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II.

DEMERARA.

FURTHER PAPERS

VIZ.

Return to an Address of The Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 13th April 1824 ;—

(As far as it can be complied with)

for

Copies or Extracts of **CORRESPONDENCE** with the Governors of Colonies
in the West Indies, respecting **INSURRECTION** of **SLAVES** ; from the 1st of
January 1822 to the present time ; with **MINUTES** of **TRIALS**.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street, }
21st May 1824.

R. J. Wilmot Horton.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 May, 1824.

SCHEDULE.

- N^o 1.—Extract of a Despatch from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst; dated
24th August 1823. (3 Enclosures.) - - - - - p. 5.
- N^o 2.—Copy of a Despatch from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
26th August 1823 - - - - - p. 8.
- N^o 3.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
31st August 1823 - - - - - p. 8.
- N^o 4.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
4th September 1823 - - - - - p. 9.
- N^o 5. a.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
21st October 1823 - - - - - p. 9.
- N^o 5. b.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
21st October 1823. (1 Enclosure.) - - - - - p. 10.
- N^o 6.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
2d December 1823. (1 Enclosure.) - - - - - p. 13.
- N^o 7.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
2d December 1823. (1 Enclosure.) - - - - - p. 14.
- N^o 8.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
25th December 1823 - - - - - p. 61.
- N^o 9.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
26th December 1823. (2 Enclosures.) - - - - - p. 61.
- N^o 10.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
7th February 1824. (1 Enclosure.) - - - - - p. 63.
- N^o 11.—Ditto - - - - from - - ditto - - to - - ditto - dated
14th February 1824. (14 Enclosures.) - - - - - p. 65.

The ENCLOSURE in N° 7, consists of
Copies of various EXAMINATIONS taken by the Committee of Evidence ;
September——November, 1823.

The 14 ENCLOSURES in N° 11, consist of
Copies of PROCEEDINGS against certain Individual Slaves, who have been
capitally convicted of High Treason.

II.

FURTHER PAPERS
RELATING TO INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN
DEMERARA.

— N° 1. —

Extract of a LETTER from Major General Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated Demerara, 24th August 1823.

THE despatch I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 14th instant will have evinced the ready acquiescence of the planters here in His Majesty's commands and suggestions for improving the condition of the slaves. I am sorry to have now to report to your Lordship, for His Majesty's information, the dreadful change which has occurred in the aspect of affairs, by the sudden revolt of the slaves on the east coast of this colony generally, from within a short distance of George Town nearly to Mahaica Creek ; this, I apprehend, is not an unnatural result of misconception as to the discussions and numerous publications that have lately occurred with respect to their state.

N° 1.
Letter from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
24th Aug. 1823.

On Monday the 18th instant, I received information that the slaves were to rise throughout the colony, on that or the succeeding night ; but their measures had been concerted with such expedition and secrecy, that few people, even under the existing susceptibility, were prepared to believe it, nor did I attach any credit to the story myself.

I however deemed it my duty, and accordingly hastened to the spot of information, accompanied by the fiscal, while a few militia dragoons proceeded thither by a different route, to act as couriers if required. The examinations there taken confirmed the information given, and I pushed forward dragoons, with orders to the military stationed at Mahaica, in which direction I proceeded myself, having information of a supposed ringleader at Vreyheid's Lush. I turned in there, in time to secure him. It was then dark ; and immediately afterwards a report reached me that plantation Success was on fire. I pushed on, and at the bridge of Plantation Le Souvenir (Post's) passed a body of armed negroes, who disputed the passage ; but perceiving that there were not above forty, I returned to ascertain their views, which they stated to be unconditional emancipation. I expostulated with this body for at least half an hour, and explained how much such conduct put it out of my power to carry into effect the beneficent views of His Majesty for bettering their condition ; explained the abolition of the flogging of females and the carrying whips to the field as but first steps to the intended measures. These things, they said, were no comfort to them ; God had made them of the same flesh and blood as the whites ; they were tired of being slaves ; their good King had sent orders that they should be free, and they would not work any more. I assured them that if by peaceable conduct they deserved His Majesty's favour, they would find their lot substantially though gradually improved ; but they declared they would be free ; and as their numbers had increased to between two and three hundred, and that a mounted negro persisted in sounding a shell, I was apprehensive of my retreat being cut off, and returned towards town. Those in the rear of this column were repeatedly insisting on firing upon our little party, but this being opposed by those in front, by those with whom I was in parley, we retired unmolested. I now perceived flashes in all directions ; but no attempt was made upon us, except in passing Plantation Plaisance, where a tardy rush was made at us, and a shot or two fired.

I was happy to find all quiet in town ; and having moved detachments on the disturbed districts, I directed the rifle company of town militia to follow the regular troops, which it did with an alacrity that was highly creditable to its discipline, and having made the best general disposition that my very limited means would allow, I called the Court of Policy together, and at noon (my arrangements being completed) declared martial law.

I placed

N^o 1.
 Letter from
 Maj. Gen. Murray.
 24th Aug. 1823.

I placed the George Town brigade under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Goodman, to which was soon added a provisional battalion under Major Frankland; and the marine battalion under Captain Muddle Rix, and Lieutenant-colonel Leahy, 21st Fusileers, marched that night with a strong detachment of his regiment and militia, to take command of the force more actively employed.

Wherever these detachments came up with bodies of the insurgents, they endeavoured to persuade them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance; nor were forcible measures resorted to, until expostulation had failed, or the rebels had given the first fire: they were universally routed, except on the morning of the 19th, near Mahaica, where they compelled a small detachment of the 21st, commanded by an excellent officer, Lieutenant Brady, to retire on his post, which, with sixteen rank and file, he effected in an officer-like manner against a determined body of seven or eight hundred well armed-men, who used every endeavour to surround him.

On Tuesday night, the 19th, the rifle company, under Captain Croal, dislodged a strong body from Elizabeth Hull, having killed and wounded a number of them; and on Wednesday, at day light, Lieutenant-colonel Leahy having been joined by this company, found himself between two large bodies, which, after every expostulation for above an hour, which seemed but to increase the insolence of the revolted, he charged simultaneously, and dispersed them with considerable loss.

While these things were occurring, I issued a proclamation, addressed to the peaceable portion of the United Colony, which was diligently explained in all directions, and generally well received. I then endeavoured to bring the misguided back to their duty, under instructions, of which I also enclose copies, and finding that many manifested a desire to return to their respective estates, I issued the proclamation N^o 3.

I am happy to be able to report to your Lordship, that the majority of the less guilty have returned to their labour; in one or two instances they have surrendered their arms with good faith, but in general that pledge of their sincerity has been withheld.

I am highly indebted to Captain Simpson, and our little troop of cavalry, for their exertions and gallantry in rescuing the whites from the stocks in which they were confined. The infantry were also useful; and Captain M'Turk, with the militia under his command, has been extremely active. A company of the 1st West India regiment, under Captain Stewart, has conducted itself with zeal and fidelity: it was sometimes detached, and at others acted with the 21st and rifle corps.

It is evident that this mischief was plotted at the Bethel chapel, on Mr. Post's estate; that the leaders are the chief men of that chapel; that the parson could not have been ignorant of some such project under these circumstances; and, in consequence of his having refused to arm in opposition to them, he was sent in a prisoner by Captain M'Turk; and as our situation was the most critical, I detained him on his parole at the colony house. I am also most truly sorry to say, that the conduct of another missionary, during this scene of confusion, has been such as to render it necessary to detain him a stricter prisoner, though merely on account of the difficulties we are placed in. I hope this rebellion will soon be put down; but should it become more general, as there is great cause to apprehend, it will not be possible for me to give protection to the country, unless the commander of the forces can spare me very strong reinforcements, for which I have applied.

I trust that the fatigues I have undergone, both night and day, will induce your Lordship to pardon the haste with which I write.

(Enclosure 1. in N^o 1.)

PROCLAMATION

Demerara and Essequibo,
 (L. s.)
 John Murray.

By His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.

VARIOUS measures being in contemplation by His Majesty's Government for meliorating the condition of the slave population in the colonies, and of progressively qualifying them for an extension of privileges, I have deemed it expedient to issue this my proclamation, hereby notifying to that part of the slave population of this united colony, which still continues faithful and obedient to their masters, that any general misconduct or acts of insubordination on the part of that population, similar to those evinced by the unfortunately misguided slaves on some of the estates

to

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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to windward, cannot fail to render totally abortive the proposed measures of His Majesty's Government, which depend necessarily on their peaceable, temperate and industrious behaviour; an opposite line of conduct will forfeit all their claims upon the liberality of the British Government, and utterly disqualify them from benefiting in any manner by its favourable disposition towards them.

The consequence of the misconduct of those slaves is, that they are at this moment suffering all the horrors attendant on the existence of martial law, which I have been compelled to put in force in that part of the colony, with all its accompanying severity.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the King's house in George Town, this 20th day of August 1823, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD save the King.

N^o 1.
Letter from
Maj. Gen. Murray
24th Aug. 1823.

By command of his Excellency
the Lieutenant-general.

John Murray, Gov. Sec.

(Enclosure 2. in N^o 1.)

HEADS under which you are authorized to communicate with the body of Negroes, said to be assembled or any other body of revolted Negroes you may fall in with.

First.—Your revolt has already proved to you your weakness.

Second.—It is true that the Court of Policy, in conjunction with your masters, were desirous of amending your state, by making certain regulations favourable to your comforts.

As a first step to this, the flogging of women, and the carrying the whip or other instrument of punishment in the field, were about to be immediately abolished, and a law was in preparation to that effect.

Other improvements were to have followed, if deemed such as you could be deserving to receive.

You have now forfeited all claim to favour, and the only hope that the measures intended will not be stopped for ever, depends on your immediate and unconditional return to your duty.

You must lay down your arms, and come in within twenty-four hours, and your Governor will extend what mercy is possible to you.

Depend however on this, that whatever commands the King sends here, always have been and always will be strictly obeyed.

(Enclosure 3. in N^o 1.)

PROCLAMATION

Demerara and Essequibo,
(L. S.)
John Murray.

By His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS a disposition is stated to have manifested itself among some slaves now assembled in arms on the east coast of this colony, to return to their duty and allegiance, and it having been reported to me that many faithful and well-disposed slaves have been forced by the more evil-minded among them to join their revolt, and are still continued among them, either by force or by apprehension of the consequences of their having appeared in arms. I have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a full free pardon to all slaves (provided they shall not have been ringleaders or guilty of aggravated excesses) who, throwing themselves upon my clemency, shall, within forty-eight hours after the promulgation of this my proclamation, deliver themselves up to any burgher, captain or officers commanding detachments or parties of troops, giving up their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, as pledges of their sincerity.

And I do hereby order and enjoin all slaves at present in rebellion, to lay down their arms and return to their labour, when such mercy as their compliance may justify will be extended to them; in default of which, and after the expiration of forty-eight hours as aforesaid, all such as shall be found in arms must be dealt with as rebels, and can place little hope in mercy.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the King's House in George Town, this 22d day of August 1823, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD save the King.

By command of his Excellency
the Lieutenant-governor.

John Murray, Gov. Sec.

— N° 2. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 26th August 1823.

Demerara, 26th August 1823.

N° 2.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
26th Aug. 1823.

N° 243.

My Lord,
THE despatch I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 24th instant, *via* Glasgow, will have informed your Lordship of the alarming condition of this hitherto peaceful colony.

I am happy at being able so soon to acquaint your Lordship, that most of the revolted negroes have availed themselves of my proclamation and surrendered ; the more desperate are, however, still in arms, and from the facilities which this country particularly affords them, contrive to elude my parties.

The Indians are moving to my assistance, and when they arrive the revolt will, I trust, be completely crushed. I have warned them of the consequences of exposing themselves to the Indian mode of warfare, but must avail myself of it as my only resource. Even with their aid there may be great difficulty in taking them all, or preventing their forming a formidable establishment in the woods.

All the bridges that were destroyed by the insurgents have been repaired, and the communication is open along the entire line of operation.

