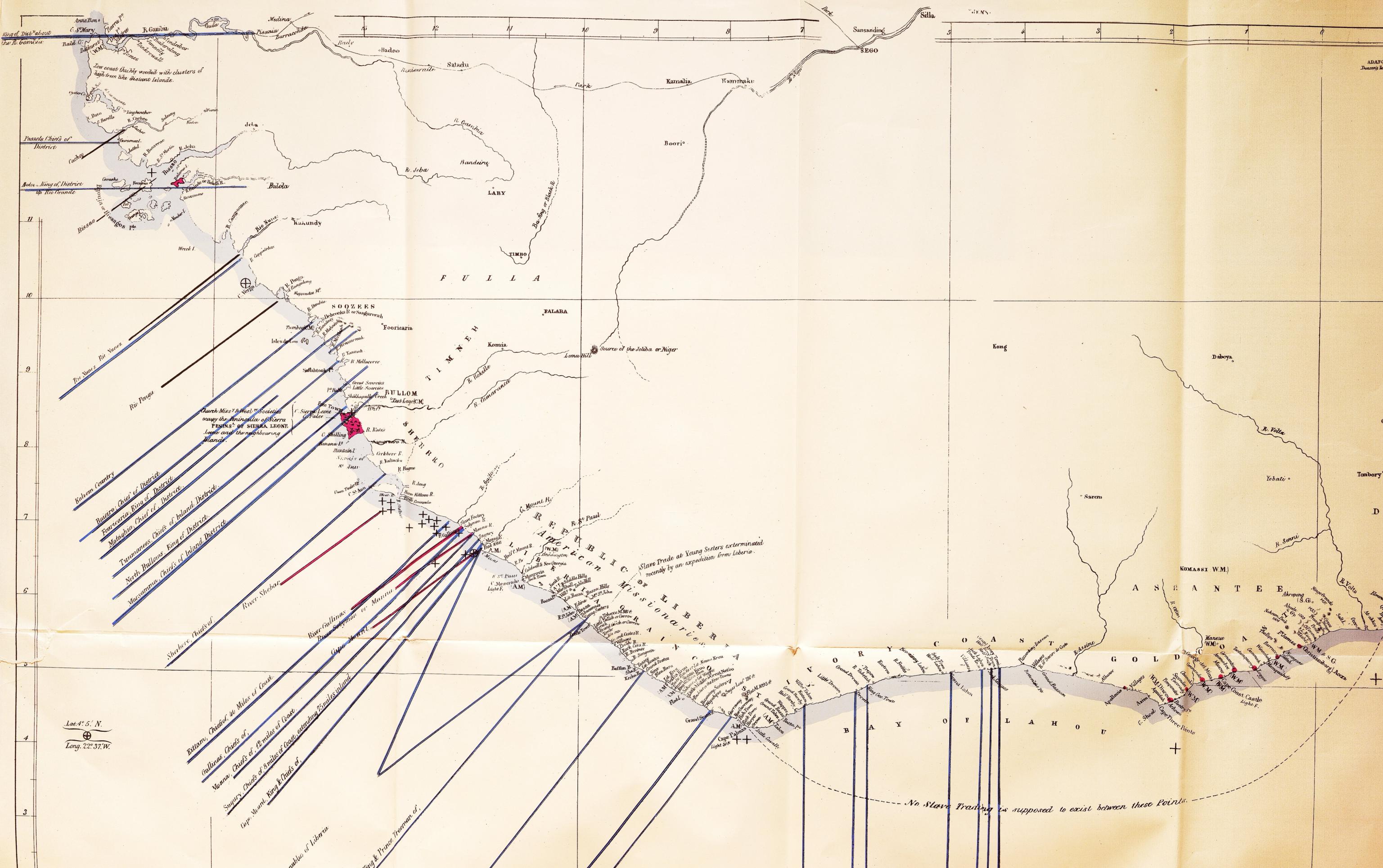
I have the pleasure to report to your Lordship that by order of the French Government all the slaves in Senegal and Goree have been emancipated. This highly interesting event cannot fail to produce important effects upon the natives of the neighbouring kingdoms, and to convince them that Great Britain and France are determined not only to suppress the Slave Trade, but also slavery itself, in every part of their dominions.

Already agriculture, upon a most extensive scale, is in progress among the natives living between this place and Gambia; rice and ground-nuts are the chief articles cultivated. The ground-nut trade has for several years past formed a highly important and valuable branch of export trade. The demand for ground-nuts from France, Hamburgh, and America, far exceeds the supply. I earnestly hope that the spirit of agriculture and commerce, now happily manifesting itself among the natives, is the sure dawn of brighter days for benighted Africa.

With the only exception of the Rio Pongos, I consider that we have now no export Slave Trade between Cape Blanco and Sierra Leone, a distance of coast of upwards of 600 miles.

EXTRACT from a LETTER from Mr. Consul RENDALL to Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, dated December 1848.

THE efficiency, however, of the British squadron's proceedings must be judged by the present actual state of the Slave Trade question. What does the printed correspondence tell us upon this subject? We learn that the English squadron is acting in concert and perfect harmony with the fleets of France, America, and Portugal, by open warfare against the abominable slave-dealer; that they have made prizes in extent not known at any former period; that France has wholly and for ever abolished the Slave Trade, and that the natives upon the banks of the Senegal and Gambia will soon become strangers to the horrors of slave-trading, because the white people of their neighbourhood no longer hold or deal in human flesh. Portugal has already done much, and is willing to do more, but is quietly waiting the decision of England in respect to the agitation in question. The harbours of Cuba and Porto Rico no longer swarm with slave ships; one or two during the last 12 months are as many as can be named. Spain is also anxiously waiting the result of the present agitation. Brazil is the only nation now pursuing this infamous traffic; but I am informed that her losses have already been so heavy that she would at once give in and cease the trade, but she has hopes in the agitation also, and therefore holds on for a longer period. It also appears that Treaties are being made very generally with the native powers in Africa, and the most pleasing results have already begun to show. The ground-nut is cultivated to an incredible extent; the people of the noted slave haunts of Catcheo, Bissão, Rio Grande, Nunez, and Pongos (places north of Sierra Leone), are devoting their time and means to the important subject of agriculture. A republican government has been declared south of Sierra Leone, which embraces a very large tract of country; and I have no doubt, my Lord, that other independent governments will come into existence, effecting much good in the abolition of slavery. I was informed the other day of three Portuguese vessels being at anchor at Sierra Leone in the pursuit of legitimate commerce. I think, my Lord, this fact speaks volumes in favour of the measures adopted for slave abolition, as within the last six years the harbour in question was nearly filled with the same flag, prizes to English men-of-war, on account of slave-dealing. In the face, therefore, of even the few facts I have quoted, no argument can remain good touching the non-effective state of the English squadron; and the conclusions to be drawn must be, that as they have effected so much, there can be no doubt of their final and, I would say, early success.

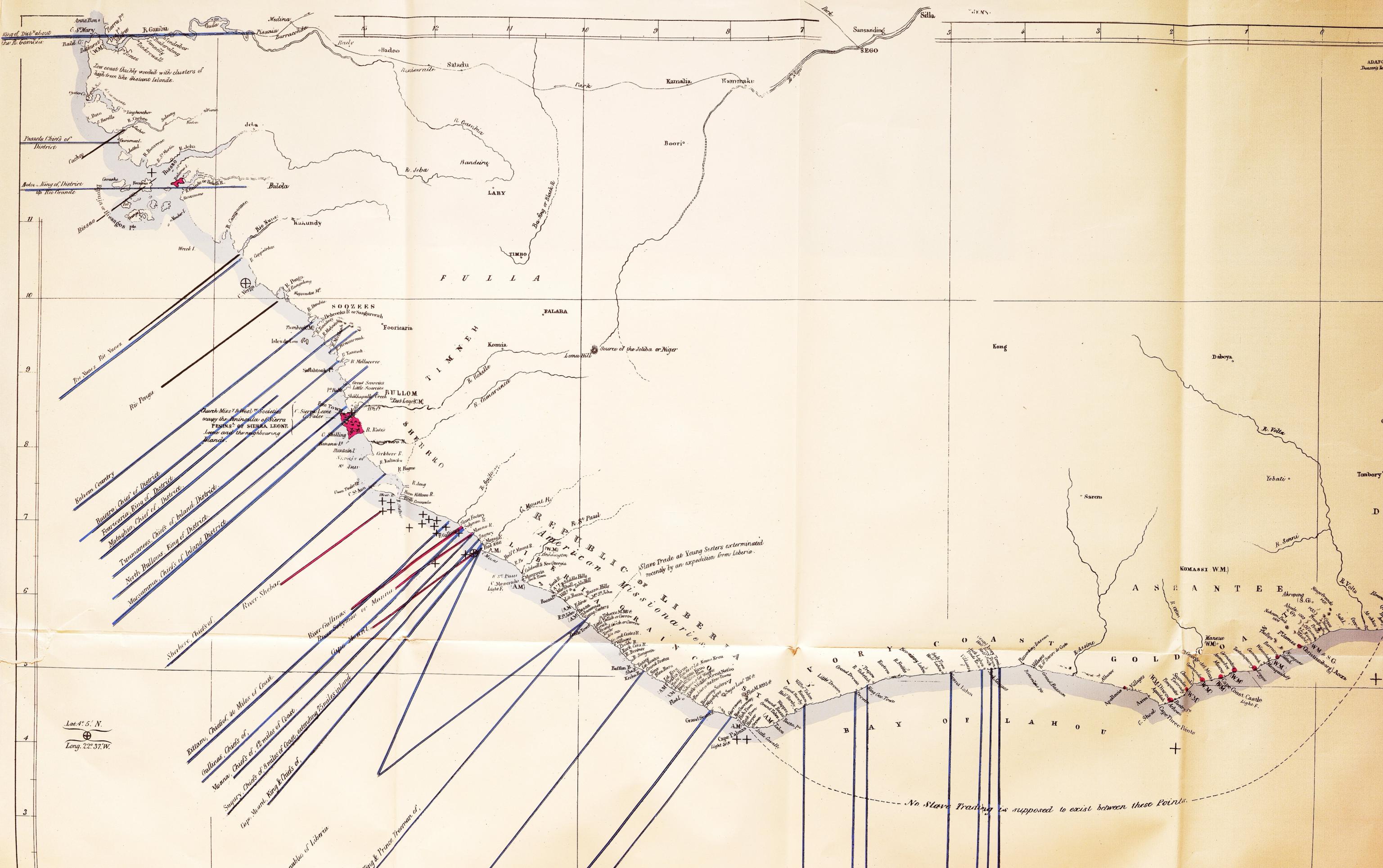


Lat. 4° 5' N.
Long. 22° 37' W.

Church Miss. & West. Societies occupy the Peninsula of Sierra Leone and the neighbouring Islands.

Slave Trade at Young Sesters exterminated recently by an expedition from Liberia.

No Slave Trading is supposed to exist between these Points.

