



Center *for* Research Libraries
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

The Center for Research Libraries scans to provide digital delivery of its holdings. In some cases problems with the quality of the original document or microfilm reproduction may result in a lower quality scan, but it will be legible. In some cases pages may be damaged or missing. Files include OCR (machine searchable text) when the quality of the scan and the language or format of the text allows.

If preferred, you may request a loan by contacting Center for Research Libraries through your Interlibrary Loan Office.

Rights and usage

Materials digitized by the Center for Research Libraries are intended for the personal educational and research use of students, scholars, and other researchers of the CRL member community. Copyrighted images and texts may not be reproduced, displayed, distributed, broadcast, or downloaded for other purposes without the expressed, written permission of the copyright owner.

Center for Research Libraries

Identifier: f774318c-1126-4ab3-8a8e-f8cf50f70675

Range: Scans 001 - 008

Downloaded on: 2022-05-23 23:58:56

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE:

VIZ.

- 1.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq.;
dated Jermyn-street, 26th May 1821.
- 2.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.;
dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822.
- 3.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq.;
dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822 :—Four Enclosures.

Colonial Department, }
19th March 1822. }

R. J. WILMOT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 March 1822.

—1.—

COPY OF A LETTER from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. ; dated 26th May 1821.

SIR,

64, Jermyn-street, 26th May 1821.

IT appearing by a letter I have received from Sierra Leone, that John Ouzeley Kearney, a British Slave-dealer, who provided Slaves for the French schooner "La Marie," as stated in a letter I had the honour of addressing to Earl Bathurst on the 17th of February 1820, (No. 233,) left the Galinas in the month of November last, in a small vessel of his own, with ninety-eight Slaves, for the Havannah, declaring his intention of returning on the Coast. I beg leave to request of you to submit to Earl Bathurst the propriety of stating the case to the Marquis of Londonderry, in order that application may be made to his Catholic Majesty's Government for the giving up of that villain, to be tried for felony. The circumstances of his case have been so fully stated in the Papers laid before Parliament, that I conceive it unnecessary to make any further observations, but that the said Kearney held a Lieutenancy in the New South Wales regiment, exchanged from that corps to the Royal African corps, and resigned his commission in the latter regiment in December 1814; that having left Senegal in 1817, and sought an asylum at Sierra Leone, he was for a short period employed by me, but was discharged.

Some months after he left the Colony, and became one of the most active Slave-dealers at the Galinas. When I was made acquainted with his criminal conduct, a reward was offered for his apprehension, and every effort used (but in vain) to secure him.

I conceive such a criminal should be made an example of to deter others from their allegiance for gold.

It is some satisfaction to me to be able to state, that at the period of his committing this crime, he held no situation either civil or military, or on half-pay.

I have &c.
(signed) C. Mac Carthy.

Henry Goulburn, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

—2.—

COPY OF A LETTER from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822.

Reporting his arrival, and the progressive improvement he had observed in visiting the different towns and villages formed by the liberated Negroes, &c. on the Peninsula.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
14th January 1822.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour of availing myself of the return to England of a merchant brig (the "Bedford"), with African timber, to report my arrival here on the 28th November last; and I have great pleasure in stating that I found the European inhabitants and others, very healthy, after experiencing what is termed rather a severe season, particularly upon new comers. I have employed as great a proportion of my time as I could spare from my other duties, in visiting the towns and villages on the Peninsula, inhabited by liberated Negroes and discharged Soldiers from the 4th and 2d West India regiments and the Royal African corps; and it affords me the highest gratification to say, that I have found these people happy, contented and industrious; more particularly the former class (liberated Africans) who at different periods were landed here from the holds of Slave ships; and under the zealous care of the Chief Superintendent Mr. Reffell, and of the Superintendents I appointed from the Church Missionary Society, have, during my absence, continued improving in religion, morals and agriculture. These have a great advantage over all the other establishments; they not only have been a longer period under the same system, but are inhabited by a more equal proportion of women, and consequently enjoy that first basis of all civilization, Christian marriage. The village of Waterloo is the only exception among the soldiers settlements; it was formed at
a late

THE SLAVE TRADE.

3

a late period in 1819, of discharged soldiers of the Royal African corps, has a due proportion of women, and has improved accordingly.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

C. Mac Carthy.

The Right honourable
Earl Bathurst, K. G.
&c. &c. &c.

— 3. —

COPY OF A LETTER from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. ; dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822:—Four Enclosures.

Referring to his observations on the subject of the Report of the British Commissaries to Lord Londonderry, stating the increase of the Slave Trade, and inclosing a Memorandum on that subject, with a request that Mr. Goulburn will lay the same before Lord Bathurst.

Enclosure:—Memorandum of the present actual state of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa, and its increase.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
14th January 1822.

SIR,

REFERRING to the observations I had the honour of addressing to you, in June last, on the subject of the Report of the British Commissaries in the Mixed Commission, to the Marquis of Londonderry, I sincerely lament that my forebodings, as to the extent of the traffic in Slaves, have been fully realized ; that more Slaves were carried from Africa in the course of last year than in the preceding year. Deeming it a part of my duty, however painful it may be to communicate such information as I may obtain on this important subject, I have now the honour of transmitting, herewith enclosed, a Memorandum on that subject, which I beg you may lay before Earl Bathurst.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
C. Mac Carthy.