A number of chiefs of the rebellion have been taken or given up, some were executed on the spot, and a general court-martial is sitting in George Town for the trial of others ; Lieutenant-colonel Goodman is president, and Mr. President Wray has accepted militia rank and become a member.

I shall not fail to seize the first justifiable period for restoring to the colony its regular course of law, consulting with the President thereon ; but the alarm of the white inhabitants is too great and too general to lead me to hope for an early return of confidence ; they at present place none but in their arms, and a rigorous militia service must be permanently resorted to.

I have not heard of any whites having been deliberately murdered by these misguided slaves. At Plantation Neabaclis, where the whites were on their guard and defended the buildings, two out of three were killed, one of whom after they were overpowered, though disabled by gunshot wounds, was sabred by the negroes ; all they laid hold of were put in the stocks, some severely beaten, and many told that they were reserved for an early doom.

They arranged it so that no whites should be confined by the slaves under their immediate direction ; a noise or fire was made in the negro yard, and when the whites ran out to inquire what was the matter, they were seized by strangers, whilst others took possession of their houses, arms, &c.

My reports from Essequibo and all other parts of the colony continue satisfactory, but the militia is called out throughout the united colony to protect the fire-arms which are collected in depôts.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

— N° 3. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 31st August 1823.

Demerara, 31st August 1823.

N° 3.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
31st Aug. 1823.

N° 245.

My Lord,
THE peaceable aspect which affairs had assumed here, when I last had the honour to report to your Lordship (26th instant) has, I am happy to acquaint your Lordship, not been materially interrupted since ; an evil spirit does, however, still manifest itself : there are about a hundred negroes still unaccounted for, and about the same number of arms.

The two principal leaders belong to Plantation Success, Quamina Gladstone and his son Jack, who have escaped into the woods with a small party of men, and eight or ten women. They are pursued by a party of militia, under Captain M'Turk, 2d battalion Demerara militia, and sixty Indians. Major St. Gravesande, with a party of the same battalion, and the Mahaiconi Indians, have also moved up the Mahaica Creek to intercept them.

I have

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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I have instituted a commission to collect facts relative to the revolt, that your Lordship may be furnished with every authentic information on the subject. The Commissioners are not to embody any opinion.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

— N° 4. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 4th September 1823.

My Lord,

Demerara, 4th September 1823.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that affairs here continue in the same satisfactory course they were taking, when I had the honour to address your Lordship, on the 31st ultimo. The parties detached into the woods have returned, after having ascertained that the rebels had previously moved outwards.

The Commander of the Forces will have acquainted your Lordship with his inability, under existing circumstances, to send me any reinforcements. I must depend on my own resources in any future emergency, and will not fail to be prepared accordingly.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

N° 4.

Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
4th Sept. 1823.

N° 246.

— N° 5. a. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major General Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 21st October 1823.

My Lord,

Demerara, 21st October 1823.

HAVING had the honour to report to your Lordship, on the 24th August, the circumstances under which I had felt myself compelled at that unsettled period of affairs in this colony, to detain two missionaries as prisoners in George Town, I deem it my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that affairs having so far re-assumed their usual appearance of tranquillity, as to prevent any serious disorder from arising out of the contempt manifested by one of those individuals for all orders or authority, and no criminal accusation having appeared against him as connected with the rebellion, I was soon afterwards enabled to liberate him.

With respect, however, to Mr. John Smith, the other person alluded to, who was established at Plantation Le Resouvenir, such serious charges appeared in the course of investigation against him, as to compel me to place him in close confinement, and ultimately to bring him to trial under charges of which I have the honour to enclose a copy for your Lordship's information.

In bringing this man to trial, under present circumstances, I have endeavoured to secure to him the advantage of the most cool and dispassionate investigation, by framing a court entirely of officers of the army, who, having no interest in the country, are without the bias of public opinion, which is at present so violent against Mr. Smith, that I have deemed this an essential point ; the only exception I have permitted, is the appointment of his Honour the President (Lieutenant-colonel Wray) as a member, who had kindly volunteered his service at the commencement of these investigations, and has continued throughout to render me his most valuable assistance with a degree of zeal for the public service which I cannot too highly appreciate.

I shall not fail to give your Lordship immediate information of the result of Mr. Smith's trial.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

N° 5.

Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
21st Oct. 1823.

N° 247.

— N° 5, b. —

N° 5, b.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
21st Oct. 1823.

N° 248.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 21st October 1823. (One Enclosure.)

My Lord,

Demerara, 21st October 1823.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the proceedings of a general court martial, held in this colony on the 29th August, on the negro *Inglis*, belonging to Plantation Fowlis.

The Court has earnestly recommended the prisoner for mercy ; but considering myself precluded, under my instructions, from the power of granting pardon, in cases of high treason, I do myself the honour of enclosing the proceedings to your Lordship, with a view to obtaining His Majesty's most gracious commands herein.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *John Murray.*

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, in pursuance of a Warrant, and by virtue of an Order of His Excellency Major-general JOHN MURRAY, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of *Demerara* and *Essequibo*, &c. &c. &c., and continued by adjournment to the 29th ;—

PRESIDENT,

LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN,
Commandant of the George Town Brigade of Militia :

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wray, Aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief. Major Thomas Franklin, Commanding Provincial Battal. D.M. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain Charles Playter, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia. Captain Arthur M'Kenzie, 1st Battalion D. M. Captain George Lawson, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia.	} Members :	Major Henry Tulloch, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Ass. Quarter-master-general. Captain Edward B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Com. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia. 1st Lieut. John B. Ferguson, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia.
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THE Court being duly sworn, and Robert Edmonstone, Esq. acting A. D. C. to Lieutenant-colonel Goodman, having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully, proceeded to the trial of the negro *Inglis*, belonging to the Plantation Fowlis, on the following charge preferred against him.

Charge.

CHARGE preferred by order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against the negro *Inglis*, belonging to Plantation Fowlis ; FOR having, on or about the night of the 18th instant, been in open revolt and rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of Our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony, and also for aiding and assisting others in such rebellion.

(signed) *V. A. Heyliger*, Judge Advocate.

Plea.

To this charge the Prisoner pleaded, Not Guilty.

To see a negro that was wounded at Mahaica. *Hubert Whitlock*, an inhabitant of this colony, being duly sworn, deposed as follows : He knows the prisoner, his name is *Inglis* ; I was examined on the trial of *Murphy*, and on the trial of *Philip* ; after I was released from the stocks, as I before stated, I was again put in ; I went to the Negro-house to see him, and there I met the

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the prisoner ; he belongs to our estate ; I asked him where he came from, he said he came from Mahaica ; I asked him if he had seen Fowlis, the negro that was wounded, he said he saw him wounded and accompanied him home ; Fowlis was dead by the time I saw him, he got a ball in the pit of his belly ; Inglis said he had died on the road ; it was seven or eight miles from Plantation Fowlis to Mahaica ; during the time I was there, my overseer came ; I am manager and attorney ; his name is Cowan ; five men who were my guard in the stocks accompanied me to the Negro-house ; the guards when my overseer came had a few words whether we were to go back to the stocks or not ; the prisoner gave it his opinion that it was best that we should be put back ; the guards were three belonging to the estate and two strangers. I am certain the prisoner gave that opinion. He was not armed, and I do not believe he had us put back with any bad intention, but for fear the guard should be censured by Telemachus ; when he came we were put back. I always thought the prisoner a very good negro, and he is head driver ; he was a quiet man, and liked by the people on the estate, and had great influence over them ; I never punished the man in my life ; I have had him under me about fifteen months, but knew him before that. On Tuesday night after I was released by Telemachus, I got into the Cotton ; I went through it to the plantation walk, and from thence to the watchman's house ; I found the watchman at his post, and remained there until four o'clock in the morning ; I then sent the watchman to see if I could get home safe ; he came shortly afterwards, and said he had met the prisoner with the women gang and the children, at the end of the plantation walk, coming to me for protection ; I told them to accompany me home, which they did about half way, in which time I learnt by their conversation that the military were at Paradise, the next estate. I told the prisoner I would join the military, as I was afraid, if I returned again, they would put me in the stocks ; he assured me that I should not, and begged me to accompany them home : this was Wednesday morning ; I said I would not, and jumped over the trench. I got safe to Paradise with my overseer, who had been with me all that night. I remained at Paradise until after the action at Bachelor's Adventure, when I was accompanied by the prisoner and second driver home.

Mr. M^cArthur, the manager of Paradise, wished me to go home, but seeing the second driver, named Baird, whom I knew would stand true, and the prisoner, I went home with them. Three dead men were brought home that forenoon, and one very severely wounded, who afterwards died. I left the prisoner, to assist the carpenter to make the coffins, and attend the wounded man, from whom he extracted the ball. The next time I saw the prisoner, he was in custody in town. I have no interest or property in the estate ; I am merely manager and attorney. He said in the conversation I mentioned above, that he saw Fowlis drop when the shot struck him, but that he was not so near as the negro Demean, which Demean was present when I was released from the stocks. The three dead and two wounded I have mentioned, belonged to Plantation Fowlis.

(*Question by the Prisoner.*)—Did you observe me doing any harm in the whole of this business?—No, nothing more than I have stated.

Biddy Cells, an inhabitant of this colony, resident at Fowlis, being duly sworn, deposed as follows. She knows the prisoner ; he belongs to Fowlis : I live there. About Monday night, the 18th, I was in bed ; I heard a noise round the house ; I got up ; Mr. Whitlock was up before me. I saw the negroes in great numbers of the first gang ; I did not know but one, Caleb, who belongs to Paradise ; they ordered the doors to be opened ; Mr. Whitlock would not open it, and they broke it open ; Mr. Whitlock then unbolted the chamber-door ; he had his musquet, and would have fired, but I went on my knees and begged him not. After they came in, they snatched the gun out of Mr. Whitlock's hand ; they searched all about, and took another gun. The man Caleb told me if I did not show him where the powder and shot were, he would blow my brains out ; they found it out before I had time to show it. They then went up into the overseer's chamber, and took away his clothes and watch. Caleb had a sword or cutlass.

The prisoner came with the second gang before day-break ; there was a tall man with them, Telemachus ; they called out, it is time to turn negroes to the field. Mr. Whitlock said he had given them all that he had already. They said, No ; that they wanted Mr. Whitlock himself. I saw the prisoner ; he told me Mr. Whitlock should be loose in the morning, not to make myself uneasy. I saw Inglis and

N^o 5, b.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
21st Oct. 1823.

and Daniel; they helped to drag Mr. Whitlock down the stairs; they two and Telemachus had hold of him. I could see better than Mr. Whitlock, and told him of it. That was the last I saw of the prisoner.

(*Question by Prisoner.*)—Did you see me assist in dragging Mr. Whitlock from the house to the stocks?—I saw him drag Mr. Whitlock down the stairs, but cannot say whether he dragged him to the sick-house or not, there were so many about.

(*Question by the Court.*)—Was the prisoner armed?—I am sure he had a cutlass in his hand. I saw prisoner after Mr. Whitlock was in the stocks; he said they had put every manager in the stocks, and it was impossible to let out Mr. Whitlock. I have had no quarrel with the prisoner.

Hubert Whitlock was again called into Court, and stated as follows. I cannot say who seized me when I was taken down stairs; I was surrounded by many at the time I was seized. I was watching Daniel, who was going round the house in the manner I mentioned yesterday; I am sure Daniel was not one who dragged me down stairs; he was out of the house; there was no light in the house; I believe there was no candle; I did not see the prisoner amongst those who took me to the stocks; he might be the man who seized me, there were so many, from 200 to 300, an immense number; as soon as they called out "we have him," Daniel immediately joined. I cannot say who was the man that took me down stairs; I cannot swear either that it was or was not the prisoner.

Defence.