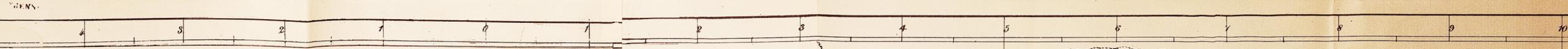


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terminated
in Liberia.

No Slave Trading is supposed to exist between these points.

Note of Captain Dabden, R.N. Between the Niger and the Benue Rivers, at the exception of the 'Barren' the River has a good Coast suitable for Slave Shipping.

Balanga King's Ch. of Territory

New Calabar & R. Benue

Equatorial District of District up the Niger beyond Abok.

more than 1000 miles above the Niger

of the Niger

of the Niger

of the Niger

of the Niger

of the Niger

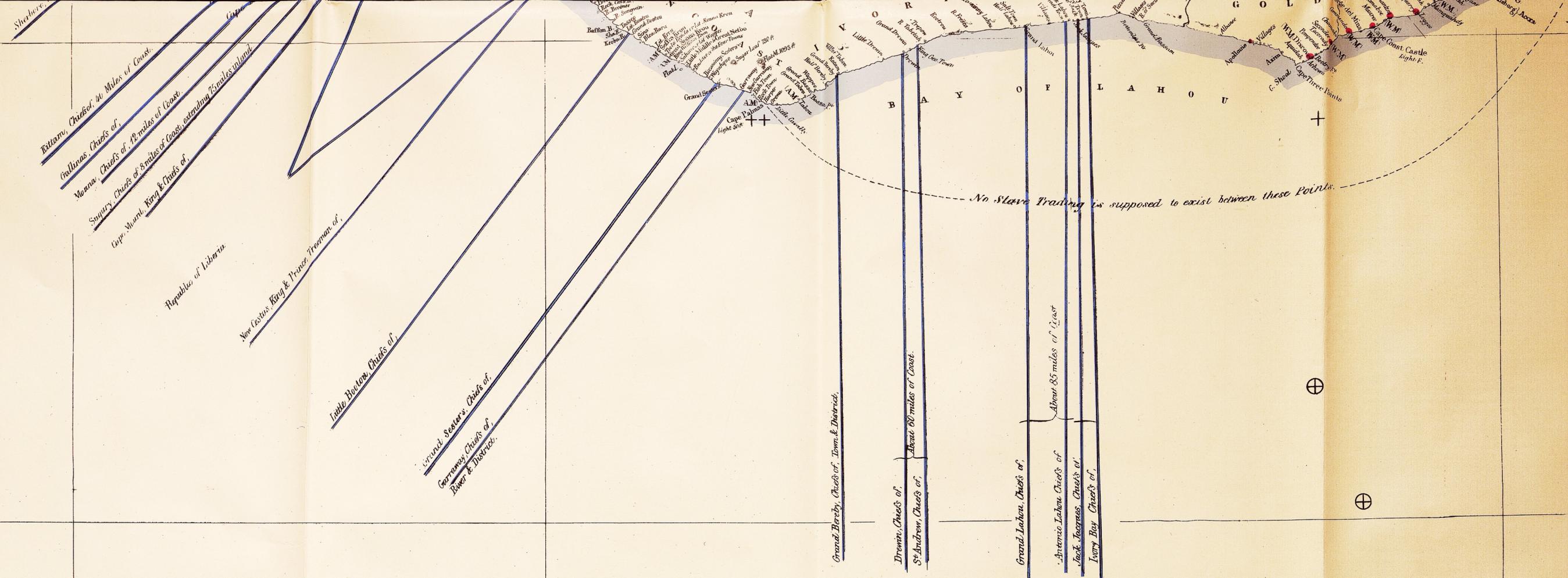
of the Niger

of the Niger

of the Niger

PR

Lat. 4° 5' N.
Long. 22° 37' W.





Trade is supposed to exist between these points.

Grand Lagoon, Chiefs of
Artemis Lagoon, Chiefs of
Jack Lagoon, Chiefs of
Ivory Bay, Chiefs of

About 85 miles of Coast

G U L F O F G U I N E A

...with the exception of the "Sommosa" the River Bars
...between the Nun and
...of Senegal Beach, 60 Miles Eastward of
...of Senegal Beach, 60 Miles Eastward of

Batanga King's Chiefs of Territory

Olonde, Chiefs of, about 35 Miles of Coast.

Batanga Benito, Chiefs of, about 35 Miles of Coast.

Danger or Moonny, Chiefs of.

Comma, Chiefs of, about 95 Miles of Coast.

Cameroun M. 12,357h

CORISCO BAY

Mayumba Bay and Town

Kabenda

RIVER CONGO

N.B.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

15
14
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GENERAL INDEX

TO

THE PRINCIPAL MATTERS

CONTAINED IN

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

**“The best Means which GREAT BRITAIN can adopt for the FINAL EXTINCTION
of the AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.”**

Session 1849.

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no payments for goods in the African trade are made in money	Macqueen - - - - 3735. Macqueen - - - - 3745. Macqueen - - - - 3746. Macqueen - - - - 3803.
principal stations of Slave Trade on the South Coast in 1842	Macqueen - - - - { 3806. 3809. 3811.
general character of the country on the South Coast	Macqueen - - - - 3816.
no appearance of Slave Trade between Little Fish Bay and Elephant Bay	Macqueen - - - - 3820.
relaxing effect of the climate of the South Coast is not greater than in India or the Mediterranean	Macqueen - - - - 3826.
climate of Fernando Po is perfectly healthy	Macqueen - - - - 3834.
Kroomen are particularly good labourers	
natives of the interior are much more intelligent and industrious than those on the Coast	
surf on the South Coast of, is a great hindrance to the embarkation of slaves	
number of slaves exported from, at different periods	
Returns of trade with England previous to 1812	
general account of the trade with	
remarkable fertility of the country generally	
importance of opening a communication between Bornou and the Coast, and supporting the Chief in his endeavours to suppress Slave Trade	
amount of imports and exports between, and England	
great central slave marts in the interior of	
extent of Portuguese territory in	
European managers would be necessary to conduct legitimate trade in	

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

AFRICA, climate of, not so unhealthy as generally supposed	Macqueen	3835.
question of immigration from, has given a great impulse to the Slave Trade	Macqueen	3837.
great scarcity of water on the South Coast	Butterfield, Capt.	3297.
effect of the squadron on the internal trade of	Adams, Capt.	3928.
object of the expedition up the Niger	Fishbourne, Com.	4312.
establishment of model farms would be very desirable	Trotter, Capt.	4382.
	Trotter, Capt.	4399.
AFRICA, WEST COAST OF, extent of, that treaties with native chiefs apply to	Staveley	44.
principal slaving places on, Paper, No. 4, Appendix (F.)	Staveley	44.
Slave Trade does not exist between Accra and Dixcove	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1710.
moral influence of British Government is very great on	Landor	342. 354.
	Landor	347.
establishment of forts on, would be of great use in suppressing Slave Trade	Landor	355.
	Winniett, Capt.	714. 744.
	Beacroft, Capt.	3516.
	Fishbourne, Com.	4366.
Government of Cape Coast Castle influences a large extent of coast	Landor	394.
American estimate of length of, where Slave Trade is carried on	Miller, Rev. J.	562.
extent of, civilized	Miller, Rev. J.	570.
peculiar difficulties of the command of the naval station on	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1697.
internal water communication between Cape St. Paul and Loango	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1710. 1771. 2115.
currents on, are strong, but vary according to the prevailing wind	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1799.
success of erecting forts on, is dependent on the amount of commerce that can be brought to them	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1822.
price of slaves on	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1915.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	2039.
	Beacroft, Capt.	3506.
opinion respecting the possibility of suppressing Slave Trade on, by naval means	Hay, Com.	3599.
	Chads, Com.	4090. 4130. 4272.
coal stations for steam cruisers on	Hotham, Sir Chas.	2044.
a small squadron is necessary on, for the protection of British interests, even if the blockade was relinquished	Hotham, Sir Chas.	2108.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	2118.
	Matson, Capt.	2913.
	Butterfield, Capt.	3337.
state of health of the crews of men-of-war on the station	Sprigg, Capt.	3713.
	Adams, Capt.	3976.
	Symonds, Com.	4031.
	Horton, Com.	4655.
unhealthy nature of the climate	Cliffe, J. E., M. D.	2304.
difficulties in obtaining land for the establishment of settlements similar to Sierra Leone might arise	Peyton, Rev. T.	2580.
safety of factories on, is dependent on the presence of the squadron	Peyton, Rev. T.	2714.
points on, to the North of the Line, where Slave Trade was carried on between 1839 and 1842	Matson, Capt.	2778.
	Matson, Capt.	2790.
extent of lagoons, as marked in the Admiralty Chart, is incorrect	Butterfield, Capt.	3332.
	Beacroft, Capt.	3448.
	Sprigg, Capt.	3690.
there is a possibility of marching slaves along the coast for 420 miles, although subject to many interruptions	Matson, Capt.	2804.
extent of, where Slave Trade is carried on	Matson, Capt.	2828. 2854.
slaves may be embarked at innumerable places in the neighbourhood of Loango	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4453. 4563.
opinions respecting the possibility of one vessel watching 60 miles of, throughout the whole of which slaves can be embarked	Matson, Capt.	2945.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1784.
	Matson, Capt.	2949.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1856.
	Matson, Capt.	2956.
opinions respecting the practicability of watching the Congo	Butterfield, Capt.	3316.
	Sprigg, Capt.	3693.
	Adams, Capt.	3915.
	Symonds, Com.	4017. 4026.
	Chads, Com.	4066.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

AFRICA, WEST COAST OF, objections to a system of warehousing goods on the, for shipment	Dawson	-	-	-	3004.
trade on, is principally confined to Liverpool houses	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	3499.
Kroomen are generally employed on board British ships trading on the Coast	Dawson	-	-	-	3009.
customs of the country would not allow of free emigration from	Dawson	-	-	-	3117.
papers, stating the names of merchants engaged in the trade with, importation of palm-oil to Liverpool in 1848, and exports from Liverpool to, in 1845	Dawson	-	-	-	3125.
depôts of goods, for the purpose of carrying on Slave Trade on	Chaloner, Com.	-	-	-	3142.
amount of commerce in the Bight of Biafra	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	3270.
opinion regarding the correctness of the conclusions come to by Mr. Jackson, as stated in a speech made by him in the House of Commons respecting the trade in the neighbourhood of Fernando Po	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	3394. 3455.
extreme unhealthiness of the Rio Pongos	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	3421.
opinions respecting the extent of, that may be guarded by one vessel	Adams, Capt.	-	-	-	3976.
	Adams, Capt.	-	-	-	3936.
	Symonds, Com.	-	-	-	4013.
	Chads, Com.	-	-	-	4063.
	Lysaght, Com.	-	-	-	4165.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	-	4318.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	4449.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	-	4614.
duties of the Commander of the African Squadron differ much from the ordinary service	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	4430.
only particular parts of the, available for embarking slaves	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	4510.
AFRICAN CHIEFS, treaties have been concluded with nearly all on the West Coast of Africa	Staveley	-	-	-	36.
forms of treaties with (see Paper No. 2, Appendix (F.))	Staveley	-	-	-	43.
subsidies to, are paid by the Treasury through naval officers	Staveley	-	-	-	79.
would be generally willing to concede the erection of forts	Landor	-	-	-	361. 368.
conditions under which natives have joined the colony of Liberia	Winniett, Capt.	-	-	-	717.
opinions of chiefs at Abbeokuta respecting the British squadron	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	-	573.
treaties with, have not proved as effectual as was expected	Townsend, Rev. H.	-	-	-	968.
will sometimes accept the mediation of the British Government in their disputes	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	-	-	-	1207.
no difficulty in purchasing land from, on the West Coast of Africa, for the purpose of erecting schools, chapels, &c.	Macdonald	-	-	-	1380.
opinion respecting the production of beneficial effects by treaties with, on suppression of Slave Trade	Peyton, Rev. T.	-	-	-	2588.
opinion respecting utility of, and suggestions of stipulations to be made in treaties with, for the suppression of Slave Trade	Angus, Rev. J.	-	-	-	1640.
would be generally willing to substitute legitimate for Slave Trade, if other means of supplying their wants were afforded them	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	2029.
description of goods employed in bartering with chiefs of Old Calabar, Bimbia, and Bonny, have adhered to the provisions of treaties entered into with England	Macdonald	-	-	-	2114.
treaties with, for the abolition of slavery, are very desirable	Peyton, Rev. T.	-	-	-	2581.
copy of agreement with chiefs of Aboh and Iddah entered into with the Commander of the Niger expedition	Dawson	-	-	-	2994.
	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	3409.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	-	4357.
	Trotter, Capt.	-	-	-	4384.