Henry Goulburn, Esq. M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

N^o 1.—Memorandum enclosed, and alluded to in Sir Charles Mac Carthy's Letter to Mr. Goulburn, dated 14th January 1822.

THE official communications of Sir George Collier will have made His Majesty's Government acquainted with the state of the Slave Trade, up to the period of that officer's departure from this coast : it is therefore proposed to limit the present remarks to the actual state of that traffic during the last six months.

Of the illicit trade on the Leeward Coast a very correct estimate may be formed, on the results of the several cruizes made during the above period by His Majesty's ships on that station.

Leeward Coast

In the months of July and August His Majesty's ship Myrmidon cruized in the Bight of Biafra, and in the course of a few weeks sixteen Slave vessels were boarded and examined by her; of this number, only one, the Adelaide (a Portuguese schooner) came within the provisions of the public conventions ; she was brought to this colony and condemned in the Mixed Court.

His Majesty's ship Pheasant was also employed about the same period on the Leeward station ; this ship at Whydah (formerly an English fort) and Badagry, found six Slavers under Portuguese colours; these vessels, equipped with boilers, irons, water-casks, &c. had no Slaves on board, and of course could not be detained.

The Slave factories in the Calabar and at Logos, were likewise visited in July and August by His Majesty's brig Snapper : at these places, one Spaniard, six Portuguese and three French vessels were examined (as per enclosed list). The Conceicao, a Portuguese schooner, having Slaves on board, was brought to this colony for adjudication.

The next cruize of the Myrmidon on the Leeward station was equally conclusive as to the increased state of this horrible traffic. Proceeding to the southward, as far as the Bonny, Captain Leeke found that river swarming with Slave vessels under different flags; eight bore the colours of his Most Christian Majesty (as per memorandum) and of these four had their inhuman cargoes on board.

The circumstance of a heavy duty or *custom* becoming due to the Chiefs of Bonny and Calabar on every Slave ship when fully laden, necessarily induces them to keep a kind of registry of the different vessels; numeral lists from these rivers, and founded on the said registry, frequently come to this colony, but from their magnitude had been deemed exaggerated and incredible.

Captain Leeke, however, in the month of October ascertained, on good authority, that the number of Slave cargoes taken out of the Bonny, from July in the preceding year up to that time, was actually one hundred and ninety. A similar return from the Calabar, for a like period, made a total of one hundred and sixty-two.

The line of coast from this colony to Cape Mount was the scene of the Snapper's cruise; in October, Lieut. Knight, her commander, in the course of ten days fell in with nine Slave vessels; of this number eight were French (per enclosure), the other, under Dutch colours, with a cargo of Slaves on board, escaped.

The Galinas, a notorious Slave factory, not far to leeward of this colony, is rarely indeed without Slave ships; the latest accounts state that there are three vessels under French colours now lying there. From Shebar, a place still nearer us, a large Slave vessel, fully laden and under the same flag, sailed within the last ten days.

On the foregoing facts, as to the state of the Leeward Slave Trade, it would be quite superfluous to offer any comment: wherever His Majesty's ships touched, they found that criminal traffic in full activity; nor is it difficult to assume that it is carried on with redoubled ardour during the occasional and necessary absence of our vessels from their cruising ground.

Windward Coast.

The renewal of the traffic in human beings on the Windward Coast, must be viewed by every friend to humanity with deep regret; accompanied as that renewal has been with cruel wars amongst the hitherto peaceful natives: the arrival of a Slave ship in any of the adjacent rivers is the signal for attack; the hamlets of the natives are burned, and the miserable survivors carried and sold to the Slave factors.

The line of coast from the island of Goree to the mouth of the Gambia, and from thence to the Portuguese establishments of Cacheo and Bissao, would seem to be the principal seat of this guilty traffic to windward. From this quarter in addition to the ordinary exportation in large vessels, a very extensive carrying trade is kept up with the Cape de Verd Islands, principally by the small craft belonging to Goree and Senegal.

The Slave traders at Cacheo have lately given their traffic in the Rio Grando a new feature of barbarous atrocity: they visit this river in armed sloops and boats, landing during the night, and carrying off as many as possible of the truly wretched inhabitants. An appeal to this colony has been lately made on behalf of three villages lately ravaged in this manner.

The fine rivers Nunez and Pongas are entirely under the control of renegado European and American Slave-traders; most of the Slaves sent from the former river find their way to Cacheo and the Cape Verds, from whence it is said they are shipped as *domestics* to the Brazils.

A French schooner, *M. Deés* master, took on board ninety-five Slaves; and a Spaniard, commanded by one Morales, also shipped one hundred and sixty, some time since in the Rio Pongas. This river not long ago was considered too near this colony to be approached with impunity by Slave vessels. A general idea of the traffic to windward may therefore be formed from the circumstance, that latterly a great number of Slaves have been exported from the Pongas, and that Slave vessels may always be found lying there.