Here the prosecution closed, and the prisoner being put on his defence, stated as follows:—On Sunday, Daniel called a meeting of the negroes, and then ordered the women to leave them. After remaining an hour, Joseph, came, having a Bible in his hand, which he gave to Daniel, who ordered us all to kiss the Bible, for that the King had sent us a good thing, but the planters said it was too good for us, and that all the negroes were to join from town upwards, and to be joined also by one thousand bush negroes. After this I left them and went to my bed. Baird, the second driver, told me he believed the story, as a man from Good Hope was going round with a paper. On Monday night I went to bed, and was awakened by a noise; when I got up and went to the manager's house, and found that he was already put in the stocks, and a guard of four men had been placed over him. Joseph then said that not one of us was to remain on the estate, but go along with him: when we reached Haslington it was nearly day light; I had neither gun nor cutlass; I was unarmed. Joseph forced me to go; Daniel, Joseph and Philip were the leaders; I did not lay hands on the manager; I never injured a white man in the whole of the business.

The Defence closed, and the Court proceeded to deliberate.

Opinion and
Sentence.

The Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Inglis, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Inglis, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does, therefore, sentence him, the prisoner Inglis, to suffer death at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, may deem fit.

(signed) *S. A. Goodman*, Lieut.-col. Commandant G. B. M.

(signed) *V. A. Heyliger*, Judge Advocate.

Approved. Execution stayed.

(signed) *John Murray*, Commander-in-chief.

The Court most earnestly recommend the prisoner to mercy.

(signed) *S. A. Goodman*, Lieut.-col. Commandant G. B. M.

(signed) *V. A. Heyliger*, Judge Advocate.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

13

— N° 6. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 2d December 1823.

My Lord,

Demarara, 2d December 1823.

THE general court martial before which Mr. John Smith, of the London Missionary Society, was tried, having sentenced him to be hanged, I have, after mature consideration of the proceedings, felt it my painful duty to approve its sentence.

But the Court having, under all the circumstances of the case, humbly recommended him to mercy ; I do myself the honour of transmitting the proceedings, with a view to their being laid before His Majesty, for His Royal consideration.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

N° 6.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
2d Dec. 1823.

N° 249.

CHARGES Preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *John Smith*, Missionary.

1st.—FOR that he, the said *John Smith*, long previous to, and up to the time of a certain revolt and rebellion, which broke out in this colony, on or about the 18th of August now last past, did promote, as far as in him lay, discontent and dissatisfaction in the minds of the negro slaves towards their lawful masters, managers and overseers ; he, the said *John Smith*, thereby intending to excite the said negroes to break out into such open revolt and rebellion against the authority of their lawful masters, managers and overseers, contrary to his allegiance, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

2d.—For that he, the said *John Smith*, having, about the 17th day of August last, and on divers other days and times theretofore preceding, advised, consulted and corresponded with a certain negro named Quamina, touching and concerning a certain intended revolt and rebellion of the negro slaves within these colonies of Demerara and Essequibo ; and further, after such revolt and rebellion had actually commenced, and was in a course of prosecution, he, the said *John Smith*, did further aid and assist in such rebellion, by advising, consulting and corresponding, touching the same, with the said negro Quamina ; to wit, on the 19th and 20th August last past, he, the said *John Smith*, then well knowing such revolt and rebellion to be in progress, and the said negro Quamina to be an insurgent engaged therein.

3d.—For that he, the said *John Smith*, on the 17th of August last past, and for a certain period of time thereto preceding, having come to the knowledge of a certain revolt and rebellion, intended to take place within this colony, did not make known the same to the proper authorities, which revolt and rebellion did subsequently take place ; to wit, on or about the 18th of August now last past.

4th.—For that he, the said *John Smith*, after such revolt and rebellion had taken place, and during the existence thereof, to wit, on or about Tuesday and Wednesday the 19th and 20th of August now last past, was at Plantation Le Resouvenir, in presence of and held communication with Quamina, a negro of Plantation Success, he, the said *John Smith*, then well knowing the said Quamina to be an insurgent engaged therein, and that he, the said *John Smith*, did not use his utmost endeavours to suppress the same by securing or detaining the said insurgent Quamina as a prisoner, or by giving information to the proper authorities or otherwise, but on the contrary, permitted the said insurgent Quamina to go at large and depart, without attempting to seize and detain him, and without giving any information respecting him to the proper authorities, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity, and against the laws in force in this colony, and in defiance of the proclamation of martial law issued by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

(signed) *V. A. Heyliger*, Judge Advocate.

—N^o 7.—

Extract of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 2d December 1823.

My Lord,

Demerara, 2d December 1823.

N^o 7.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
2d Dec. 1823.

N^o 253.

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit all the information which I have been able to obtain, by means of the Board of Evidence, of facts connected with the late unfortunate insurrection of the slaves on the east coast of Demerara ; in collecting which I have taken every care, and strictly enjoined that no circumstance stated should be withheld, whether its tendency be favourable or otherwise to the system of the colony ; that your Lordship might have the most satisfactory intelligence upon the subject ; and I humbly trust that it may prove so.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Murray.*

BOARD OF EVIDENCE.

Sir,

24th November 1823.

359, Demerara.
Received
Jan. 26, 1824.

I HAVE now the honour to hand you herewith the following documents, in obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, conveyed in your letter of 17th October, copies of various examinations taken by the Committee of Evidence, arranged according to the order of their dates.

Copies of several examinations, some dated and others not, taken separately and at different times before His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, Lieutenant-colonel Goodman, and the Judge Advocate and his assistants, all of which are contained in one hundred and eight sheets of foolscap paper, and tied in a bundle together : also seven schedules, marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, containing a summary of facts which the committee has come to the knowledge of, partly by means of the examinations above mentioned, but principally through that part of the evidence given before the general court-martial, which has been put into the possession of the committee. The contents of these schedules are respectively as follows :—

Letter (A.)—Exhibits an account of those estates of which the negroes are proved to have been engaged in the revolt ; with a statement of their population, and a reference to the evidence on which the account is founded.

Letter (B.)—Exhibits an account of the number of persons who have been confined in the stocks, and otherwise ill used and threatened by the insurgent negroes ; with reference also to the evidence.

Letter (C.)—Exhibits several proofs of the anxiety manifested by the rebels to seize the burgher officers, Captains M'Turk and Spencer, whom they accused of withholding papers sent out for their benefit by the King.

Letter (D.)—Exhibits instances of attempts to set fire to buildings ; and shows, that threats to burn were frequently used by the negroes to enforce compliance with their demand.

Letter (E.)—Exhibits an account of those cases in which fire-arms were used by the rebels, and with what effect ; referring also to the evidence on which the statement is founded.

Letter (F.)—Contains miscellaneous information respecting the efforts used by the insurgents, on the east coast, to communicate the knowledge of their intentions to the negroes in the other parts of the colony, with a view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance. And

Letter (G.)—Exhibits evidence of flags having been carried by the insurgents when in arms, and of a signal by fire having been agreed on by them to make known to those at a distance the actual commencement of the revolt.

By reference to the papers above described, it will be seen that much information has been collected upon those subjects which the committee was appointed to inquire into and report on ; nevertheless, it is the opinion of the committee, that it would be premature at present to enter upon a final report, because it may be expected that further particulars may yet be learned from the proceedings of the general court-martial ; and it is probable that the evidence delivered in the course of such proceedings will in general have a tendency, either to confirm or contradict the statements now before the committee.

The Committee trusts, however, that the facts now detailed and submitted for His Excellency's information, will be found interesting, for the purpose for which they are intended.

To Capt. Murray, Gov. Secy,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
William Leach, Secretary.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

SCHEDULE (A.)

EXHIBITING the number of Estates whose Negroes were engaged in the Rebellion.

NAME of ESTATE.	Number of Negroes.	EVIDENCE.	BY WHOM EXAMINED.
Foulis - - -	148	Whitlock - - -	Court martial - - trial of Murphy.
Good Hope - - -	445	John Laurey - - -	Court martial - - trial of Harry.
Golden Grove - - -	259	Thomas Freeman - - -	Court martial - - trial of Nelson.
- - - - -	-	Gainsford - - -	Court martial - - trial of Sandy.
Plaisance - - -	184	Wm. Mercer - - -	Court martial - - trial of Damis.
Enterprize - - -	661	John Pollard & Hugh Rogers	Court martial - - trial of Natty.
Bachelors Adventure } - - -			
- - - - -	-	Adonis - - -	Court martial - - trial of Scipio.
Beter Hope - - -	196	Wm. Mercer - - -	Court martial - - trial of Lewis.
Coldingen - - -	183	Coppy and Ned - - -	Court martial - - trial of Alick and Sam Wm.
Lusignan - - -	443	Coppy - - -	Court martial - - trial of Alick and Sam Wm.
- - - - -	-	John - - -	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo, Sammy and Alex.
Triumph - - -	176	Edward Hughes - - -	Court martial - - trial of Edward and Fingal.
La Bonne Intention - - -	301	Cale - - -	Court martial - - trial of Edward and Fingal.
Porters Hope - - -	322	J. Carcon - - -	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo.
Success - - -	332	Wm. Smith - - -	Court martial - - trial of Frank and Windsor.
Beter Verwagting - - -	137	Isaac - - -	Court martial - - trial of Cobus and Quintus.
Nonpareil - - -	228	Mr. Austin - - -	Court martial - - trial of Sandy.
Enmore - - -	268	William - - -	Court martial - - trial of Mercury.
Paradise - - -	270	Stephen - - -	Court martial - - trial of Gilbert.
New Orange Nassau - - -	181	Cuffy - - -	Court martial - - trial of Nelson.
Friendship - - -	138	Schmidt - - -	Court martial - - trial of Nelson.
- - - - -	-	Schmidt - - -	Court martial - - trial of Smith.
Nooten Zuyl - - -	133	Billy - - -	Court martial - - trial of Quamine.
Chateau Margo - - -	224	George Manson - - -	Court martial - - trial of Tom and Quabinna.
Clonbrook - - -	362	Simon Rogers - - -	Court martial - - trial of Field.
Haslington - - -	206	Charles Grant - - -	Court martial - - trial of Quamine.
North Brook - - -	279	Charles Grant and Brutus	Court martial - - trial of Quamine.
Cove - - -	272	Quamine - - -	Court martial - - trial of Austin.
John - - -			
Mon Repos - - -	496	James Keane - - -	Court martial - - trial of Jack of Success.
Endraght - - -			
Bellefield - - -	61	Charles Grant - - -	Court martial - - trial of Jack of Success.
Bailey's Hope - - -	290	Gordon - - -	Court martial - - trial of Joseph.
Le Resouvenir - - -	387	Peter - - -	Board of evidence, 7th October.
- - - - -	-	Merchison - - -	Board of evidence, 16th September.
Elizabeth Hall - - -	199	Peter - - -	Board of evidence, 3d September.
Nabaclis - - -	287	Tom Gibson - - -	Board of evidence, 16th September.
Vrieds Lust - - -	249	Bob - - -	Board of evidence.
Montrose - - -	302	Bob - - -	Board of evidence.
Vigilance - - -	216	J. G. Abbott - - -	Board of evidence.
Turkeyan - - -	180	J. M'Kenzie - - -	Board of evidence.

Although the foregoing list comprises all the estates on the east coast, of which the negroes are proved to have been in actual rebellion, it must be observed, that the precaution taken by the rebels to avoid detection, by sending the people from one estate to seize the whites, and take away the arms of another, renders it impossible to identify all those who were engaged in the revolt; and accordingly it will be seen, that almost every witness who was present at any scene of outrage in the disturbed district, says, that the negroes concerned, and known to him or her, were accompanied by crowds of strangers; this circumstance, and the number in which the insurgents appeared in various places from Monday night till Wednesday following, leave little doubt that some, at least, of the negroes of all estates from Plantation Grove, at Mahaica, to Plantation Thomas, adjoining the town, including a population of nearly thirteen thousand slaves, took part in assisting in the rebellion.

FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO

Schedule (B.)

EXHIBITTING the number of White Persons put in the Stocks during the Revolt; and of what Description; and other Evidence of Ill Treatment.