B.

BADAGRY. (See "MISSIONARY STATIONS," BADAGRY.)

BAHIA, price of slaves at, has decreased	Staveley	-	-	-	110.
insurrections at, attributable to the race of slaves employed	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	168.
is supplied with slaves from the North of the Line	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	188.
attempted re-capture of a slaver at	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	214.
slave insurrections at, have been very formidable	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	296.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
BAHIA , inhabitants of, are in considerable dread of slave in- surrections - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 319.
— moral state of the population of - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 2428.
BARRACOONS , distance of, from the Coast - - - - -	Landor - - - - - 372.
— system adopted by Liberia, respecting the destruction of - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 2088.
— at Whydah - - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - - 477.
— destruction of, would not interfere with the embark- ation of slaves - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - - 748.
— effect of the destruction of, on the minds of the natives of Abbeokuta - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - - 753.
— opinions of the legality of the destruction of - - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - - 970.
— building out of reach of the cruisers' boats, would be a great hindrance to Slave Trade - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1144. 1150.
— opinions respecting the right to destroy, when con- taining property belonging to a third power - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1148.
— Commodore of Portuguese squadron has recently destroyed several - - - - -	Chads, Com. - - - - - 4116.
— being placed further inland, would be no practical inconvenience to shippers of slaves - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1150.
— are of simple construction, and built in a short time - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 1859.
— destruction of, with the goods stored in, is a very severe blow to the slave dealers - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 2090.
— building, at a distance from the Coast would be a great inconvenience and loss of security to the slave dealers - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - - 2315.
— destruction of, is justifiable - - - - -	Adams, Capt. - - - - - 3961.
— in any expedition for the destruction of, the officer commanding is liable in an action at law for losses caused by, to the slave dealers - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4496.
BIGHT OF BENIN , strict blockade of, would tend much to the suppression of Slave Trade - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4504.
— is not more unhealthy than other places on the Coast - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4514.
— Slave Trade has recently broken out on the River Benin - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4521.
— number of cruisers stationed in - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - - 709.
— Slave Trade is carried on throughout the whole ex- tent of - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - - 742.
— the surf is at times too great on the shore to allow of any communication with vessels - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 1711.
BRAZIL , Slave Trade is most prevalent in - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 1830.
— vessels employed in Slave Trade with, are larger and better sailers than formerly - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - - 1835.
— number of steamers employed is increased - - - - -	Matson, Capt. - - - - - 2884.
— a communication from the minister of, is expected on the subject of Slave Trade - - - - -	Staveley - - - - - 1.
— a very small part of the country is yet in cultivation - - - - -	Staveley - - - - - 86.
— German emigrants are employed on an estate belong- ing to the Emperor - - - - -	Staveley - - - - - 89.
— principal cultivation in - - - - -	Staveley - - - - - 93.
— distinction of colour is thought much less of in, than in America - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 130.
— Slave Trade in Rio Grande - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 131.
— free labour in, has decreased - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 141.
— great mortality in, among slaves - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 153.
— very few female slaves are now imported - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 2444.
— great difference between the Indo-Spanish and Indo- Portuguese population - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 145.
— mines in, chiefly worked by slaves - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 153.
— climate of, is injurious to the negro constitution - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 170.
— slaves employed in, are not anxious to return to their own country - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 177.
— slaves to be employed in the mines are principally imported to Macahé - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 155.
— no Indians are made slaves in - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 190.
— importation of machinery for making sugar has much increased in, within the last two or three years - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 191.
— demand for slaves has increased in consequence of the alteration of the English sugar duties - - - - -	Herring - - - - - 2422.
— British capital is employed in mining - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 192.
— effect of withdrawal of British squadron on the im- portation of slaves into - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 196.
— the direction of affairs of, is, indirectly, much in the hands of foreigners - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 197.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 197.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 206.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 207.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 210.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 291.
	Herring - - - - - 2404. 2411.
	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 215.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

BRAZIL, Portuguese resident capitalists have great influence with the government	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 210. Hesketh - 3164.
Portuguese resident capitalists reside principally in the large towns	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 220.
Portuguese resident capitalists are much disliked by native inhabitants	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 227.
inhabitants are not in dread of any successful insurrection among the slaves	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 235. 257. Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2351.
insurance companies are maintained in, by Portuguese government of, would find great difficulty in preventing the importation of slaves	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 237. Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 243.
a slave blockade of the ports of Rio and Bahia would be extremely difficult	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 248.
blockade of port of Rio would cause great confusion throughout the country	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 252.
abolition party in	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 262.
English cruisers on the coast are unable to prevent Slave Trade unless with the internal co-operation of the Brazilian Government	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 266.
proposition to make Slave Trade piracy by law	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 266.
a party in the Chambers is anxious to carry into effect the Treaties contracted with European Powers	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 269.
vacancies in the Council of State are filled up by the Sovereign	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 278.
territory of, is exceedingly rich in natural productions, and of great extent	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 285.
there is no apparent limit to the importation of slaves into, until a panic arise in consequence of the increased numbers	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 289.
system of signals to slavers on the coast is very perfect	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 301.
feeling respecting the British Squadron in	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 307. Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2290.
the Slave question is not much debated in the Chamber of Brazil	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 310.
increase of population in, is slow	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 312.
slaves receive very little instruction	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 321.
Mulatto population is springing up in	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 325.
black slave-owners in, are the most severe masters	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 328.
feeling of enmity to England in	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 333.
explanation of powers given by treaty with, and opinion respecting a breach of	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1173.
interference with the importation of slaves into, would be a serious injury to the country	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1921. 1927.
effect of climate on white people	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1964.
government of, would be very glad to co-operate with England in the suppression of Slave Trade	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 2103.
rate of exchange in, fluctuates very much	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2160. Herring - 2471.
proportion of the sexes of Africans imported into	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2191. Herring - 2417.
black population has increased on the sea-coast, but not in the interior	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2191.
value of land in, is very small	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2222.
large extent of land at present uncultivated	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2229. Herring - 2437.
extreme fertility of	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2233.
if slaves were cheaper, more land would be brought into cultivation	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2250. Herring - 2439.
the low price of sugar is a great check to the cultivation of new land	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2264.
deficiency of capital among landowners for the purchase of slaves	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2278. Hesketh - 3215.
a great number of slaves are employed in the mines of	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2282.
mines are not as profitable as formerly	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2283.
land in, is much mortgaged	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2284. Herring - 2406.
system of payment for slaves in	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - 2288.
proportion of free labour in the mines compared with slave labour is very small	Herring - 2382.
black population is estimated at four millions	Herring - 2387.
account of the German settlement of Petropolis	Herring - 2449.
importation of merchandize is principally in the hands of Englishmen	Herring - 2460. Hesketh - 3171.
price of slaves in different parts of, does not vary much	Herring - 2485.
paper money to any amount is issued by the Government	Herring - 2486.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

General Heads.	Name of Witness	Number of Question.
BRAZIL, precautions have at different times been taken by the authorities in the interior against a rising of the slaves, in consequence of reports of intended insurrections	Herring	2490.
— a continual supply of fresh slaves is, under the present system, necessary for the cultivation of the country	Hesketh	3153.
— a plan for the immigration of Europeans to, on a large scale, was not allowed by the Government	Hesketh	3153.
— inhabitants of, do not believe England to be sincere in her endeavours to suppress Slave Trade	Hesketh	3174.
— a large anti-slavery party exists in	Hesketh	3188.
— opinion respecting the best means of suppressing Slave Trade in	Hesketh	3197.
— exportation of sugar from, has been gradually on the increase from 1846 to the present time	Hesketh	3202.
— principal part of Brazilian Slave Trade is confined to the Portuguese possessions in Africa	Sprigg, Capt.	3654.
— amount of slave population between the years 1833 and 1847	Macqueen	3722.
— annual decrease of slaves in	Macqueen	3724.
— annual importation of slaves into	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4491.
— entire population of	Macqueen	3725.
— an open Slave Trade would increase the demand for slaves to cultivate land at present uncultivated	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4491.
— treaty with England	Macqueen	3727.
— Anti-slave Trade party in, has little influence	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4492.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4529.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	4547.

C.

CLIFFE, J. E., M.D., Evidence of, was concerned in the Slave Trade prior to 1830		2145.
— comparison between the manner of conducting Slave Trade prior to 1830 and the present time		2149.
— of late years has been principally engaged in mining operations		2166.
— per-centage of deaths of slaves on the middle passage prior to 1830, and at the present time		2169.
— motive for abandoning the Slave Trade		2210.
— exertions of the English squadron to suppress Slave Trade, has raised the price of slaves in Brazil		2214.
— unhealthy nature of the African climate		2304.
— possesses a large number of slaves		2329.
— opinion of the effect of withdrawing the squadron		2348.
CUBA, Slave Trade less prevalent in, than Brazil	Staveley	2.
— number of slaves imported into in 1848	Staveley	100.
— government of, act with good faith	Staveley	115.
— price of slaves in, in 1847 and 1848	Staveley	122.
— greater number of slaves exported from the Gallinas are sent to	Hotham, Sir Chas.	1883.
— population of, at different periods	Macqueen	3733.
— slaves imported into, are principally from the North of the Line	Macqueen	3734.

D.