Since the departure of Sir Charles Mac Carthy for the Isles de Loss, the above statement has been fully corroborated by the return of His Majesty's brig of war "*Thistle*," commanded by Lieutenant Hagan, from a visit to the Rio Pongas. The "*Thistle*" has brought in under seizure the schooner "*Rosalia*," Don Francisco Freyne, late master, having on board a cargo of sixty Slaves, and bound to the Havannah. It is supposed that she had no regular papers, as the master, who has succeeded Freyne, said she had none at all, and he refused to come down to Sierra Leone. The *Rosalia* had lost eight of her crew in the Pongas: she sailed apparently under Spanish colours; but as her case is now before the Court of Mixed Commission, it is not possible to give any material facts relating to her. Lieutenant Hagan, however, confirms the fact of the Slave Trade being rather increased than diminished.

16th January 1822.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

5

Enclosure N° 2.—Memorandum of Slave Vessels, examined by His Majesty's Gun Brig Snapper, in July and August 1821.

	VESSELS.	MASTER.	OWNER.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.	Under what Colours.	INTELLIGENCE OR REMARKS.
Off Cape Mount	Sch. L'Etincelle	M. Audbert	Audbert	Bordeaux	Trading Voyage	Bordeaux	French	Completely fitted out for Slaves.
Off Old Calabar	L'Hypolite	H. Dupreyes		St. Pierre, Martinique.	Old Calabar River	Martinique	Ditto	{ No one on board who could speak English. - - - Ditto.
In the river ditto	Brig ^a Le Neptune	Duvaynes	M. Bidon	Cayenne	Calabar	Cayenne	Ditto	{ Waiting for Slaves. Only six of the Crew alive.
Lagos Roads	Ship Mercury	E. Ped. Santez	Paul Josse	St. Salvador	Angola	St. Salvador	Portuguese	Completely fitted out for Slaves.
Ditto	Brig Bomfine	Jacq. Johane	Souza Joac Joze	Lisbon	Cubenda	Lisbon	Ditto	- - - - - Ditto.
Ditto	Boma Hora	Eml. Fonseca		St. Salvador	Lagos	St. Salvador	Ditto	Owned she was waiting for Slaves.
Ditto	Aliana	Antonio		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	{ No one on board who could speak English. - - - Ditto.
Ditto	Strella	Ab. Baptiste		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	- - - - - Ditto.
In the river Calabar	Sch. Conceicao	Ant. P. Barbaroza	Maria de Cruz	Prince's Island	St. Salvador	Ditto	Ditto	{ 56 Slaves on board. For Judgment in Mixed Commission Court.
Ditto	Del Carmen	D. Oaumlays		Havannah	Calabar	Havannah	Spanish	{ No one on board who could speak English. Fitted out for Slaves.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

(Enclosure, N^o. 3.)—Memorandum of Slave Vessels with French Flags and French Papers, boarded by the Myrmidon, in the River Bonny, October 1821.

Vessels.	—	Name of Master.	Owner.
Brig L'Isis - -	Of Nantes	Savanou - -	Louis Bureau - -
D ^o Leger - - -	- ditto -	Saran - - -	Solia - - -
D ^o Prince - - -	- ditto -	Turco - - -	Piccarara - - -
D ^o L'Active - -	- ditto -	Benoit - - -	Houssay - - -
D ^o L'Eugene -	Of Havre de Grace	Franc Moran -	Bouret de Marseille
D ^o L'Alcide -	Of Nantes	Hardie - - -	Jaq. Francois - -
Schooner Fox -	Of Martinique	Arnaud - - -	Feran - - -

} With Slaves on board.

} Completely fitted for Slaves.

(Enclosure, N^o. 4.)—Return of French Vessels boarded by H. M. Brig Snapper, October 1821.

Schooner - - - - Y. - - - M. Legou - - - of Guadaloupe - Owner.
 D^o - - - - Leverette, - M. Urban - - - - Nantes - - - D^o
 D^o - - - - Matilde, - M. Legou - - - - Guadaloupe - D^o
 D^o - - - - Caroline, - M. Labourd - - - - Martinique - D^o
 Brig - - - - Neptune - - M. Bedon - - - - Cayenne - - D^o
 D^o - - - - Pilote - - - M. Haughlan - - - - Nantes - - - D^o
 D^o - - - - Clarisse - - M. Bomfi - - - - - D^o - - - D^o
 Ship, French colours, escaped, full of Slaves.

The Pilote and Caroline had full cargoes of Slaves on board; the latter vessel was retaken on her passage to Senegal; this is her *third* voyage.

The Neptune took 350 Slaves off in April or March this year.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE:

Viz.

- 1.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq.; dated Jermyn-street, 26th May 1821.
- 2.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to the Earl Bathurst, K. G.; dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822.
- 3.—Copy of a Letter from Governor Sir Charles Mac Carthy, to Henry Goulburn, Esq.; dated Sierra Leone, 14th January 1822:—
Four Enclosures.

Colonial Department, }
19th March 1822.

R. J. WILMOT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 March 1822.