NAMES of Persons put into the Stocks.	DESCRIPTION of such Persons.	By whom put in.	EVIDENCE.	BY WHOM EXAMINED.	EVIDENCE OF ILL TREATMENT.
Hubert Whitelock	Attorney & manager	Unknown	H. Whitelock	Court martial - - trial of Murphy	Court martial - - trial of Daniel Foulis.
Thomas Freeman	Overseer -	Nelson	T. Freeman	Court martial - - trial of Nelson	Court martial - - trial of Nelson.
Wm. Mercer	Overseer -	Unknown	W. Mercer	Court martial - - trial of Damis	Court martial - - trial of Lewis.
John Pollard	Manager -	Natty	J. Pollard	Court martial - - trial of Natty.	
Hugh Rogers	Proprietor -	Joseph	H. Rogers	Court martial - - trial of Natty.	
Thomas Blake	Manager -	Unknown	T. Blake	Court martial - - trial of Lewis -	
D. M'Arthur	Attorney & manager	Unknown	D. M'Arthur	Court martial - - trial of Philip.	
Wm. Brown	Overseer -	Unknown	W. Brown	Court martial - - trial of Evan	Court martial - - trial of Atilla; evidence, Welcome.
Edward Hughes	Overseer -	Edward	E. Hughes	Court martial - - trial of Edward	Court martial - - trial of Evan of Good Hope.
James Carcon	Overseer -	Unknown	J. Carcon	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo	Court martial - - trial of Edward and Fingal.
John Williams	Overseer -	Cudjo and others	J. Williams	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo	Court martial - - trial of Jamie, the murderer of a soldier.
G. F. Pickersgill	Overseer -	Unknown	G. F. Pickersgill	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo.	Court martial - - trial of Louis and Cudjo of Porter's Hope.
Sam. Shepherd	Manager -	Cudjo and others	James Carcon	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo	Sam. Shepherd's own evidence, 13th October 1823,
M. J. Gilmore	Manager -	Sandy	M. J. Gilmore	Court martial - - trial of Telemachus.	before the Board of Evidence.
M. Marchison	Overseer -	Unknown	Marchison	Court martial - - trial of Frank and Windsor	Marchison's own evidence, 17th September 1823, before the Board of Evidence.
Wm. Smith	Overseer -	Unknown	Smith	Court martial - - trial of Frank and Windsor	before the Board of Evidence.
M. M'Innis	Overseer -	Unknown	M'Innis	Court martial - - trial of Frank and Windsor	Court martial - - trial of Frank and Windsor.
A. G. Gainsfort	Manager -	Unknown	Gainsfort	Court martial - - trial of Sandy	Court martial - - trial of Sandy of Nonpareil.
Dr. Goldie	Doctor -	Unknown	Gainsfort	Court martial - - trial of Sandy.	
— Rafaty	Overseer -	Unknown	Gainsfort	Court martial - - trial of Sandy.	
— Arnott	Overseer -	Unknown	Gainsfort	Court martial - - trial of Sandy.	
J. Stewart	Manager -	Unknown	J. Stewart	Court martial - - trial of Ralph	Court marshal - - trial of Ralph.
N. G. Tholen	Manager -	Unknown	N. G. Tholen	Court martial - - trial of April and Lindor.	
D. Reid	Overseer -	Unknown	D. Reid	Court martial - - trial of April and Lindor	Court martial - - trial of Pickle, Profit, and Philip.
J. Stalshmidt	Overseer -	Unknown	J. Stalshmidt	Court martial - - trial of April and Lindor.	
C. J. Schmidt	Manager -	Unknown	Chance and Paul	Court martial - - trial of Nelson and Paul	Court martial - - trial of Smith, of Friendship and Paul.
A. Gurney	Overseer -	Unknown	A. Gurney	Court martial - - trial of Profit and Philip.	
C. Grant	Proprietor	Unknown	Rodney	Court martial - - trial of Quamine	Court marshal - - trial of Quamine, of Haslington; evidence, Brutus.
R. Thompson	Overseer -	Quabinna	Geo. Manson	Court martial - - trial of Tom and Quabinna	Board of Evidence - - Quaco's evidence, 22d Sep- tember 1823.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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Schedule (B.)
continued.

George Manson	-	Unknown	-	Geo. Manson	-	Court martial - - trial of Tom and Quabinna	-	Court martial - - trial of Primo, Quaco, and Kate, and Tom and Quabinna.
A. Walrond	-	Unknown	-	Jenny	-	Court martial - - trial of Austin	-	Evidence of Mrs. Walrond, without date.
B. Hopkinson	-	Bass	-	B. Hopkinson	-	Court martial - - trial of Austin.	-	
A. M'Lean	-	Smith	-	A. M'Lean	-	Court martial - - trial of Smith -	-	Court martial - - trial of Smith.
— Bowerbank	-	Kinsale and Prince	-	Bowerbank	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale.
John Munro	-	Kinsale and Prince	-	Bowerbank	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale.	-	
— Ayres	-	Kinsale	-	D. Martin	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale.	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale.
D. Martin	-	Kinsale	-	Bowerbank	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale	-	
John Grant	-	Cudjo	-	J. Christian	-	Court martial - - trial of Kinsale	-	Board of Evidence, 23d September 1823; evidence of John Grant.
John Christian	-	Cudjo	-	R. Murray	-	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo, Sammy, and Alex.	-	
Robert Murray	-	Cudjo	-	J. Gummies	-	Court martial - - trial of Cudjo.	-	
John Gummies	-	Sam. Austin & others	-	J. P. Slingarde	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	
J. P. Slingarde	-	Unknown	-	J. P. Slingarde	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	
A. Shanks	-	Unknown	-	J. P. Slingarde	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	Court martial - - trial of Jessamine and Breton.
J. Stewart	-	Unknown	-	J. P. Slingarde	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	
— M'Bean	-	Unknown	-	O. Airth	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	
Ogilvie Airth	-	Buckary	-	O. Airth	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	Evidence of Ogilvie Airth, without date.
T. D. Gosling	-	Unknown	-	O. Airth	-	Board of evidence, 1st September 1823.	-	
— Todd	-	Unknown	-	T. Mitchell	-	Board of evidence, 23d September 1823.	-	
Thomas Mitchell	-	Cudjo	-	T. Mitchell	-	Board of evidence, 23d September 1823.	-	
M'Lean	-	Unknown	-	T. Mitchell	-	Board of evidence, 23d September 1823.	-	
J. Irvin	-	Unknown	-	T. Mitchell	-	Board of evidence, 23d September 1823.	-	
W. R. Whitelock	-	Unknown	-	W. R. Whitelock.	-	Board of evidence, 23d September 1823.	-	
Two overseers at Ann's Grove.	-	Unknown	-	Simon Rogers	-	Court martial - - trial of Field.	-	
D. Fairburn	-	Unknown	-	Paris	-	Court martial - - defence of Paris.	-	
Blackstock	-	Unknown	-	J. Pollard's certificate	-	Board of evidence.	-	
Blackstock	-	Unknown	-	J. Pollard's certificate	-	Board of evidence.	-	
Fordyce	-	Unknown	-	J. Pollard's certificate	-	Board of evidence.	-	
Crawford	-	Unknown	-	J. Pollard's certificate	-	Board of evidence.	-	
Laird	-	Unknown	-	J. Pollard's certificate	-	Board of evidence.	-	
J. G. Abbott	-	By order of Charles	-	J. G. Abbott	-	Board of evidence.	-	
Wm. Collar	-	By order of Charles	-	J. G. Abbott	-	Board of evidence.	-	
John Hyett	-	By order of Charles	-	J. G. Abbott	-	Board of evidence.	-	

Schedule (B.)—
continued.

Further Evidence of Ill-Treatment.

Bob, the driver of the Brothers, states, that *Sammy*, belonging to *Montrose*, was very particular in searching for the manager of the Brothers, and is sure would have killed him if he had met him.

Mr. Gun, overseer of *Le Resouvenir*, states, that his musket was wrested from him by force.

James Irvin states, in his evidence upon the trial of *Tom* and *Quabina*, that the latter went up to his master, *Mr. Lachlan Cuming*, with a cutlass raised in the attitude of striking him, when *Mr. William Cuming* laid hold of him, and prevented his doing so.

The negro *William*, on the trial of *Harry*, of *Good Hope*, says, that he, *Harry*, attempted to stab the manager of that estate, *John Laurey*, with a lance, but that it missed and went through *William's* jacket. *John Laurey*, in his evidence on the same trial, confirms the above.

Bob, the negro driver on *Plantation Brothers*, says, that *Toby*, belonging to *Le Resouvenir*, took away the gun from *Mr. M^cFarlane*, and struck him at the same time.

The white inhabitants on the estates adjacent to town, to the distance of three or four miles, were protected from violence by the rapid advance of the troops; and many of those who resided further up the coast, either escaped when the alarm was given, or were accidentally absent from home.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Exhibiting the anxiety of the Rebels to take *Dr. M^cTurk* and *Mr. Spencer*, the Burgher Officers, or Magistrates, of the disturbed District during the Revolt.

Schedule (C.)

THE negro *Sondag*, of *Le Resouvenir*, ordered the people of that estate, immediately after they had taken the arms and ammunition, to proceed to *Plantation Felicity*, for the purpose of seizing *Dr. M^cTurk*.—See Evidence of *Mr. Gun*, 2d October 1823.

James Lowrey, coloured boy, states, that the night after the rising, the negroes said that they were going to *M^cTurk's*; and adds, that *Jack* told them to do so.—See Evidence of *James Lowrey*, 3d September 1823.

Dose, of *Le Resouvenir*, states in his evidence of 27th September 1823, that *Sondag* said to the people of that estate when they had taken arms, "We will now go and hold *Dr. M^cTurk*."

The negro *William*, in his evidence on the trial of *Mercury*, said, that the prisoner threatened to tie him if he did not tell where his master was; and threatened to cut his throat; and said, that he wanted from *Mr. Spencer* the paper that the King had sent containing their freedom. *Mr. Spencer*, burgher captain, was the witness's master.

The negro *John* states, in his evidence on the same trial, that the prisoner was looking for his master, *Mr. Spencer*, in the dwelling-house on *Plantation Annandale*, and remained there the most part of the night.

Cuffy, on the trial of the negro *Nelson*, states, that he saw a boy *Cuffy* beat by *Alick*, to tell where his master *Mr. Spencer* was.

The witness *Adonis* states, that he saw *Damon* at *Annandale* on Monday night the 18th August, and was asked by him for his master. *Damon* has since been shot.

The negro *Bristol*, of *Chateau Margo*, in his statement 9th October 1823, says, that he saw *Quamina* on Thursday (21st August), about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with a number of people, who said if they would go down to *Dr. M^cTurk's* and shoot him, every thing would be easy.

The negro *Ned*, on the trial of *Alick* and *Sam William* of *Coldingen*, said, he was guarding the counting-house door of *Mr. Spencer*, when he saw *Alick*, who said, here is one of *Mr. Spencer's* servants who must know where he is: then they began to beat him, the witness, and some of them said he ought to be shot if he did not tell where *Mr. Spencer* was.—The negro *Coppy*, in his evidence on the same trial, says, that he saw *Alick* catch hold of the little boy *Cuffy*, and insist on his telling him where his master *Mr. Spencer* was.

Paris says in his defence, that *Jack* told him, whoever knew *Dr. M^cTurk* was to shoot him, and put him out of the way, and then they would get their freedom.

Mr. Spencer says, in his examination before the court-martial, "I could hear them (the rebels) distinctly talking about me, and seemed much disappointed that they had not been fortunate enough to secure me. I heard several say, they were very sorry they could not get hold of that burgher captain, meaning me: his head they wanted particularly.

SCHEDULE (D.)

Exhibiting the Attempts of the Rebels to set Fire during the Revolt.

VICTOR, witness examined on the trial of Atila, says, that the Plaisance negroes said they would go and attack some of the estates near town, and would return the next night and burn the buildings of the Plantation Better Hope.

Schedule (D.)

Cato, witness on the trial of Edward and Fingal, states, that he saw a fire at La Bonne Intention.—*Edward Hughes*, examined on the trial of Edward and Fingal, states, that a great number of negroes came to the Triumph estate on Monday evening 18th of August, and threatened to set fire to the buildings there if the arms were not given up.