DAHOMY, King of, is very anxious to be placed under the protection of England	Landor	385.
— amount of income derived by, from head-money for slaves	Winniett, Capt.	630.
— price of slaves has increased	Landor	401.
— King of, is unable to protect his subjects entirely from incursions of the neighbouring tribes	Landor	402.
— treaty with, for the suppression of Slave Trade, has failed	Landor	421.
— King of, would suppress Slave Trade in his dominions, compensation being made for his loss of revenue	Winniett, Capt.	627. 727.
— amount of, expected by the King of	Winniett, Capt.	637.
— description of razzias made by the King of	Winniett, Capt.	680.
— no resistance made to	Winniett, Capt.	652.
— extent of territory along the coast	Winniett, Capt.	667.
— female army is employed in	Winniett, Capt.	659.
— description of	Winniett, Capt.	668.
— King of, is well affected to the English	Winniett, Capt.	738.
— King of, districts invaded by	Winniett, Capt.	677. 692.
— articles of commerce	Winniett, Capt.	678.
— King of, has offered sites for the erection of forts	Winniett, Capt.	681.
— payment of troops	Winniett, Capt.	717.
— distribution of slaves taken by the King of	Winniett, Capt.	723.
	Winniett, Capt.	769.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

DANISH SETTLEMENTS, situation of	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	730.
force employed by	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	731.
do not interfere in the suppression of Slave Trade	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	764.

E.

ENGLAND has treaties respecting suppression of Slave Trade with most naval powers in Europe, and some small states in South America	- - - - -	Staveley	- - - - -	29.
proceedings taken by Government in consequence of violation of a treaty with a native power	- - - - -	Staveley	- - - - -	46.
capital is employed in working the mines of Brazil	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	- - - - -	210.
withdrawal of cruisers from the Brazilian station is likely to increase the Slave Trade	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	- - - - -	213.
feeling of enmity to England in Brazil	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	- - - - -	333.
moral influence of the Government is very great on the Coast of Africa	- - - - -	Landor	- - - - -	347.
King of Dahomey is anxious to be placed under the protection of	- - - - -	Landor	- - - - -	385.
is well affected to the English	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	630.
advantages likely to accrue to, from correspondence with Liberia	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	677.
the English nation is much respected by the inhabitants of Abbeokuta	- - - - -	Miller, Rev. J.	- - - - -	523.
Brazilians do not believe the Government of, to be sincere in their endeavours to suppress Slave Trade	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H.	- - - - -	963. 1006.
since the abolition of the Navigation Laws, there is nothing to prevent an English ship from taking out a cargo of African goods, shipping foreign sailors, and embarking in the Slave Trade	- - - - -	Hesketh	- - - - -	3174.
	- - - - -	Macqueen	- - - - -	3779.
ENGLAND, ACTS of PARLIAMENT of, 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 73, prescribes modes of dealing with vessels taken without colours or papers	- - - - -	Staveley	- - - - -	29.
SUGAR BILL of 1846 gave a great impulse to Slave Trade	- - - - -	Macqueen	- - - - -	3850.
SUGAR DUTIES, alteration of, tends to increase the Slave Trade	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	- - - - -	207.
	- - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	- - - - -	1117.
	- - - - -	Herring	- - - - -	2432.
exportation of sugar from Bahia and Pernambuco has gradually increased from 1846 to the present time	- - - - -	Hesketh	- - - - -	3202.
Bill of 1846 gave a great impulse to Slave Trade	- - - - -	Macqueen	- - - - -	3850.
ENGLAND, NAVAL SQUADRON of, on the COAST of AFRICA, feeling respecting, in Brazil	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	- - - - -	307.
	- - - - -	Staveley	- - - - -	117.
	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H.	- - - - -	1083.
	- - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	- - - - -	1158.
	- - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- - - - -	2003.
	- - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M. D.	- - - - -	2348.
	- - - - -	Peyton, Rev. T.	- - - - -	2575.
	- - - - -	Matson, Capt.	- - - - -	2919. 2928.
	- - - - -	Chaloner, Com.	- - - - -	3274.
opinions of officers and others respecting the effect of withdrawing the squadron	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt.	- - - - -	3437. 3536.
	- - - - -	Hay, Com.	- - - - -	3611.
	- - - - -	Sprigg, Capt.	- - - - -	3687.
	- - - - -	Macqueen	- - - - -	3774. 3787. 3885.
	- - - - -	Lysaght, Com.	- - - - -	4183. 4200.
	- - - - -	Chads, Com.	- - - - -	4293.
	- - - - -	Fishbourne, Com.	- - - - -	4346.
	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	716.
	- - - - -	Glover	- - - - -	782.
steamers are far more efficient than sailing vessels	- - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- - - - -	2037.
	- - - - -	Chaloner, Com.	- - - - -	3278.
	- - - - -	Chads, Com.	- - - - -	4076.
necessity of a steamer to communicate with the forts on the coast	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt.	- - - - -	740.
number of steamers employed is insufficient	- - - - -	Glover	- - - - -	794.
opinions of Chiefs at Abbeokuta respecting the is a great check upon the Slave Trade	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H.	- - - - -	963.
	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H.	- - - - -	1033.
	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H.	- - - - -	1101.
opinions respecting the success of the squadron	- - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	- - - - -	1126.
	- - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- - - - -	1933.
	- - - - -	Sprigg, Capt.	- - - - -	3685.
	- - - - -	Lysaght, Com.	- - - - -	4190.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

ENGLAND, NAVAL SQUADRON of, on the COAST of AFRICA—*continued.*

— opinions respecting the cruising ground of the squadron	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	-	1132.
— opinions respecting the employment of natives in the boats of	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	-	1138.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1788.
	Butterfield, Capt.	-	3345.
— effect of the system of giving bounty to, for the capture of slavers	Lushington, Right Hon. S.	-	1194.
— Admiralty instructions to officer in command of	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1681.
— opinions respecting the adoption of any general system of operations by	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1757.
— twenty-one slavers taken by the "Styx," off Ambriz, in six months	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	4425.
— means adopted by slavers to ascertain the position of the cruisers	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1787.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1793.
— extent of coast that could be guarded by a steam-vessel	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1834.
	Lysaght, Com.	-	4170.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	4451.
	Horton, Com.	-	4617.
— mode of cruising adopted by Commanders Dixon and Murray	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1884.
— opinion respecting the employment of a large number of steamers by England as	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1899.
— the withdrawal of, would be disadvantageous to the slave dealers	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	1996.
— opinions respecting the increase in the sufferings of slaves consequent on the withdrawal of	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2005.
	Matson, Capt.	-	2921.
— greatest number of vessels at work on the coast at one time during Sir Charles Hotham's command	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2041.
— coal stations for steamers on West Coast of Africa	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2044.
— accurate information of the positions of the cruisers is obtained by the captains of slavers	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2060.
— a small squadron is necessary on the African Coast for the protection of British interests, even in the event of the blockade of the coast being relinquished	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2108.
	Chads, Com.	-	4295.
	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	2118.
	Matson, Capt.	-	2913.
	Butterfield, Capt.	-	3337.
— state of health of the crews of, on the African station	Sprigg, Capt.	-	3713.
	Adams, Capt.	-	3976.
	Symonds, Com.	-	4031.
	Horton, Com.	-	4655.
— opinion respecting the effect of the withdrawal of, on the importation of slaves	Cliffe, J. E., M.D.	-	2219.
	Hesketh	-	3180.
	Chads, Com.	-	4258.
— one effect of, has been to increase the price of slaves in Brazil	Herring	-	2396.
— present crowded state of slave vessels is not caused by	Stokes	-	2754.
	Matson, Capt.	-	2922.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	4300.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	4535.
	Matson, Capt.	-	2769. 2895.
	Chaloner, Com.	-	3253.
	Butterfield, Capt.	-	3322.
	Beacroft, Capt.	-	3415.
	Hay, Com.	-	3587.
— system of cruising near shore more effective than at a distance	Adams, Capt.	-	3907.
	Symonds, Com.	-	4009. 4035.
	Chads, Com.	-	4057.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	4334.
	Trotter, Capt.	-	4387.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	4434. 4484.
— stations of vessels for close cruising	Matson, Capt.	-	2776.
— the number and class of vessels at present composing the, is very inefficient	Matson, Capt.	-	2818.
	Beacroft, Capt.	-	3410. 3530.
— a larger number of vessels are required at the present time than prior to 1846	Matson, Capt.	-	2864.
— opinions respecting the disposal of	Matson, Capt.	-	2865.
	Adams, Capt.	-	3971.
	Matson, Capt.	-	2875.
	Butterfield, Capt.	-	3285.
	Hay, Com.	-	3580.
— number and class of vessels requisite	Sprigg, Capt.	-	3671.
	Adams, Capt.	-	3912. 3987.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	4319.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	4424. 4567.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

ENGLAND, NAVAL SQUADRON of, on the COAST of AFRICA—*continued.*

the crews of vessels employed are larger than necessary	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2910.
opinions respecting the possibility of a vessel watching 60 miles of coast, throughout the whole of which slaves can be embarked	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1784.
	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2949.
opinions respecting the practicability of watching the Congo	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1856.
	Butterfield, Capt.	-	-	3316.
	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2956.
	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	3693.
	Adams, Capt.	-	-	3916.
	Symonds, Com.	-	-	4017. 4026.
	Chads, Com.	-	-	4066.
system of drilling the crews of, has been carried to too great an extent	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2971.
great objections to transferring the squadron from the Coast of Africa to that of Brazil	Hesketh	-	-	3229.
plan adopted by the Hon. Captain Denman for the capture of slavers	Chaloner, Com.	-	-	3243.
system of cruising 30 and 60 miles from shore is not a fair test of the efficiency of the squadron	Chaloner, Com.	-	-	3264.
ten vessels would be sufficient to guard the coast from Loango to Little Fish Bay	Butterfield, Capt.	-	-	3349.
a dread of the combined French and English squadrons at one period deterred many dealers from prosecuting the Slave Trade	Hay, Com.	-	-	3570.
"Prometheus" effectually guarded the mouth of the Congo during 10 months	Hay, Com.	-	-	3591.
Sir Charles Hotham's orders to, differed much from those of his predecessors	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	3649. 3656.
many persons in England, connected with the West Indies, are anxious for the removal of	Macqueen	-	-	3846.
loss to foreign nations since 1808, in vessels taken by whale-boats are not calculated to carry guns or sufficient men to attack an armed slaver	Macqueen	-	-	3853.
men-of-war's boats, generally, are unfit for landing through a surf	Adams, Capt.	-	-	3946.
suggestions respecting a more serviceable description of boat for	Symonds, Com.	-	-	4020.
	Symonds, Com.	-	-	4038.
tenders would be very useful in assisting	Chads, Com.	-	-	4077.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4321.
	Trotter, Capt.	-	-	4401.
	Denman, Capt. the Hon.	-	-	4576.
receiving-vessels for captured slaves would be of great use	Adams, Capt.	-	-	3996.
	Chads, Com.	-	-	4081.
a small steam power applied to some of the larger boats of, would be very useful	Adams, Capt.	-	-	3937.
	Chads, Com.	-	-	4033. 4128.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4329.
cruising at a distance from shore more effective than near	Lysaght, Com.	-	-	4152. 4182.
withdrawal of the squadron would tend to lower the price of slaves in Brazil, and increase it in Africa	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4304.
suggestions for increasing the efficiency of	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4320. 4329.
		-	-	4347.
	Trotter, Capt.	-	-	4400.
	Denman, Capt. the Hon.	-	-	4469.
united opinion of several officers as to the requisite number of, given to the Duc de Broglie and Dr. Lushington in 1845	Trotter, Capt.	-	-	4390.
if withdrawn, Slave Trade would revive on the Guinea Coast	Trotter, Capt.	-	-	4404.
present rate of bounties for the capture of slavers	Denman, Capt. the Hon.	-	-	4479.
officers of, are placed in a very improper position	Denman, Capt. the Hon.	-	-	4432.
in any expedition for the destruction of barracoons, the officer commanding is liable in an action at law for losses caused by, to the slave-dealers	Denman, Capt. the Hon.	-	-	4521.
in-shore cruising is most effective on the South Coast, and at a distance in the Bights of Benin and Biafra	Horton, Com.	-	-	4596.