John Lowrey, on the trial of the prisoner Evan, states, that on the evening of the 18th August the negroes who surrounded the dwelling-house at Good Hope, threw into the windows a number of lighted fire-sticks, eight or ten; some were thrown into the gallery, some against the glass windows in the gallery, and one or two into the chambers aback of the house. The same witness, on the trial of Harry, states, that while the gang were throwing fire-sticks into the house, they threatened to burn it down if the arms were not given up immediately; he desired the domestics to throw out the fire-sticks as they threw them in, when the negro Harry called out to the rest to break open the store door and set fire to the puncheon of rum. This was the conduct of the negroes of the Good Hope on their own estate; and the witness John Lowrey the manager of it.

James Spencer, overseer at Triumph, witness on the trial of Zoutman, states that a party threw fire-sticks into the house of that estate.

Petit, on the trial of Mercury, declares that he saw the negroes throwing lighted fire-sticks at the house of Annandale, but was too far off to know who threw them, nor did he find any of them in the house afterwards.

N. G. Tholen, manager of La Bonne Intention, witness on the trial of April and Lindor, says, that on Monday the 18th of August he was in the back gallery in the house of that estate, when he saw a negro come with a lighted fire-stick out of the negro-house, and went to a large piece of trash behind the megas-house and set fire to it; then the people that were under the house went to the megas-house, and brought each a large bundle of trash, and put it under the house, when he heard the prisoner, Lindor, give orders to put fire to it; he, the witness, desired them to stop, when Lindor cried out, put fire to it.

The negro *Isaac*, in his evidence on the trial of Cobus and Quintus, says, that he saw the negroes throwing fire-sticks at the house of the Triumph. The negro *Cable*, on the trial of Jack, says he saw fire sticks thrown at and into the house of Triumph, of which estate he is a driver. *Isaac*, (C. B.) a witness on the trial of Jack of Success, says, that he heard Jack say, Jacky Reed was to have the people ready by Monday night to set the cane pieces on fire. *Allan Gainsfort*, on the trial of Quamine, states, that the reason of his quitting his house was, that the negroes set fire to the bottom of it, and filled it with smoke; he did not see the fire put, but the smoke compelled him to quit the house. *Brutus*, a witness on the same trial, says, that the prisoner had made a fire under the house at Golden Grove, to raise a smoke, which made Mr. Gainsfort and others quit the house. *Gordon*, a witness on the trial of Joseph of Nabaclis, and Colin of Bailey's Hope, says, that Colin said, unless the Dochfour gang joined them, they would set fire to the buildings on that estate, and Joseph said the same words. *Virginus*, of Bee-hive, witness on the trial of Duke, of Clonbrook, says, that Duke came to the Bee-hive, and said, that if the people did not come out of the negro houses, he would set fire to them, and a man named Waste prevented him. *Robert Murray*, witness on the trial of Sammy, Cudjo, and Alexander of Lusignan, states, that he saw the negroes on the evening the revolt began, throwing lighted fire-sticks into the manager's house of that estate.

The negro *Damon*, of Bachelors' Adventure, says, in his declaration to the Commissioners, on the 3d September 1823, that on Wednesday morning, the 20th August, after the troops had proceeded a short way up the coast, he saw Telemachus take a fire-stick, and set fire to the Logie on Enterprise estate, and he, the witness, assisted by Castello, extinguished it. The negro *Damon*, of Elizabeth Hall, in his declaration to the Commissioners, 3d September 1823, says, that on Wednesday, after the firing had ceased, Telemachus came to Elizabeth Hall, and collected some dry grass, which he set fire to, and placed in the dwelling-house; he, the witness, made the people of the estate put it out; he says that the fire had begun to burn the buildings before they got it extinguished.

James Lowrey, in his declaration to the Commissioners, on 3d September 1823, says, the negroes at Success wanted to set the buildings there on fire, but some said it would be bad for themselves, and they did not do it.

FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO

SCHEDULE (E.)

Exhibiting the number of Cases in which Fire Arms were actually used during the Revolt, and with what effect.

PLACE and TIME where Negroes were seen armed.	PERSONS CARRYING ARMS.	WHETHER USED, AND WITH WHAT EFFECT.	HOW PROVED.
Triumph - - 18th August 1823	Number of forty or fifty negroes unknown, armed with cutlasses.	Not used	Edward Hughes - - trial of Edward & Fingal
Triumph - - - - -	Quintus - - - - -	Fired at the manager in the dwelling-house	Isaac - - - - - trial of Cobus and Quintus.
Success - - - - -	A negro unknown - - - - -	Fired at Captain Simpson, and missed	Stewart - - - - - trial of Ralph.
Paradise - - - - -	Number of negroes armed unknown	Not used, the whites having given up their arms without resistance.	Whitelock - - - - - trial of Gilbert.
Triumph - - - - -	D° - - - - -	Fired at white people in dwelling-house without effect	James Spencer - - - trial of Zoutman.
Montrose - - - - -	D° - - - - -	Fired at Mackay, the manager, and his overseers, without effect.	A. Mackay - - - - - trial of Hamilton.
Chateau Margo - - - - -	A party of armed negroes breaking bridges	Fired upon the overseers several times	James Irvin - - - - - trial of Tom and Quabinna.
Mon Repos - - - - -	A large party attacked the dwelling-house	Continued firing from twenty to twenty-five minutes, but were finally repulsed.	James Kean - - - - - trial of Jack.
Mon Repos - - - - -	A party of negroes	Attacked the dwelling-house and fired, but without success	Thomas Land - - - - - trial of Achilles.
Success - - - - -	A negro, supposed to be Quaco	Fired at Captain Simpson, and missed	Captain Simpson - - - trial of Quaco.
Success - - - - -	Dick or Jessamine, of Success	Fired a shot at the governor without effect	Stated by Jack in his declaration to the commissioners.
Nabacis - - - 19th August 1823	Murphy - - - - -	Used as a guard	Mrs. Walrond - - - - - trial of Murphy.
Foullis - - - - -	Murphy - - - - -	Used as a guard	H. Whitelock - - - - - trial of Murphy.
Golden Grove - - - - -	A number with fire-arms and cutlasses	Fired at the white people; severely wounded Mr. Gainsfort and Mr. Arnot who lost his arm, Mr. Rafarty wounded, and Dr. Goldie cut in the hand with a cutlisse.	A. Gainsfort - - - - - trial of Sandy.
Ann's Grove - - - - -	A large party of nine or ten hundred, and a smaller from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.	Fired at Lieutenant Brady several times, and a detachment of the 21st; wounded very severely the manager of the Grove, Mr. Sortie. "When the negroes got near to us to speak to us, they ordered Mr. Brady to lay down his arms; Lieutenant Brady said he could not, but they must lay their arms down; they said they would not, they would never lay their arms down. A good number then fired at us; we were in readiness to fire, but they certainly fired first."	Simon Rogers } - - - trial of Field. James Walsh }
Nabacis - - - - -	A party attacked the dwelling-house	Fired, and wounded the overseer, Mr. Tucker.	Jamie - - - - - trial of Austen.
Nabacis - - - - -	D° - - - - -	Fired at the house, mortally wounded Mr. Forbes.	Mrs. Walrond's evidence - - without date.
Northbrook - - - - -	Negro George, alias George Morrison, and others	Mr. Tucker, and mortally wounded Mr. Forbes.	John Gummies } - - - trial of George Morrison. Jim - - - - }
Bachelors Adventure 20th Aug. 1823	Jamie - - - - -	Fired about fifteen shots at the dwelling-house, without any other effect then compelling the whites to surrender their arms.	Tom - - - - - trial of Jamie.
Bachelors Adventure - - - - -	Joseph - - - - -	Shot a soldier of the 21st	Stephen - - - - - trial of Jamie.
Bachelors Adventure - - - - -	Seven or eight hundred negroes, and great numbers advancing.	Fired at the soldier, but missed him	Captain Croal - - - - - trial of Jack.
Good Hope - - - - -	Two thousand rebels and upwards	Some of their scouts fired upon the troops, the main body brandished their weapons in defiance, and called the troops to come on; murdered the bugler, and fired the building on Bachelors Adventure.	Statement of Lieut.-colonel Leahy to the Committee of Evidence, 19th November 1823.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

21

SCHEDULE (F.)

A STATEMENT of Persons implicated in the Revolt, not being Inhabitants of the disturbed District on the East Coast of Demerara.

Defence of *Paris* :—Some weeks before the revolt, Bob Murray told him in town that he wished to see Jack, as Jack had appointed him to take the fort.

Schedule (F.)

The day before he saw the governor's boy Sam, who wished him to carry a letter up the coast for Jack; he refused, as it was too far to go from Good Hope, and the letter was sent by Bob Murray.

Colin, of Plaisance, (residing at La Retraite,) 8th Sept. 1823, says, Atilla told him of the revolt two or three weeks before it broke out.

Paris, 12th Sept. 1823, says, that Jack told him he had sent messages to Capoey, Wakenaam and Le Guan, to tell the people, who were to come with one thousand bush negroes, to join. Jack also told him he had got the head and second drivers of Herstelling, to carry the message to the people in the river, and that they would all rise in that quarter. He mentioned also, Rome, Belle Vue, Vreed en Hoop, Rotterdam, and Annandale and Columbia in Essequibo.

Paris, in his declaration to Captain Edmonston, 28th August 1823, mentions all the estates above, also Providence, Ruimveldt, La Penitence, the Best, the Good Success (Wakenaam,) Hampton Court, Mainstay, Tarsis and Caledonia, in Essequibo.

Tully's examination, 8th September 1823, confesses that Jack told him, about three weeks before the revolt, that the negroes intended to take their freedom by force, and asked him to go about among his friends and get them to join.

Jack, of Success, in his examination, 15th September 1823, says, that Hay asked leave to go and see his son, but in reality went to Gilles to know if they were ready to join. Gilles lives on the west coast.

Bristol, in presence of Goodluck, 18th September 1823, says, that when he advised Jack, in Goodluck's presence, to stop this business, he, Goodluck, exclaimed, "What am I to do with all the people that I have spoken to in Essequibo?"

Dumfries, 24th September 1823, was sent to Rome, to tell the negroes there, that those on the east coast were going to make war with the white men. Quashy, of Rome, said he knew where the Bush negroes were, and would send for them to help.

Stewart, of Success, (same date,) confirms the above; and also *Lawrence* and *Morris*, of Rome, examined the same day.

Goodluck, in his examination, 29th September 1823, states, that on Monday morning, the 18th of August, about nine o'clock, he called on Tully in town, who asked him if the negroes had begun to take up the bridges yet: same day he met Manuel, of Pleasing Hope, Le Guan, and told him what was going on up the coast. About two weeks before that, he spoke to Mandingo George, and Congo George, of the Endeavour estate, Le Guan, and told them what the negroes on the coast were going to do. He had also some conversation with Jack and Toney, of the Kitty, on the same subject. He also told John Langevin, belonging to John Cleland of town, what the negroes on the coast were going to do; and he likewise mentioned the same thing to Alfred, belonging to Miss Johanna Hopkinson, of town.

Paris, one of the head leaders, in his confession, dated 28th August 1823, says, "the whole colony was to have risen last Monday; and I cannot account for the reasons why only the east coast rose at the time appointed."

Mandingo George, and *Congo George*, of Le Guan, and *Manuel* of the same, acknowledge, in their examinations of the 18th and 24th November, the conversations held with them by Goodluck, as above stated.

SCHEDULE (G.)

Exhibiting Evidence of Flags being carried, and other Signals.

Simon Rogers states, in his evidence on the trial of Field, that the negroes who attacked Lieutenant Brady's party at Ann's Grove, on Tuesday 19th August, had a flag; it was not a regular flag, but an old dark cloth fixed on a stick.

Schedule (G.)

Brandon, belonging to Bailey's Hope, says, that Damon, of Orange Nassau, carried a blue flag.

Telemachus, in one of his examinations, says, that the signal to be given for a general rising, was a fire aback of La Penitence.

EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION and DECLARATION of Mrs. *M. Walrand*, viz.:

Lancaster,
Caliles,
Sandy,
Joseph,

Rodney,
Prince,
Murphy.