F.

Ports on the AFRICAN COAST are of great use in the suppression of Slave Trade	Landor	-	-	351.
	Townsend, Rev. H.	-	-	961.
number of, requisite on	Landor	-	-	364.
	Winniett, Capt.	-	-	709.
occasional visits of the Governor of the district to, would be necessary	Landor	-	-	384.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

FORTS on the AFRICAN COAST, expense of, to the Government	} Landor - - - - 356.	} Winniett, Capt. - - - - 694, 743.	} Macdonald - - - - 1231.			
				} Landor - - - - 415.	} Landor - - - - 365.	} Winniett, Capt. - - - - 697.
_____ extent of military force at Cape Coast Castle - - - -						
_____ force requisite to garrison the - - - -						
FRANCE, account of convention with - - - -						
_____ distinction between right of visit and right of search						
_____ reasons for the cruisers of, not being as effective as						
_____ was expected - - - -						
_____ number of, is reduced - - - -						
_____ cruisers of, can only interfere with vessels carrying						
_____ the French colours, or those without any colours - }						

G.

GOLD COAST, system of judicial assessors, together with the	} Landor - - - - 351.	} Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 961.
_____ establishment of forts on, is of great service - }		
_____ forts established on, have been the principal means of		
_____ suppressing Slave Trade - - - -		
_____ expense of, to the Government is very small - }		
_____ the Delta of the Niger is the greatest mart of Slave		
_____ Trade - - - -		
_____ white men suffer much from the climate - - - -		
_____ little difference in the effect of the climate between		
_____ the higher and lower ground - - - -		
_____ occasional visits of the Governor of the district to the		
_____ different forts would be necessary - - - -		
_____ Delta of the Niger is very unhealthy - - - -		
_____ price of slaves has increased on - - - -		
_____ articles of commerce - - - -		
_____ natives do not appreciate the arts and refinements of		
_____ civilized life - - - -		
_____ missionaries have established schools - - - -		
_____ extent of military force at Cape Coast Castle - - - -		
_____ force requisite to garrison forts on - - - -		

H.

HOTHAM, Sir CHARLES, K. C. B., Evidence of:			
_____ peculiar difficulties of the Commander-in-chief of the	} - - - - -	} - - - - -	} - - - - -
_____ African station - - - -			
_____ preliminary steps taken by, on assuming the command			
_____ opinion of, respecting parts of the Coast of Africa			
_____ where Slave Trade is principally carried on - }			
_____ measures adopted by, for the suppression of Slave			
_____ Trade - - - -			
_____ opinion respecting the feasibility of blockading the			
_____ Coast of Africa, and the sufficiency of the squadron			
_____ for so doing - - - -			
_____ the recommendations of a previous Commodore are in			
_____ no way binding on his successor - - - -			
_____ opinion respecting the adoption of any general system			
_____ by cruisers for suppression of Slave Trade - }			
_____ internal water communication between different points			
_____ on the Coast of Africa - - - -			
_____ impossibility of preventing the embarkation of slaves,			
_____ excepting on the North Coast - - - -			
_____ cruising ground of the squadron - - - -			
_____ means adopted by slave vessels to ascertain the posi-			
_____ tion of the cruisers - - - -			
_____ currents on the Coast of Africa are very strong, but			
_____ vary according to the prevailing wind - - - -			
_____ success of erecting forts on the Coast of Africa is de-			
_____ pendent on the amount of commerce that could be			
_____ brought to them - - - -			
_____ the position of slave factories is shown by flags hoisted			
_____ on the shore - - - -			
_____ opinion respecting the practicability of watching the			
_____ Congo - - - -			
_____ number of captures made by the squadron during the			
_____ command of - - - -			
_____ description of slave factories destroyed by - - - -			
_____ greatest number of slaves liberated from the fac-			
_____ tories by - - - -			

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

HOTHAM, Sir CHARLES, K. C. B., Evidence of—continued.

— further measures adopted by, for the liberation of slaves, after having destroyed the depôts	- - - - -	1893.
— opinion respecting the employment of a large number of steam-vessels by England, as affecting the suppression of the Slave Trade	- - - - -	1899.
— interference with the importation of slaves into Brazil would be a serious injury to the country	- - - - -	1921. 1927.
— opinion of the success of the squadron	- - - - -	1933. 2016.
— despatch to the Admiralty, dated Ascension, 5 December 1848	- - - - -	1940.
— impossibility of suppressing Slave Trade without the co-operation of the Brazilian Government	- - - - -	1955.
— suggestions of grounds of a negotiation with the Brazilian Government for the ultimate suppression of Slave Trade	- - - - -	1957. 1965.
— opinion respecting the production of beneficial effects by treaties with African chiefs for suppression of Slave Trade	- - - - -	2029.
— steam-vessels much more efficient than sailing-vessels as cruisers	- - - - -	2037.
— impossibility of suppressing Slave Trade by naval means on the West Coast of Africa	- - - - -	2039.
— greatest number of cruisers actually at work on the coast at one time during the command of	- - - - -	2041.
— a sum of secret service money placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the station, for the purpose of obtaining information, would be of great use in suppressing Slave Trade	- - - - -	2058.
— Brazilian Government would be very glad to co-operate with England in the suppression of Slave Trade	- - - - -	2103.
— state of health of the crews of men-of-war on the African station	- - - - -	2118.

L.

LABOUR, European, chiefly employed in Rio Grande	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 143.
— free, has decreased in Brazil	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 153.
— attending coffee is less irksome than sugar	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 174.
— attending cotton is not severe	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 181.
— some free, is employed in the district of Para	- - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 185.
— system of, among the Egba tribe	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - 864. 929.
— rate of payment for	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - 900.
— superiority of imported slaves over slaves born in the country	- - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1120.
— proportion of free, compared with slave, in the Brazilian mines, is very small	- - - - -	Herring - 2382.
— slave, is preferable to free	- - - - -	Herring - 2383. 2459.
— Kroomen are particularly good labourers	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - 3494.
— impossibility of free competing with slave	- - - - -	Fishbourne, Com. - 4310. 4316.
LEGITIMATE TRADE has arisen in Liberia, in lieu of Slave Trade	- - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - 461. 518.
— effect of Slave Trade on	- - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - 685.
	- - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - 855. 1056.
	- - - - -	Macdonald - 1250.
	- - - - -	Macdonald - 877.
— would be considerably injured if English cruisers were withdrawn from the coast	- - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1158.
	- - - - -	Dawson - 3113. 2129.
	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - 3437.
	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - 1090.
	- - - - -	Macdonald - 1232.
	- - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 2032.
	- - - - -	Peyton, Rev. T. - 2573.
	- - - - -	Matson, Capt. - 2930.
	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - 3404.
	- - - - -	Macqueen - 3798.
— cannot co-exist with Slave Trade	- - - - -	Macdonald - 1297.
— of Sierra Leone is much in the hands of liberated Africans	- - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 2035.
— manufacture of ground-nut oil has much increased in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone	- - - - -	Stephens, Sir G. - 2518.
— suggestions for facilitating the prosecution of African chiefs would be willing to substitute, for Slave Trade, if other means of supplying their wants were afforded them	- - - - -	Peyton, Rev. T. - 2581.
	- - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - 3501. 3512.
	- - - - -	Fishbourne, Com., - 4344.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

LEGITIMATE TRADE, an improved condition of the natives has been consequent, in all cases, on the establishment of missions and	Peyton, Rev. T.	-	-	2586.
value of African imports and exports, during 20 years prior to 1787	Stokes	-	-	2759.
value of African imports and exports, in the years 1808, 1809, 1810	Stokes	-	-	2760.
with Africa, is principally confined to Liverpool houses	Dawson	-	-	3009.
where established, tends to keep out Slave Trade	Dawson	-	-	3018.
natives of Africa prefer Slave Trade to	Dawson	-	-	3023.
has been substituted for Slave Trade in the River Bonny	Dawson	-	-	3077.
great difficulty in keeping separate from Slave Trade	Dawson	-	-	3109.
the presence of British cruisers is advantageous to lawful traders	Macqueen	-	-	3771.
papers stating the names of merchants engaged in the African trade, importation of palm-oil to Liverpool in 1848, and exports from Liverpool to Africa, in 1845	Dawson	-	-	3142.
opinion regarding the correctness of the conclusions come to by Mr. Jackson, as stated in a speech made by him in the House of Commons, respecting the trade in the neighbourhood of Fernando Po	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	3421.
is not so profitable as Slave Trade	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	3466.
if once firmly and securely established, would destroy foreign Slave Trade	Macqueen	-	-	3795.
European managers would be necessary to conduct, in Africa	Macqueen	-	-	3811.
Table, showing the amount of palm-oil imported into England from the Bonny, and estimate of probable increase in consequence of suppression of slave exportation	Macqueen	-	-	3834.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4300.
LIBERIA, treaty with,	Staveley	-	-	49.
origin of the colony	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	442. 454.
motives of founders of the colony	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	443.
date of establishment of colony	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	446.
amount and description of population,	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	449.
extent of territory	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	455.
a trade has arisen in place of Slave Trade	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	461. 518.
has had serious wars with the natives	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	463.
large amount of Slave Trade existed previous to the colonization of	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	468.
cause of suppression of Slave Trade in	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	471.
estimate of price given for land in	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	474.
revenue of	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	475.
system adopted by, respecting the destruction of bar-racoons	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	477.
clergymen of, are now coloured men	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	481.
present President of, is a coloured man	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	482.
right of vote in	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	487.
class of emigrants from America	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	488.
acclimating fever is almost universal among emigrants	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	496.
unwillingness to settle in, among the African population of America	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	502.
prejudice is decreasing against colonization	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	513.
Colonization Society provide for emigrants on their arrival in	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	514.
produce of	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	515. 519. 528.
has no official connexion with the United States	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	522.
advantages likely to accrue to England from correspondence with	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	523.
palm-oil trade is increasing	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	524.
no systematic relations of trade have been established with the interior as yet	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	534.
expedition into a neighbouring territory, to recapture men taken from the colony, has been successful	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	537.
reasons for not cultivating the sugar-cane	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	540.
state of morality of the colony	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	551.
slave traders much fear the effects of such settlements on their trade	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	553.
emigration to, is checked, by the deficiency of funds to supply passage-money and to purchase territory	Miller, Rev. J.	-	-	555.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

LIBERIA, price given by, for land	Miller, Rev. J.	565.
— republic of, would be willing to enter into treaties for suppression of Slave Trade	Miller, Rev. J.	568.
— extent of civilized coast	Miller, Rev. J.	570.
— conditions under which natives have joined the colony	Miller, Rev. J.	573.
— has been in treaty for the purchase of the Gallinas	Miller, Rev. J.	577.
— total expense of	Miller, Rev. J.	582.
— advantages possessed by, over other civilized settlements in Africa, for the suppression of Slave Trade	Miller, Rev. J.	584.
— tendency on the part of free people of colour to emigrate to, at their own cost	Miller, Rev. J.	587.
— description of climate and soil	Miller, Rev. J.	595.
— very few white people resident in	Miller, Rev. J.	596.
— colonists, although having accumulated capital, show a strong disposition to remain	Miller, Rev. J.	602.
— mechanics could earn high wages	Miller, Rev. J.	606.
— method of expelling Slave Trade from newly purchased territory	Miller, Rev. J.	611.
— enumeration of towns in	Miller, Rev. J.	614.
— a great check has been given to Slave Trade by	Fishbourne, Com.	4361.