Enclosure in
N° 7,
Examinations, &c.

ON this day, the 1st of September 1823, personally appeared Mrs. Mary Walrand, wife of Francis Alexander Walrand, part owner of Nabaclis on the east coast of the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, who states, that at half past four o'clock in the morning of the 19th August 1823, she heard the firing of guns, and persons breaking into the house; the Jalousies breaking open. Mr. Walrand then ran down stairs to defend the house, and I ran to one of the chamber windows, threw it open, and begged them to desist. I asked what was the matter; they said, "Look at the lady at the window;" some said, "Fire at her;" they did fire, and struck me in the arm. I retreated then a little from the window, and returned to it again, where I again beseeched them to be quiet; when, holding up my hands in an attitude of supplication, they again fired, and wounded me in the hand. I then ran from the window to the stairs; as I got on the stairs, I met my servant boy Billy, (a servant of Mr. Walrand's, who came from Barbadoes;) he asked me where I was going? I said, below; and he said, Oh! my dear mistress, don't go; and spoke with great terror, they have killed Mr. Facker, wounded Mr. Forlice severely, and my master, I believe, is killed; I saw him dragged on the ground. He then pulled me into my own room, an upper room, and locked the door as soon as I got in, and we had scarcely been in the room before they rushed up stairs; he then opened a window, and jumped on the gallery, where they attempted to fire at him; he called our cook, called Lancaster, and said, "Are you going to fire at me? I know you." A boy presented at me standing in the window, when Billy said, "Are you going to shoot my mistress?" I then perceived a very tall man close under the window below, on the ground; he told me, putting his hand on his mouth, Hush! they would not kill me. I begged him then to come up stairs, and protect me; he burst the door, a number rushed in, filled the room instantly; the tall man (believed to be Calib, as he confessed it to Mr. Walrand and Mr. R. Reed) entered first, with a pistol presented at me; they all presented at me. I asked them why they would kill me? what harm I had done them? They said, they did not intend to kill me, but I must show them all the powder and shot where it was, and where my husband was. I said that he had gone down stairs on hearing the noise, and I had never seen him since that time. They said, other gentlemen were in the house, where are they? I said I did not know. They then proceeded to examine all the trunks in the room, and boxes, and to take every thing valuable. About this time I began to inquire for Mr. Walrand, what they had done with him. A man then advanced from the crowd, and asked me if I knew him; I said No, I really did not; he said, "I know you, you are a very good lady; I know that you go to your sick house, give the people physic, and attend to them, and that Mr. Walrand is an excellent master; my name is Sandy, of Non Pareil, head carpenter." Well then, said I, Sandy, tell me what they have done with Mr. Walrand; he said, "he is not hurt ma'am, he is only in the stocks;" then I said I must go there too: the tall man then said, "Oh, no! you must be guarded in the house." Whilst I was begging to go, a man named Joseph, of Nabaclis, driver, came up to me, and then I clung to him and insisted to go to Mr. Walrand; he likewise entreated for me, and spake of my character as a good mistress to them, and upbraided them with their cruelty in having fired at me. While Joseph was speaking, the tall man went to the window, called from the window to the negroes, who were committing great excesses, breaking open the logie, and drinking the wine, Make haste away to the Post, you are losing time. After he gave that order, he gave no reply to my entreaties, but ran down stairs to accompany them. All this time I held Joseph by the arm, whilst they were retreating down the side line, they having only left a guard; Rodney, of Bachelors Adventure, was the one. I still persuaded him to take me to Mr. Walrand; he said, it was more than his head was worth without leave from the guard; he then went away and brought in one of the guards; I said I would run to him at all events; the guard Rodney came into the house and accompanied me down stairs, then gave me leave to go, and in my way down stairs I saw Mr. Tucker's body; they had rifled his person of his watch, and every thing on him except his clothes; and after recovering from the shock of the first sight of it, I thought it might make some impression on their minds to speak to them of the crime, and see whether religion had any government of their motions. Rodney said, they had not murdered him; he had cut his own throat; Joseph was still with me, said, don't say so, and stooped, untied his cravats, opened his shirt collar, to show him his throat was not cut; and said, "don't you see that throat is not cut; he is shot in the body." I said, you will say then that I shot myself; here is blood on my hands, and all over me; here is my gown all over with it. (They had previously told me their freedom had come out, and they had great friends at home.) I told them I would send my gown home, and let them see what savages they were to fire on a defenceless lady, who attended them in sickness. I begged Joseph and all our negroes to testify if those who had been poorly had not drunk the chocolate out of my own cup. Joseph said it was all true,

true, and not one of our negroes would injure me, he was sure. Rodney said, there was no occasion to talk any more, and took me by the arm over to the sick-house, and into the room where Mr. Forbes, who was badly wounded, lying on the hard floor, and Mr. Walrand was there—neither was in the stocks at that time. After speaking to Mr. Walrand, I went to Mr. Forbes; he was a Scotchman, overseer of the estate; and he said, What a scene is this for you, madam? his blood had covered the floor in great quantities. I asked him to have his wounds dressed; he replied to me, No, he would rather die; “they have taken all my clothes, and all the little money that I had been toiling for, and this is now no country for a poor man to get his living in.” He asked me if there was no hope of relief. “If this act passes unpunished, what have we to expect? I lie here murdered by the hands of those wretches. Our prince gave me a blow in my head,”—where there was a cut across his neck, which Mr. Walrand saw. He said, “I wish Wilberforce was here in this room, just to look on me; for we may thank him and them for all that has happened, that the same might be dealt to him by some hand!”—He said, how he envied Mr. Tucker his immediate death; and seemed in the most excruciating agony, but perfectly in his senses. I entreated the guard, in the name of every principle of humanity, just to let me send to Golden Grove, the next estate, to Dr. Goldie. I tried to get them to look at the dying, bleeding man, hoping the sight of his misery would move their compassion. Each of the guards, at different times, Murphy, Rodney and others, refused. The man died at half-past twelve that night. In the course of the forenoon of Tuesday, Murphy (the man since executed) came into the gallery of the sick-house, and was examining the house. I asked what was the meaning of all they had done, and what they wanted. He said, their freedom: the King had sent it out, and their owners would not give it. I asked, “Who told you so?” he said, Parson Smith preached it every Sunday. I gave him my word most solemnly that I knew nothing of it, at least that our negroes had received no such freedom. They seemed to think I was deceiving them. He said, Parson Smith was put in the stocks also. They said, “The negroes no want to put him in, but Parson Smith said, they must put him in, if they put other whites in, for copy of countenance.”

Thus done and declared under tender of oath, if required, by the said Mrs. Mary Walrand, the day and year above written.

Deposition of *Ogilvie Airth*.

Ogilvie Airth, overseer of Non Pareil, states, that on the night of the 18th, about twenty minutes after seven o'clock, whilst he was removing the arms from his own room in the ginning-house to the manager's dwelling-house, accompanied by the negro Sam, the boy Buckary belonging to the heirs of John Hopkinson, or Plantation Enterprise, was seen by him going from the Non Pareil negro-houses: and being asked by him what he was doing there, said he had been to see his friends; and was the second negro that entered the Non Pareil house, and seized him, the overseer, by the arm, and assisted in putting him in the stocks, using very insulting language; he called him a damned white bugger, and accused him of keeping back the freedom of the negroes. Dick Austin, of Enterprise, as aforesaid, brought a blunderbuss into the sick-house, and presented it to the breast of Thomas Dickson Goslin, brother-in-law to Captain Wilson of the Governor Harcourt: he said, “God damn you, I will shoot you;” but another negro, unknown to him, Airth, desired Austin to wait a little; and then both retired, and the deponent saw nothing further of them. Tom, of Golden Grove, released him about twelve o'clock, together with Mr. Goslin; he said it was at the risk of his life he did so; and deponent and Goslin then made their escape through the plantain walks to town.

Deposition of *Lieut. Col. Reed*.

Lieut. Col. Reed, A. D. C. deposes, on Thursday or Friday of the first week's sitting of the court-martial, he was sent by General Murray to the prisoner, to ask for the letter which had been sent to him by Jacky Reed, enclosing one from Jack Gladstone to Jacky Reed. The prisoner acknowledged that these letters had been brought to him on Monday afternoon the 18th August, by a negro called Guilford, belonging to Dochfour, but said, that he had destroyed after reading them: he also acknowledged that he had returned an answer to Jacky Reed by Guilford. I told him that his answer had been put in my hands on Monday night, and that I had then a copy of it about me: he begged me to favour him with a sight of it; I did so. Prisoner read it attentively, and returned it, saying, that he believed it was a verbatim copy of what he had written and sent by Guilford. I told the prisoner that I feared he had been inculcating very improper doctrines to the negroes, as it appeared that the principal members of his chapel had been leaders in the insurrection. Prisoner replied, “When I have been preaching I have sometimes endeavoured to illustrate what I was saying by a general reference to the situation of the manager or overseer on an estate; and on concluding I have asked some of the most intelligent of my hearers to explain my discourse, and they have said that I had been abusing the manager or overseer,” or words to that effect. Prisoner observed, that this was not the first insurrection that had broken out in the colony. I said, that this was one of a peculiar nature: he remarked, that much blood had been shed at different periods on account of religion. I told the prisoner, that several of the unfortunate criminals had declared that he was the cause of their guilt; and I also read to him an extract from Sandy's deposition, in which it is stated that Mr. Smith the prisoner had said, that if they did not seek their freedom, the whites would trample on them and their sons and daughters, and their sons' sons and their daughters' daughters,

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to all eternity, &c. &c. Prisoner acknowledged that he knew Sandy, and had conversed with him, and listened to complaints from him, but denied having made use of these words. Prisoner also declared his innocence, and expressed himself satisfied with the steps that had been taken to prevent any communication with him.

Copy of Parson Smith's Letter to Jacky Reed.

To Jacky Reed,

I AM ignorant of the affair you allude to, and your note is too late for me to make any inquiry. I learnt yesterday, that some scheme was in agitation, but without asking questions on the subject; I begged them to be quiet, and I trust they will. Hasty, violent or concerted measures, are quite contrary to the religion we profess, and I hope you will have nothing to do with them.

Your's, for Christ's sake,
signed) J. S.

Examination of *Telemachus*.

The parson read in church the proclamation respecting the negroes going to church; but after service he told us, Bristol, Quamina, Paris, that that was not half of what the King had sent out for our good. Mr. Hamilton told, before a number of people, that he would not free the girl he kept, because the whole colony would soon be free; I was not there, but Sandy, Jack and Joseph were there. Sandy told me, that Jacky Reed sent Pascal on Monday with a letter to the parson, asking him, if the information Jack and Quamina had sent him was true, and if he knew any thing about it; the parson wrote back to say, they had better mind themselves and stand softly. I always understood, as well as the rest of the negroes, that although the parson preached in a way not directly telling them to take their freedom, yet that they always understood he meant they should do so, and he counted Quamina and Bristol more than white men. Mr. Hamilton and Parson Smith lived on the same plantation, Le Resouvenir. I declare, that although I never gave the parson any fowls or pigs myself, yet to my knowledge others have; but on Christmas particularly I saw it myself. All the christians gave two bits per month to the parson, and the latter sold them bibles at seven guilders, ten guilders, twelve guilders; prayer books at four guilders, and catechisms at five stivers; and if the two bits per month were not paid by any individual, his name was struck off the list of christians. Success Middlepath was the rendezvous; and the whole was commenced and conducted from thence. Forrest had a keg of powder before the Monday night.

For upwards of a year the parson has preached in the same manner.