M.

MISSIONS, the health of European missionaries is very much affected by the climate	Miller, Rev. J.	480.
— Liberian clergymen are now coloured men	Angus, Rev. J.	1622.
— practical effect of Slave Trade on	Miller, Rev. J.	481.
— missionaries are much interfered with by slave traders	Townsend, Rev. H. Nicol	997. 1521.
— probable effect of the withdrawal of the squadron	Townsend, Rev. H.	1035. 1053.
— native Africans educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington	Lushington, Right Hon. S. Angus, Rev. J. Dawson	1160. 1633. 3085.
— the first Baptist mission in Africa was commenced in 1840	Childe, Rev. C. F.	1425.
— statement respecting the effect of, in improving the general condition of natives in the neighbourhood of the stations	Angus, Rev. J.	1619.
— missionaries experience no difficulty in purchasing land for the erection of schools, chapels, &c., from the native chiefs on the coast	Angus, Rev. J.	1639.
— Baptist Society have converts at Fernando Po and Bimbia	Angus, Rev. J. Clarke, Rev. J.	1640. 1669.
— missionaries are well received by the chiefs of the Isubu tribe, although none have as yet been converted	Clarke, Rev. J.	1653.
— an improved condition of the natives has been consequent, in all cases, on the establishment of legitimate trade and	Clarke, Rev. J. Peyton, Rev. T.	1657. 2586.

MISSIONARY STATIONS, BADAGRY, English and Portuguese parties in	Townsend, Rev. H.	1044.
— effect of Slave Trade in, on missions	Townsend, Rev. H.	1053.
— condition of natives of	Townsend, Rev. H.	1087.
— legitimate trade has increased in	Townsend, Rev. H.	1090.

MISSIONARY STATIONS, EGBA, Abbeokuta is capital of, distance of, from the coast	Townsend, Rev. H.	816.
— origin of	Townsend, Rev. H.	924.
— population of	Townsend, Rev. H.	922.
— trade of	Townsend, Rev. H.	824.
— form of government	Townsend, Rev. H.	820.
— reasons for the formation of a law against Slave Trade	Townsend, Rev. H.	837.
— mode of conducting Slave Trade in	Townsend, Rev. H.	842.
— natives of, are very anxious for the suppression of Slave Trade	Townsend, Rev. H.	860.
— system of labour among	Townsend, Rev. H.	864. 929.
— great demand for foreign commodities	Townsend, Rev. H.	872.
— traffic in slaves is at present the only mode of procuring	Townsend, Rev. H.	875.
— probable result of importing foreign goods to exchange for slaves	Townsend, Rev. H.	879.
— chief of, has no relations with white slave traders	Townsend, Rev. H.	881.

MISSIONARY STATIONS, EGBA—*continued.*

_____ slaves could not be exported from, if treaties for the suppression of Slave Trade were made with the King of Dahomey and the Chiefs of Lagos and Badagry	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	889.
_____ description of houses in Abbeokuta	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	891.
_____ rate of payment for labour in	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	900.
_____ wars caused by Slave Trade in the Yoruba country	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	914.
_____ reception of natives who have returned to their own country from Sierra Leone, having been released from slavery by English cruisers	Townsend, Rev. H. Peyton, Rev. T.	- - - -	919. 2611.
_____ description of slaves in Abbeokuta	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	933.
_____ productions of the country	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	939.
_____ mode of transporting merchandise	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	950.
_____ a great many inhabitants of Abbeokuta have been converted to Christianity	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	954.
_____ inhabitants of, have a great respect for the English nation	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	963. 1006.
_____ effect of the destruction of barracoons on the minds of the natives of Abbeokuta	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	970.
_____ climate of	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	973.
_____ natives of, would be willing to give up Slave Trade, if another source of profit was open to them	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	1007.
_____ punishments for crimes inflicted by	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	1037.
_____ price of slaves at	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	1065.
_____ opinion of natives of, respecting the means adopted by England to suppress Slave Trade	Townsend, Rev. H.	- -	1078.
_____ civilization is likely to extend more quickly in the neighbourhood of Abbeokuta than Sierra Leone	Trotter, Capt.	- -	4399.

P.

_____ PORTUGAL, possessions in Africa, produce of, and unmercantile character of inhabitants	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- -	1827.
_____ Commodore of squadron of, on the African station, has recently destroyed several barracoons	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- -	1859.
_____ government of, might put down Slave Trade in their possessions	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- -	1861.
_____ suppression of Slave Trade in possessions of, in Africa, would be a great discouragement to it generally	Hotham, Sir Chas.	- -	1869.
_____ extent of territory	Macqueen	- -	3826.
_____ government of, is determined to suppress Slave Trade in their African dominions	Macqueen	- -	3814. 3829.

S.

_____ SIERRA LEONE, reception of natives who have returned to their own country from, having been released from slavery by English cruisers	Townsend, Rev. H. Peyton, Rev. T.	- - - -	919. 2611.
_____ effect of climate on European constitutions	Macdonald	- -	1238.
_____ an anxiety to return to their own country is shown by many liberated Africans	Macdonald Nicol	- - - -	1275. 1470.
_____ method of dealing with liberated Africans on arrival in the colony	Peyton, Rev. T. Macdonald	- - - -	2664. 1279.
_____ settlers are satisfied with their lot	Macdonald Peyton, Rev. T.	- - - -	1291. 2732.
_____ state of morals in the colony	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1293. 2554.
_____ trade of, is much in the hands of liberated Africans	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1297. 1344.
_____ Free Town contains 15,000 inhabitants	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1300.
_____ police regulations of	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1301.
_____ description of trade in the colony	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1311.
_____ articles exported from	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1315. 2546.
_____ traders in the interior are occasionally attacked and deprived of their goods by the natives	Peyton, Rev. T.	- -	1327.
_____ number of inhabitants is between 40,000 and 50,000	Macdonald	- -	1331.
_____ there are no Roman Catholics in the colony	Macdonald	- -	1334.
_____ difference of character between liberated Africans and those born in the colony of coloured parents	Macdonald Nicol	- - - -	1304. 1335. 1468.
_____ present extent of the colony	Maxwell Macdonald	- - - -	1602. 1347.
_____ further extension of, would be very advantageous	Macdonald Peyton, Rev. T.	- - - -	1349. 2597.
_____ would be of use in checking Slave Trade	Macdonald	- -	1354.
_____ reasons why an extension of territory would be desirable	Macdonald	- -	1358.
_____ considerable numbers of natives from the interior have settled in the colony	Macdonald	- -	1364.
_____ are all Mahometans	Macdonald	- -	1367.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

SIERRA LEONE—*continued.*

liberated Africans prefer living under British rule to that of native chiefs	Macdonald - - - -	1384.
have, in one or two instances, become slave traders	Nicol - - - -	1535.
the system of trial by jury is adopted, as in this country	Macdonald - - - -	1398.
native Africans educated in the Church Missionary College, Islington	Macdonald - - - -	1405.
state of party feeling existing between different tribes of liberated Africans in the colony	Childe, Rev. C. F. - - - -	1425.
the English language is principally spoken by the colonists	Macdonald - - - -	1400.
native Africans are subject to the prevailing fever	Nicol - - - -	1478.
great difference of religious opinion in the colony	Nicol - - - -	1480.
description of Freetown	Nicol - - - -	1491.
manufacture of ground-nut oil has much increased in the neighbourhood	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	1514.
flourishing state of the colony	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2640.
nature of the soil	Nicol - - - -	1541.
character of the colony-born children has much improved of late years	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - -	2035.
many official situations are occupied by persons born in the colony	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2543. 2662.
trades and manufactures carried on in	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2547.
establishment of similar settlements at different ports would be very advantageous	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2556. 2645.
influence of, upon the surrounding districts, has tended much to promote trade	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2562.
large numbers of natives in the neighbourhood have joined the colony for the sake of protection	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2569.
Slave Trade exists within 30 or 40 miles of the colony	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2578.
natives are employed as schoolmasters and mistresses in	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2583.
some of the colony-born population have amassed considerable sums of money by trade	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2592.
between 16,000 <i>l.</i> and 20,000 <i>l.</i> of gold exported in 1847	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2600.
general health of the colony at the present time	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2634.
several European physicians in the colony	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2647.
style of living among the native merchants in	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2657.
liberated natives of the Yarraba tribe keep up intercourse with their own nation	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2663.
fitness of character of liberated Africans to hold responsible situations	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2682.
population of	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2684.
Mahometan natives generally adhere to their own religion	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2704.
state of morality among the Mahometan population	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2705.
SLAVES, number of, imported into Cuba in 1848	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2718.
accounts of the numbers imported are much exaggerated	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2722.
reported massacre of 2,000 at Lagos is untrue	Peyton, Rev. T. - - - -	2730.
from the North of the Line are more intelligent than those from the Portuguese possessions	Staveley - - - -	100.
from Elmina are a particularly fine race of men	Staveley - - - -	101.
these imported into San Paulo are brought chiefly from Rio and coastwise from the North	Staveley - - - -	120.
great facilities for landing at Rio	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - -	1010.
at Rio are compelled to speak Portuguese	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	147.
great mortality among, in Brazil	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	148.
very few females now imported into Brazil	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	163.
when landed at Rio, are sent on at once to their destination	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	165.
are liable to seizure by British cruisers when shipped coastwise	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	169.
Brazilian mines chiefly worked by	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	170.
are not anxious to return to their own country	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - -	4491.
those to be employed in the Brazilian mines are principally imported to Macahé	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	177.
frequently have a feeling of attachment to their masters	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	166.
demand for, has increased in Brazil, in consequence of the increased demand for sugar in England	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	167.
children imported as, into Brazil, are sold for domestic purposes and apprentices to trades	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	190.
	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	192.
	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	196.
	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	234.
	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	274.
	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - - - -	277.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
SLAVES, no apparent limit to the importation of, into Brazil, until a panic arise in consequence of the increased numbers	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - 289.
insurrections of, have been very formidable at Bahia	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - 296.
receive very little instruction in Brazil	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - 321.
black men are much the most severe masters	Howden, Rt. Hon. Lord - 328.
time occupied in the embarkation of	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2187.
destruction of barracoons would not interfere with the embarkation of	Winniett, Capt. - 752.
could not be exported from Abbeokuta if treaties for the suppression of Slave Trade were made with the King of Dahomey and the Chiefs of Lagos and Badagry	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1811.
description of slaves in Abbeokuta	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 753.
opinion respecting an increase in the number of, exported from the Coast of Africa	Townsend, Rev. H. - 869.
for exportation are brought principally from the interior	Townsend, Rev. H. - 933.
manner of collecting	Townsend, Rev. H. - 1071.
an anxiety to return to their own country is shown by	Macdonald - 1263.
account of the capture of two of the Bornou tribe, afterwards liberated by a British cruiser	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2177.
impossibility of preventing the embarkation of	Townsend, Rev. H. - 842.
greater part of, exported from the Gallinas are sent to Cuba	Macdonald - 1271.
interference with the importation of slaves into Brazil would be a serious injury to the country	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2180.
on parts of the coast where there is a surf, are embarked by means of canoes and catamarans	Macdonald - 1275.
merchandise intended for the purchase of, is chiefly imported into Africa from Brazil, in vessels bearing the Sardinian or other neutral flag	Nicol - 1470.
percentage of deaths of	Maxwell - 1574.
opinion respecting the probable effect of withdrawing the English squadron on the importation of	Maxwell - 1565.
a great number are employed in the mines of Brazil	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1774.
system of payment for, in Brazil	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1883.
brought from the East Coast of Africa are a fine race	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1921. 1927.
black population of Brazil is estimated at 4,000,000	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 1959.
possibility of marching for 420 miles along the coast, although subject to many interruptions	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 2049.
difficulty of transferring from one station on the coast to another	Hotham, Sir Chas. - 2066.
may be embarked at innumerable places in the neighbourhood of Loango	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2169.
importation of, into Brazil, does not so much depend on the demand as on the vigilance of the cruisers	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2219.
would probably not be so much crowded on the middle passage, if not interfered with by British cruisers	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2282.
facilities of embarking, at different points between Cape Lopez and St. Paul de Loando	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2288.
can be embarked by means of native canoes, notwithstanding the surf	Cliffe, J. E., M. D. - 2312.
surf on the South Coast of Africa is a great hindrance to the embarkation of	Herring - 2387.
amount of slave population of Brazil between the years 1833 and 1847	Matson, Capt. - 2304.
annual decrease of, in Brazil	Matson, Capt. - 2314.
annual importation of, into Brazil	Matson, Capt. - 2945.
those imported into Cuba are principally from places to the North of the Line	Hesketh - 3220.
number of, exported from Africa at different periods	Beacroft, Capt. - 3473. 3550.
great distances carried previous to embarkation	Hay, Com. - 3631.
a regulated trade in, would not be practicable	Hay, Com. - 3634.
facilities of moving from point to point are much overrated	Adams, Capt. - 3922.
number exported from Africa is much diminished since 1821	Chads, Com. - 4074.
	Sprigg, Capt. - 3700.
	Macqueen - 3722.
	Macqueen - 3724.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4491.
	Macqueen - 3725.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4491.
	Macqueen - 3734.
	Macqueen - 3735.
	Macqueen - 3824.
	Fishbourne, Com. - 4313.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4485.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - 4532.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

SLAVES, mortality among, is less than prior to the abolition of } Slave Trade by England - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - -	4534.
— general price of, at Rio and Bahia has decreased	Staveley - - - - -	110.
— varies very much at Rio - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	201.
— in Brazil and Cuba in 1847-8 - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	199.
— at Dahomey has increased - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	122.
— at Abbeokuta and Badagry - - - - -	Landor - - - - -	402.
— on the coast of Africa - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - -	639.
— in Brazil at the present time - - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - -	1065.
— is raised by the exertions of the English cruisers to } suppress Slave Trade - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - -	1915.
— in Brazil in 1830 - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2160.
— variations in the, in Brazil, between 1830 and the } present time - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2214.
— in the interior of Africa - - - - -	Herring - - - - -	2396.
— treatment of, at Rio is good - - - - -	Herring - - - - -	2392.
— at Abbeokuta, previous to sale - - - - -	Herring - - - - -	2466.
— in Brazil, generally, is good - - - - -	Macqueen - - - - -	3825.
— in Cuba is occasionally very cruel - - - - -	Lord Howden - - - - -	179.
— on the coast of Africa - - - - -	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - -	849.
— description of, on board a slave vessel - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	254.
— withdrawal of the British Squadron from the Coast } of Africa would tend to lower the price of, in Brazil, } and increase it in Africa - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2331.
— sufferings of, on board a captured slaver brought into } Bahia - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2335.
— opinions respecting the increase of, on the middle } passage - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2339.
— description of, on board a slave vessel - - - - -	Augustino - - - - -	2357.
— opinion respecting the increase of, if the Squadron } were withdrawn - - - - -	Fishbourne, Com. - - - - -	4304.
— much increased since 1830 - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	214.
— occasionally are great, from want of food in the bar- } racoons - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - - - - -	1167.
— when exposed to cold are very great - - - - -	Maxwell - - - - -	1571.
— cruelties to slaves are much exaggerated in publica- } tions on that subject - - - - -	Augustino - - - - -	2357.
— sufferings of; crowded state of slave vessels previous } to the abolition of slavery by England - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - -	4415.
— sufferings prior to embarkation - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - -	2005.
— are increased by crowding on board the slavers, in } consequence of the presence of the English Squa- } dron - - - - -	Herring - - - - -	2411.
— crowded state of slave vessels previous to 1830 - - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - - - - -	3548.
	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2163.
	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2314.
	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2318.
	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - - -	2343.
	Stokes - - - - -	2755.
	Stokes - - - - -	2762.
	Lysaght, Com. - - - - -	4193. 4214.
	Chads, Com. - - - - -	4259.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - -	4411.
SLAVE TRADE, foundation of present arrangements for the } suppression of - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	1.
— most prevalent in Brazil - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	2.
— is declared piracy by United States law - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	28.
— Portuguese have some cruisers actively engaged in } suppression - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	33.
— United States vessels are much employed in assisting } principal stations of, on West Coast of Africa (Pa- } per No. 4, in Appendix (F.)) - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	33.
— a communication with reference to, is expected from } the Brazilian Minister - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	44.
	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - -	1710. 1852.
	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - -	1858.
	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - -	93.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - -	4494.
	Staveley - - - - -	117.
	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - -	1083.
— would be much increased, in the opinion of several } officers and others, if the British Spuadron should } be withdrawn - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - - - - -	1158. 1163.
	Hay, Com. - - - - -	2611.
	Sprigg, Capt. - - - - -	3687.
	Macqueen - - - - -	3885.
	Lysaght, Com. - - - - -	4227.
	Staveley - - - - -	110.
— price of slaves at Rio and Bahia has decreased - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	122.
— prices of, in Brazil and Cuba in 1847 and 1848 - - - - -		
— has sprung up, within the last few years, in the pro- } vince of Rio Grande - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	150.
— is likely to be increased by the withdrawal of British } cruisers from the Brazilian station - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	213.
— proposition to make piracy by the Brazilian law - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	263.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
SLAVE TRADE, feeling in favour of, is stronger in Rio than elsewhere in Brazil	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 271.
is carried on in Brazil both by companies and individuals	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - 281.
does not exist between Accra and Dixcove	Landor - - - - 342.
Delta of the Niger is the greatest mart of the Slave Trade	Landor - - - - 371.
forts established on the coast are of great use in the suppression of	Landor - - - - 355. Winniett, Capt. - - - - 714. 744. Beacroft, Capt. - - - - 3516.
no reason why Slave and Palm-oil Trade cannot be carried on together	Landor - - - - 396.
legitimate trade is springing up in Liberia in place of	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 461.
large amount of, existed in Liberia previous to the establishment of the colony	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 468.
cause of suppression of, in Liberia	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 472.
American estimate of extent of West Coast of Africa, where carried on	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 562.
Liberia would be willing to enter into treaties for the suppression of	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 568.
when stopped at one particular point, has frequently re-appeared at others	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - 569.
treaty with the King of Dahomey, for the suppression of, has failed	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 627. 727.
King of Dahomey would be willing to suppress, compensation being made for his loss of revenue	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 637.
sum expected by King of Dahomey as compensation	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 680.
effect of, on legitimate trade	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 685. Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 855. Macdonald - - - - 1250.
strict blockade of Bight of Benin would tend much to the suppression of	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 709.
Danish forts on the coast do not interfere in the suppression of	Winniett, Capt. - - - - 764.
settlements of liberated Africans, formed at the slave stations, would assist in the suppression of	Glover - - - - 785.
mode of conducting, among the Egba tribe	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 842.
natives of the Egba country are very anxious for the suppression of	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 860.
white dealers are the main cause of, in Africa	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 861.
is the only mode at present by which the Egba natives can procure foreign articles	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 875.
if unobstructed by English cruisers, would destroy all other trade	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 877.
wars caused by, in the Yoruba country	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 914.
practical effect of, on missions	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 997. Nicol - - - - 1521.
effect of, on cultivation among the Egbas	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 879. 1028.
is much checked by the Squadron	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 1033.
opinion of natives of Abbeokuta respecting the means adopted by England to suppress	Townsend, Rev. H. - - - - 1078.
is increased by the passing of the Sugar Duties Act in 1840	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1117.
suggestions for the punishment of persons captured when engaged in, being subjects of a power in treaty with England for the suppression of	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1177.
is not considered piracy by international law	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1200.
description of ground constituting favourable position for	Macdonald - - - - 1221. Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - 4511. Macdonald - - - - 1228. 2125.
effect of the suppression of, in one place	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - { 1817. 1825. 1869.
legitimate trade and, cannot co-exist	Macdonald - - - - 1232. Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - 2032. Peyton, Rev. T. - - - - 2573. Matson, Capt. - - - - 2930. Beacroft, Capt. - - - - 3404. Macqueen - - - - 3798.
extension of the colony of Sierra Leone would act as a check on	Macdonald - - - - 1354.
is the main hindrance to the civilization of Africa	Nicol - - - - 1504. Peyton, Rev. T. - - - - 2614. Macqueen - - - - 3801.
has recently broken out in the River Benin	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - - 1711.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