Richard, belonging to Success, knows the Bush people, and their camp. Upwards of twelve months ago I heard parson Smith say in the chapel, and in his own house, before myself, Quamina, Bristol, and many others, that we were fools for obeying the managers, and that the slaves should not obey them, as the King did not wish it, and that he did understand the meaning of the word slaves, and he often repeated it. About the time the Governor's orders respecting our going to church were sent up the east coast, the parson Smith told us, that there was something good come out for the slaves, and that he hoped soon to see all slavery abolished. Quamina, Bristol, Paris, Manuel, Azor, Seaton (Success), and many others, Sandy, Sunday the 17th we met at four o'clock, at Success Middle Walk, where we formed all our plans. Jack told me then, that when we rose we were to make haste to take down all the bridges; and Quamina told us we were not to hurt the whites, but to put them in the stocks, and take their arms. Suppose we had succeeded in taking the whole of the east coast, the Bush negroes were to come out, and we were to advance to town; the Governor's servant was to be the head man in town; at Ruimveld the head driver was to be leader. I do not know the head men on the west coast, or in Essequibo; Jack arranged all that through his friends in town, and through the boats crews from Essequibo. The fort was first to be taken, and the ships; I believe the people in town were not ready the same night that we rose; they had laid their plans, but were not ready. The Governor's servant told Jack that he knew a man who had the means of blowing up the magazine, and that we must leave the town to him; twelve o'clock at night was to be the hour in town; Quamina was to be king, Jack governor, Mr. Hamilton was to have been a great man, Paris was to be an officer; the white ladies were to be allowed to leave the colony, but the white men put to work in the field, and any one giving an insolent answer was to be killed; Paris was in Jack's confidence. I heard Mr. Hamilton say, when he was to be discharged from Le Resouvenir, that he would not buy the black girl by whom he had a child, as the negroes were all to be free very soon. I was not at church on Sunday before the revolt, but Quamina sent and consulted with the parson, whether Jack should make peace with Colonel Leahy; the parson's answer was, not to give up, but to go on; parson Smith was to be head over us all when free. Providence (Buxton) told me that one of the overseers informed him five weeks ago, the slaves were to have their freedom. Jack told me of all the arrangements in town; he used to come down of a Sunday; the little mulatto boy told me yesterday afternoon that he knows who wrote the letters from Quamina to Mr. Simpson's negro. Richard (Success) was to bring out the Bush negroes; Sandy went round all the estates on Monday, to inform us of the rising that night; I saw him come to Joseph myself.

Deposition of *Thomas Hood*, Manager of Plantation Dochfour; stating what the Negro Jacky, belonging to Dochfour, informed him upon the 18th of last month; 8th Sept. 1823.

Enclosure in
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Jacky came to me at four o'clock in the afternoon, and told me that Sandy from Nonpareil, and Paris from the Good Hope, had then been in his house, informing him that all the negroes to leeward, as far as Plantation Kitty, were to be in arms "to night at seven o'clock." I asked Jacky, have they told you what they were going to do in arms? Jacky said yes, they have told me they are going to put all the whites in the stocks. I asked, "have they told you nothing else?" Jacky said, no; I then asked Jacky if he was to join in work of that kind? he said no, he would take God as his witness he would do nothing of the kind. I asked Jacky, "have you told Sandy and Paris that you would not join them?" he said yes, he had, I again asked Jacky what their answer was when he told them so? Jacky told me that Sandy held up both his hands, and exclaimed he was a dead man, and then went out of Jacky's house; I then asked Jacky if I could rely upon what he said to me to be truth? he said, yes, I might, and I had better let Mr. M'Keand and enough more know of it. I asked Jacky, what he meant to do should it take place? he said to me, his master was in town, but whatever orders I would give, he would do them and stand by me, and all of the negroes upon the plantation would do the same, he said. Mr. Paterson was present when Jacky told me what I have stated.

Certificate of *J. P. Slingarde*; 1st September 1823.

I do hereby declare, that I am an overseer on Nooten Zuyl, and on Tuesday morning the 19th of August, I was put into the stocks by Sam Austin and several negroes, and while there the negro Billy presented a paper to me; Mr. Shanks, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. M'Been, Mr. Grant, desired us all to sign it, which we did; he desired the door to be locked fast while we were in the stocks. We heard much firing; he then left us and went away. A little while afterwards, a man by the name of Sandy, belonging to Non-Pareil, presented another paper to us, telling us, that if we would sign we should be released. We signed, and we were released.

(signed,) *J. P. Slingarde*.

Azor's Letter to Parson Wray.

August 1823.

Dear Sir,

I hope you are well, with all your family in a good state of health; I beg leave if you could come up, I am very much need of seeing you, so long time; I did not custom myself to this minister Smith as I does to you, therefore I beg you to come, as it is in the first begun you instruct me in the way of God; I don't able to find out another minister as you, you have told me so yourself always, and I see it is true, they who worship God must worship him in spirit and in truth; and your members, Quamina, Jack, Jasson and Romeo, presents their compliments to you, ask how you do, and always told me to write you any time; I send you a castor oil bottle too you is my instructor, so as my father and mother; and I beg you to come up because I want to see you very much; if you don't make time the bottle porter will burst.

I have the honour to be respectfully, dear sir,

Azor Van Cooten.

To Rev. J. Wray, Berbice.

The foregoing is a true copy of what I have wrote for the negro Azor, which I ready to give my testimony to the best of my knowledge.

5th Oct. 1823.

(signed) *A. Valz*.

This letter was writing a little time after the hucksteres died on Vryheid Lust.

Edward's Messages.

1st Message.—My mother told me I must go and tell Jack, if he could wait until Mr. Hamilton's vendue, as they had turned him from the estate, and Jack said he could not wait, because the message had gone quite up to Mahaica Creek, and they must begin on Monday night; they cannot stop it.

2d Message.—My mother sent me to Jack to tell him that Mr. Hamilton would give over the arms easy if the negroes came to take them by force; Jack said he believed Mr. Hamilton would give them over.

3d Message.—My mother said I must go tell Jack, that if they go to the white people they must not do them anything; that they must say, "master, we are weary working now, and it's time we get a day or two." Jack said, if they don't take away the arms, when they are sitting down in their houses, the white people will come with their arms and destroy them, therefore they must take away their arms.

One day Jack and myself were talking, and he asked me, "Edward, do you think if we don't do this business we will get our freedom?" I said to him, "No, the white people cannot give you freedom, but I believe if you go and speak to them they will give you a day or two; I believe, Jack, if it's the Governor alone, they would, give you a day or two long time ago, but it is some of those high planters that have estates that don't want to give it;" Jack said, "yes Edward, I believe so."

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Sandy's deposition to the Governor.

You are head of the colony ; I come to you on life and death ; if I speak truth I *may* die *here* ; if false, I shall die hereafter. I heard all from Paris ; I breakfasted with him on Sunday 17th, and we went together to chapel ; we found a very full number, and sat down till Mr. Smith came in ; he read 3d chapter Revelations ; after church I called to Paris, and asked what the people meant by walking and talking together two by two. Paris carried me to Jack, and Jack told me the King had sent us freedom, and we must try to get it ; and that Mr. Hamilton told him so. I refused to believe all this, and felt afraid. Jack had told Joseph to tell me all this before, but he did not. I was told the Governor instead of sending round the King's letter about our freedom, had sent round another, telling the managers, &c. to squeeze the negroes still harder. Jack ordered us all to stand together fronting each other, as many as might be from the same estate to stand next to each other, and to take counsel, or hold a council about taking hold of the white people ; I said this was a bad plan, that Jacky of Dochfour had told me, that it had been the Barbadoes plan, and had failed ; that my plan was, I gave as my plan, " Every man upon his own estate, let us put down our tools ; when driver sees nobody going to work and tells the manager, then we should all ask manager to let us go to town and ask for one day besides Sunday to rest ;" then when I said that to the people, they all turned their backs and rejected the plan, Paris said, " if we get on to lay down our tools ; what will become of us, will they not shoot both men and women like fools." Every one agreed with Paris ; I said, even if they shot us in this way, it would be better than to be shot for doing wrong ; they then dispersed, determined to keep their own plan. Quamina desired me to tell the people to try his plan if I pleased. Paris said the whites would not hurt them, if they were only put in the stocks. I asked all the estates people if they had ever heard that the King had sent out orders for them to have time for rest ; they said, no. I went to Bachelor's Adventure on Sunday night, found Telemaque, and Joseph and others ; Paris came in and told them, if they " followed Sandy's plan they were dead men." Monday morning I saw Jacky at the Hope estate, who had a letter from Jack of Success ; I followed Paris to Dochfour, and Jacky read this letter to us ; " I Jack wrote this letter to you to remember the word we determined to discourse about at Le Resouvenir between me and you and some other brethren ;" this letter was written before I knew any thing about it. Jacky said, he knew about it all long ago, but declared he would have nothing to say to it. Jacky wrote a note to Mr. Smith, enclosing Jack's letter, and inquired of Mr. Smith whether such things were proper ; the messenger's name, Guilford. I do not know Mr. Smith's answer ; Jacky wrote about four o'clock Monday afternoon. Mr. Smith told me three weeks before this began, (I and Quaw from Northbrook, Alick coloured, from Dochfour, went to buy a testament and books ;) Mr. Smith said to me, Well, Sandy, there is a good thing for you all now ; if you don't seek for it now you will lose it ; then they (meaning the whites,) will trample upon you, and upon your sons and daughters, and your sons' sons, and your daughters' daughters to all eternity, and there shall be no rest to you hereafter, and you shall be trampled upon to the end of the world." Neither I nor Quaw are Christians ; I thought the parson meant we should rise. Jack said the Bucks and Bush negroes were to come out to join them to take the country ; he said the Bucks said, when they had been helping the whites they could get nothing, so they would help the negroes. The slaves in town were to join free people and black troops ; he did not mention any names in town. Jack said, the Governor said he would keep up the war for two weeks, and then depart with all the whites. When he heard the King's troops fire, he then believed they had been deluded. Jack is the head of all ; he was not at church on that Sunday ; he came to town, but returned about two o'clock. Jack said, Mr. Hamilton told him that if they laid down their arms they would all be shot.

Sandy positively declares, that if he dies in consequence of the part he has taken, he will lay his death to parson Smith's account.

Declaration of Mars.

Mars, head carpenter and teacher on Vryheid's Lust, who cannot read or write, but explains catechism to the people of the estate, is in the habit of attending church. I have been christened, some years ago, by Mr. Wray. I remember Friday evening before the rising, a letter came from Success by *Jac* and *Hags Theip*, who brought it Joe Simpson, and Joe told the men the people had better not do what was intended, they had better go to their masters and inquire about it, before they took any steps ; I saw the letter, but could not read it ; Paris read the same letter on Sunday at the chapel, to all the negroes at Post's estate ; Jack of Success had the letter. I was put into the stocks early the first night by the burgher captain ; I did not join in the business, and advised the negroes not to rise, but to go to their masters and ask the truth. Joe Simpson can testify that I did so, and that Mr. Van Cooten, my master, can give me a good character.

Mars requested this declaration to be taken for him ; and suggested that some of the Post's negroes, Michael and Azore, heard Mr. Hamilton say they were free ; he remembers no more.

Confession of Bristol, of Chateau Margo.

Bristol makes the following disclosure, and throws himself upon mercy :—Says, this business has been going on nearly a year. About a year ago, Jack and two or three others said sometimes, every body should fight with the whites, and if they could do no better they would go to the Bush ; after they found that a few stand of arms which they had were taken from

from them, they agreed to put it off for some time: it all began at Success and Le Resouvenir. On Sundays they always let each other know how they got on about it. About two or three months ago, they heard that the papers came out, some said they were to be free, some that they were to have two or three days; after that Jack came to town to learn. Some said they must kill the whites, others were for taking the guns and powder from them. Sunday before last, Jack said it was time to get ready. Some Mahaica people came down. Jack said all the town people and the other side are ready, declared they would kill the blacks who would not join them. Jack said, Taddy (Hyndman) in town had told him they were all ready in town; he said as soon as they began up the coast they would know in town, and they would begin too: they then sent a man to Rome, and they said they were ready; Dumfries of Success went to Rome. Jack said he had come to Government-house, and Daniel told him there was some paper come out, but he could not tell what it was. As Daniel told him this, he was determined to stand to it; Jack did not mention Sam. Taddy said he would get all the people in town, and by the time they got from the coast they would do what they could in town. The Bush people were to come out and help the town people.