SLAVE TRADE, state of, from the South of the Congo to Little Fish Bay, is very active	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1857.
— would be, generally, much discouraged if suppressed in the Portuguese possessions	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1869.
— opinion respecting the employment of a large number of steamers, by England, as a preventive squadron	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1899.
— impossibility of suppression, without the co-operation of the Brazilian Government	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1955.
— Suggestions of grounds of a negotiation with the Brazilian Government for the ultimate suppression of	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	1957.
— opinions respecting the possibility of suppressing, by naval means, on West Coast of Africa	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	2039.
	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2816. 2901.
	Hay, Com.	-	-	3309.
	Macqueen	-	-	3884.
— opinion of the advantage of subjecting persons found engaged in Slave Trade to personal penalties	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	2095.
	Macdonald	-	-	2129.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	4646. 4660
— goods intended for the purchase of slaves are chiefly imported into Africa, from Brazil, in vessels bearing the Sardinian or other neutral flag	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	2066.
— comparison between the manner of conducting the, prior to 1830 and the present time	Cliffe, J. E., M.D.	-	-	2149.
— a sum of money placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-chief of the Squadron, would be of great use in obtaining information	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	2058.
	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4363.
— exists within 30 or 40 miles of the colony of Sierra Leone	Peyton, Rev. T.	-	-	2600.
— points on the West Coast of Africa, to the North of the Line, where carried on between the years 1839 and 1842	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2778.
— extent of West Coast of Africa, where carried on	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2828.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4453.
— is more remunerative to the Brazilian than the Cuban merchant	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2846.
— opinions respecting the policy of legalizing, for a certain term of years	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2933.
— an opinion that England is not in earnest in her endeavours to suppress, is very prevalent in Brazil and Africa	Matson, Capt.	-	-	2938.
— principal stations of, on the South Coast, in 1842	Butterfield, Capt.	-	-	3291.
— the efforts of England to suppress, would be much assisted by the sincere co-operation of the Portuguese Government	Butterfield, Capt.	-	-	3371.
	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	3707.
— is more profitable than legitimate trade	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	3466.
	Macqueen	-	-	3795.
— goods to be employed in bartering for slaves, have in some instances been purchased direct from English vessels	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	3481.
— if suppressed at any points on the West Coast, would be very likely to re-appear on the eastern	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	3520.
— a fear of the combined French and English squadrons, at one period, deterred many dealers from prosecuting the	Hay, Com.	-	-	3570.
— legitimate trade and, are in some places carried on together	Hay, Com.	-	-	3605.
— principal part of the Brazilian, is confined to the Portuguese territories in Africa	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	3654.
— estimated profit of a slave adventure	Macqueen	-	-	3792.
— question of immigration from Africa has given a great impulse to the	Macqueen	-	-	3839.
— alteration of the English sugar duties in 1846 gave a great impulse to	Macqueen	-	-	3850.
— resolution respecting, passed by the Spanish Cortes	Macqueen	-	-	3852.
— a regulated Slave Trade would not be practicable	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	4313.
— if legalized, would increase the demand for slaves in Brazil to cultivate land at present uncultivated	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4492.
— is much diminished since 1821	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4532.
— as large a squadron would be required to enforce the conditions of a legalized trade as to suppress Slave Trade	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4538.
— if treated as piracy by the law of nations, would be suppressed	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4539.
— subjects of a foreign country taken engaged in slave trading could not be dealt with as pirates by England unless a treaty to that effect had been previously entered into	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4551.
— if suppressed on the West Coast, would be attempted on the Eastern	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	4573.

General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

SLAVING VESSELS, those employed at present in the Brazilian trade are larger and better sailers than formerly	Staveley	-	-	-	-	86.
— an increased number of steamers is employed in the Brazilian trade	Staveley	-	-	-	-	89.
— attempted re-capture of, at Bahia	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	-	214.
— estimate of the cost and profits of a	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	-	245.
— not many built in Africa	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	-	249.
— system of shore signals with, on Brazilian coast, is very perfect	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	-	301.
— steamers are built at Rio for the purpose of	Howden, Right Hon. Lord	-	-	-	-	302.
— time occupied by, in embarking slaves	Winniett, Capt.	-	-	-	-	752.
— description of treatment of slaves on board	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	1811.
— 21, taken by the "Styx," in six months, off Ambriz	Maxwell	-	-	-	-	1371.
— means of ascertaining the position of cruisers	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	1787.
— come on the coast ready to take slaves on board	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	1798.
— losses incurred by seizure of, are met by the insurance companies	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	1808.
— slaves are put on board, on parts of the coast where there is a surf, by means of canoes and catamarans	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	1819.
— accurate information of the positions of the cruisers is obtained by captains of slavers	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	2049.
— plan of proceeding of, on arrival on the coast	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	2060.
— merchandize intended for the purchase of slaves is chiefly imported into Africa from Brazil in vessels bearing the Sardinian or other neutral flag	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	2062.
— description of manner of stowing and general treatment of slaves on board	Hotham, Sir Chas.	-	-	-	-	2066.
— crowded state of, was as great before the abolition of slavery by England as since	Augustino	-	-	-	-	2357.
— treatment of the captains and crews of, when taken at the present time	Stokes	-	-	-	-	2753.
— treatment of the captains and crews of, when taken, previous to 1844	Matson, Capt.	-	-	-	-	2975.
— would probably not be so much crowded, if not interfered with by British cruisers	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3674.
— suggestions for the treatment of the captains and crews of	Chads, Com.	-	-	-	-	4097.
— punishment inflicted on the crews of, when taken	Fishbourne, Com.	-	-	-	-	4353.
— loss to foreign nations in, since 1808, taken by British cruisers	Butterfield, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3378.
— average value of	Adams, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3964.
— voyage from the Havana is often of six months' duration	Beacroft, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3473.
— previous to 1835, the cargoes carried out by, were often very valuable	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3673.
— opinions respecting the value of information obtained from masters and crews of	Sprigg, Capt.	-	-	-	-	3710.
— plan for employing some of the fastest sailers, when taken, to assist the squadron	Macqueen	-	-	-	-	3853.
— crowded state of, previous to 1830	Macqueen	-	-	-	-	3854. 3881.
— present rate of bounties for the capture of	Macqueen	-	-	-	-	3872.
— better vessels are employed at the present time than formerly	Macqueen	-	-	-	-	3875.
— crews of, when captured, much dread being landed at or near a Portuguese station	Chads, Com.	-	-	-	-	4097.
— capture of one of 38 tons, containing 214 slaves	Lysaght, Com.	-	-	-	-	4158.
— great mortality among the crews of, when put on shore on the coast of Africa	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	-	4488.
	Lysaght, Com.	-	-	-	-	End of Evidence.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	-	-	4647.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	-	4411.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	-	4479.
	Denman, Capt., the Hon.	-	-	-	-	4536.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	-	-	4633.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	-	-	4637.
	Horton, Com.	-	-	-	-	4664.

T.

TOWNSEND, Reverend H., Evidence of:

— Abbeokuta, account of	-	-	-	-	-	816.
— Slave Trade among the Egba Tribe	-	-	-	-	-	826.
— House built by, at Abbeokuta	-	-	-	-	-	898.
— Opinion of, respecting the withdrawal of cruisers	-	-	-	-	-	1083.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS respecting Slave Trading, List of (Appendix (F.) Paper No. 1)

Staveley	-	-	-	-	-	2.
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General Heads.

Name of Witness and Number of Question.

TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS respecting Slave Trading—*continued.*

— description of classes - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	3. 7. 15.
— powers given by - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	4.
— opinion of Queen's Advocate respecting the sending certain persons taken in a slave vessel by a British cruiser to Brazil to be tried for a breach of the law of that country - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	12.
— nature of application made by the French Govern- ment with reference to the convention of 1845, and reply to - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	16.
— with France, of 1845, prescribes the number of vessels to be employed - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	19.
— with the United States in 1842, stipulations of - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	24.
— Great Britain has concluded, respecting suppression of the Slave Trade with most naval powers in Europe, and some smaller States in South America	Staveley - - - - -	29.
— Act of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 73, prescribes mode of dealing with ships taken without colours or papers - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	29.
— have been made with the native chiefs on the West Coast of Africa - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	36.
— nature of rights given by native treaties - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	41.
— forms of native treaties (<i>see</i> Paper No 2, Appendix (F.)) - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	43.
— extent of coast, as far as can be given, affected by - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	44.
— have been generally well observed - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	45.
— proceedings taken by British Government in conse- quence of violation of - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	46.
— give power of destroying barracoons - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	49.
— with Liberian Republic - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	49.
— important one has been concluded with Chiefs of River Bonny - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	53.
— are negotiated by naval officers on the station - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	60.
— Dahomey is the only power still refusing to conclude a communication with reference to, concerning Slave Trade, is expected from the Brazilian Minister	Staveley - - - - -	93.
— there is a party in the Brazilian Chambers anxious to carry into effect those contracted with European Powers - - - - -	Howden, Right Hon. Lord - - - - -	269.
— Republic of Liberia would be willing to enter into, for the suppression of Slave Trade - - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - -	568.
— with King of Dahomey for the suppression of Slave Trade has failed - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - - -	627. 727.
— explanation of powers given by, with Brazil, and opinion respecting breach of - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - - - - -	1173.
— opinion respecting the production of beneficial effects by, with African Chiefs, for suppression of Slave Trade - - - - -	Hotham, Sir. Chas. - - - - -	2029.
— opinion respecting utility of, and suggestions of stipu- lations to be made in, with African Chiefs, for the suppression of Slave Trade - - - - -	Macdonald - - - - -	2124. 2131.
— natives of Africa are generally willing to contract treaties for suppressing Slave Trade - - - - -	Dawson - - - - -	3096.
— chiefs of Old Calabar, Bimbia and Bonny have adhered to the provisions of, entered into with England - - - - -	Beacroft, Capt. - - - - -	3409.
— with Brazil - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - - - -	4529.

U.

UNITED STATES' Cruisers have no power over vessels of foreign countries - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	25.
— Slave Trade declared Piracy by law, but only applies to their own citizens - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	28.
— vessels much employed in assisting in spite of the Treaty - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	33.
— representation made by British Government respect- ing the use of American vessels for slaving purposes, and suggesting the making such practices penal - - - - -	Staveley - - - - -	34.
— class of emigrants from, to Liberia - - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - -	488.
— Abolition party in, is unfriendly to Liberia - - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - - -	506.

General Heads.	Name of Witness and Number of Question.
UNITED STATES has no official connexion with Liberia - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - 522.
— estimate of length West Coast of Africa where Slave Trade is carried on - - - - -	Miller, Rev. J. - - - 562.
— squadron of, seldom interfere in the suppression of Slave Trade - - - - -	Hotham, Sir Chas. - - - 2083.
— black population has increased very rapidly in some of the Slave States, where the sexes are nearly equal - - - - -	Cliffe, J. E., M.D. - - - 2198.
— slaves in, now amount to 3,000,000 - - - - -	Macqueen - - - - - 3741.
— extreme severity of the law of, against Slave Trade, defeats its own end - - - - -	Denman, Capt., the Hon. - - 4518.

W.

WEST INDIA COLONIES, impossibility of competing with Brazil and Cuba, in the production of sugar, &c., if the British Squadron were withdrawn from the Coast of Africa - - - - -	Lushington, Right Hon. S. - 1161.
WHYDAH, distance of, from Dahomey - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - 632.
— is a great mart of the Slave Trade - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - 634.
— King of Dahomey is very anxious for the re-establishment of the Fort of - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - 631.
— barracoons at - - - - -	Winniett, Capt. - - - 748.