Bristol went to parson Smith, Sunday before last, and told him the people were all dissatisfied. Parson Smith cautioned them to wait three weeks or a month longer, and not commit any violence; if he saw that the people kept on, he must tell the authorities. He, Bristol, asked him to speak to the people. Success people know all about the river people. Goodluck (belongs to Peter M^cClare, freeman,) saw all the people on the west coast and river; said they were all ready; said he would raise all down to Essequibo. He, Bristol, took no oath to any person; Mars and Azore know all about the people down here; Success and Le Resouvenir people said they would attack soldiers or any one who came there; Jack said Mr. Hamilton told him they were free; that there was no necessity for purchasing Susanna, as she would soon be free. He remembers one Sunday Mr. Smith said the children must all learn to read by the help of God; the children would some day, by the help of God, be free; he said the negroes were fools for not going to the Governor; if he did not give them their rights, they could go into the Bush and live, there being no use in going to the Fiscal. Parson Smith never said any thing about their freedom; he said that the King could not give them freedom, as they did not belong to him. Mr. Hamilton sent for Jack on Sunday 17th, and told him as above. They were not to put owners in the stocks, only managers and overseers. The first bargain was to drive the whites into the shipping, and make them go away; about a month ago it was given up for a long time: Jack was displeased with him, Bristol, for telling Mr. Smith. He, Bristol, took the sacrament on the afternoon of Sunday 17th; no white people took it. After the sacrament they threw a bit or two bits a-piece, to buy wine for the next time; Seaton of Success received the money. Cato knew all about what was going on; knows Colin of Meertens; he believes he was to lead over the river; Jack used to go to him. By what he understood, the strongest in battle were to have been appointed king, governor, fiscal, &c. Thinks they must be past Frank's Camp. He went a day and a half, and then returned; he thinks Jack has ten or twelve men, and six women with him.

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Examination of *Bristol*.

I went with Quamina to Parson Smith two Sundays before the revolt; saw him in his house after the second service in the forenoon. We went to tell him, and Quamina was the spokesman, and told the parson, that the people were all talking about a paper which had come out. Mr. Smith said, something had come out in the paper very good for him - said, that the people must wait two or three weeks time, and their masters or the governor would read it out to them. My intention (and so was Quamina's) was, to ask him as our teacher, and we thought, if there was any thing wrong, he would tell us so. We had made up our minds to ask him that before we went. Nothing more passed on that Sunday. On the following Sunday, 17th, after the forenoon service, we went to him again. Quamina told him in my presence, that the people were yet grumbling; "they think there is a paper about freedom come out." Mr. Smith, "It is no freedom, but something very good come out for you; you had better tell the people to wait." Quamina replied, "the people are going on in such a way, I don't think they will wait." Parson Smith asked, what they would do; and Quamina said, they would take it by force. Parson Smith, "Take it by force! they had better mind, for there is a great deal of soldiers in town, and they will not be able to stand out against them. Well, if they go to do that way, you Christians must have nothing to do with it." We told him that there were so many Christians concerned in it, we did not think they would stop. He again cautioned us, that the soldiers would be too strong for us. We said, our plan was to drive the white people to town. He said, "take care; they won't go." He neither told us to do it, nor even told us that we were wrong. There was a meeting in Success Middle Walk, but it broke up before I got there, as they saw Dr. Fairbairn coming that way. We all thought there was such a thing as the paper come out. Our plan was to drive the white people, but we thought they would come and join the soldiers, and come back and turn against us, and we all agreed to put them in the stocks. I heard they were to begin at the Thomas. We were to be very particular not to harm them, but to get the arms to guard ourselves, and the next morning to let them out; we should by that time have arms; and if the troops came, we should then have been able to go against them; we were then to fight.

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Examination of *Bristol*.

Bristol acknowledges himself a deacon; says Taddy, belonging to Mr. Hyndman, was to rise in town. Daniel, the Governor's servant, told Jack there was a paper come out; and that his master was in the house. Barre carried the messages from town to Jack, and delivered them at Cato's house, where the others met; I always stopped at the Success Middle Walk. Parson Smith never desired us to rise and take our freedom; he did not administer the sacrament the Sunday evening before the rising. Goodluck, belonging to Peter M'Clure, free black man, a carpenter, was to get the negroes from town to Essequibo; he came up on Sunday, 17th, to Success. After the town was taken, all the white people were to be driven away in the ships. On Sunday, 17th, I went to Parson Smith, and told him I understood our free paper had been sent out; he answered that no freedom had been sent out, but that something good had come out, and we had better wait. I told him the people were grumbling. I understood from Jack that Mr. Hamilton sent for him, and told him that (on the week before we rose) now was the time; Jack said he did not wish to trust Mr. Hamilton.

Examination of *Bob*, driver of the Brothers.

I was on the estate on Monday the 18th instant, at about five o'clock; had orders to go with the men gang and pound coffee; on coming home for that purpose, I was told by Mercy, washerwoman, that the negroes were going to rise. I called to the gang, and warned them to be quiet, and stand there and pound coffee; they all staid. About that time the manager came and brought Cato, of Success, and told me to put him in the stocks; I did so. Ned, of Le Resouvenir, came up, and we tried to catch him, but he got away; then more than two hundred men, armed with guns, cutlasses, lances, &c. came into the estate; I endeavoured to stop them. Atilla, of Plaisance, bawled out to me if I was the manager; they took hold of me by main strength to the managers house; the manager was absent on duty at Dr. M'Turk's. Mr. Jein Bartrum, a sick white man, and Mr. M'Farlane were there; they seized the white people, and beat me very much, and threw me on the ground, and kept me there; Atilla called to kill me; Sylla was another, Sultan of Van Cooten, Reel of Van Cooten, all assisted and beat me; Sammy, belonging to Montrose, was very particular, looking for the manager, and I am sure he would have killed him if he had met him; Prime, of Souvenir, broke the negro-house, and endeavoured to force the negroes to join them. Toby, of Souvenir, struck Mr. M'Farlane; Jem, of Souvenir, was on horseback giving orders for fight; Davies, of Souvenir, gave orders to cut off my hand; Cupido of Souvenir, and Jem of Van Cooten, and Richard of Van Cooten, they took me from them, and carried me to my house, and shoved me in. I went through the house and got into the Cotton; Richard, of Success, was there with a flag.

Seaton's Deposition.

Seaton says, he was present the morning when Susanna sent to call Jack, and Jack came; and he asked Susanna "if she hear any thing concerning the paper what come." Susanna said, Yes, Mr. Hamilton speaks very much about it. Jack then asked her what Mr. Hamilton said about the paper. Susanna said, "there's something very good for negroes, but he won't tell me fully because he got company." Jack said, "Susanna, go to Mr. Hamilton again, and see all about it, and come and tell me again." Susanna said "Well, Jack, I can't get um now; if you wish me to ask him properly you must wait till night, till we two go lay down, and then I will get it properly." Susanna said, "Mr. Hamilton says, let two or three of you come to him, and he will tell you every thing:" this was Sunday morning, 17th August. *Seaton* says, after forenoon service on Sunday he was at church. "Quamina ask Mr. Smith, that he hear paper come. Mr. Smith said, Yes, he is come; it is very good for you all. Drivers are to be broke, and you are all to work quietly, and if any body is to be punished, their master self for punish you must wait; you will soon get the paper." He saw Mr. Hamilton in church that Sunday. About Goodluck, Jack said to Goodluck, "Go and see how much people you can get on the other shore for this war business;" Jack said, a young man, mulatto, named Joe, belonging to Simpson. Jack sent letter to him, to ask him if he heard any thing concerning the paper come out; and he answered Yes, by the person who brought the letter, and that he would search his master's papers to know more, and then send him word, but he never sent it. He knew about this war about a week before.

Deposition of *John Alves*, coachman to Lieutenant-colonel Goodman.

I was, on the night of Monday the 18th of August, ordered to drive my master's carriage with a detachment of the 21st Fusileers up the east coast, the bridge of Success was torn down, and impassable for a carriage. The Reverend Mr. Austin recommended me to go to Mr. Smith's and stop till morning, which I did; not being acquainted with the place, I called for the boys, and Mr. Smith looked out of his chamber window—(this was between two and three in the morning of Tuesday;—he came down and directed me over to the manager's stable, stating that he had but room for his own horse. I put up my horses in the manager's stable, and walked back to Mr. Smith's house; Bailey, Mr. Richard Chapman's servant, and Cornelius, the President's servant, were with me. Mr. Smith asked us to walk in and take some refreshment, which we did. The conversation turned on the subject

subject of the revolt amongst the negroes that night. I said it was a terrible thing the negroes rising in this manner. Mr. Smith said it was a thing that had been expected these six weeks. I asked him what time they, the negroes, began; he told me about seven and that some rang their bell, others blew their shell; that was their alarm. Mr. Smith said he had been round and seen the negroes, and that they were well armed for it, that they had plenty of guns and swords, and that in the evening about fifty able men well armed went round the manager's house and demanded his arms, saying they would not trouble him if he, the manager, would give up his arms; they got six muskets out of the manager's house; two overseers had come over to him for protection. I asked Mr. Smith what the negroes wanted, and he said it was their Saturday and Sunday, and that there was no whip allowed to go in the field, for that the whips were to be hung up in the manager's house, and if they did any thing the manager was to look into it; that women were not to be flogged, and that he had papers in his house to that effect; and that the manager on this estate, instead of laying down the whip, had given the driver a cat and nine tails besides, and said he would use them while he was able.

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Deposition of *Sandy*, of Non-Pareil.

Sunday, when this began, before Monday, was the first; I heard of the matter at chapel; I met Paris, and seeing a number of people, asked him what they were about; he said, calling Jack and introducing me, who said the matter had been a fortnight talked of; then called Joseph (Bachelor's Adventure,) well, you have heard that the King allows that the slaves must have satisfaction now; Paris said, he did not know much, must ask Jack; Jack said he would prove it; Mr. H. * got a letter; I said, produce the letter, otherwise it would be deadly work. Mr. Smith himself, three weeks before that, told me myself and a boy, Quaw, of Northbrook, who went to buy a bible, and Alick of Dochfour, that we were going to lose a good thing, if we did not seek for it now; they would press, (meaning oppress) or trample on our sons, and our sons' sons, and as long as the world remains we would then receive no rest. As I only heard it last Sunday, it is not likely I can be a head man; Jack at Success is the head man; Han and Jacky at Dochfour knew of it before others; they were discoursing together, Jacky told me, a week before it; and Jack's father (Success) Paris of Good Hope, will tell the same; Jack was the instigator; Quamine, of Nabaclis, said, we must contrive it better than the Barbadoes business; then I asked him what they did in Barbadoes, as you had never heard the rights of that business; then he told me, the negroes, on rising in Barbadoes, commenced killing people, and then suffered for it. I recommended, that the only way would be to simply lay down our tools, and refuse to work. Paris said, then the whites won't believe we mean to rise, and will begin to shoot us, so we must put them in the stocks, as advised by Jack. I said, that won't do, and ran to Good Hope, called Paris, Billy, and Charles of Lusignan, and told them so, for if we put hand on a white man, the English law would put us to death. Then I went to Bachelor's Adventure, and told the same to Telemachus and Joseph; then to Nabaclis again, and told the same, not to lay hold of any whites, but to leave our tools. Jack told me, that he had asked Mr. Hamilton for the letter spoken of, but Mr. H. said, no, we must get on first with the business, and then he would give it us. Jacky told me he had a letter from Jack to go by in the business, but he would not go by it, as it was a false word, not true. Jack said, that the people in town would join us, and even the Bucks would.

* Hamilton.

Deposition of *John Bailey*; 24th August 1823.

John Bailey, groom, living in the employ of Richard Chapman, esq. ordnance store-keeper, deposes and saith, that he was directed by his said master, on the evening of Monday, the 18th August last, to drive the carriage of Mr. Goppy up the coast; the said carriage, with several others, being about to leave town with a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Peddie of 21st regiment of Fusileers; that he accordingly drove said carriage to the military barracks (Eve Leary), where he took in one officer and five men of said detachment, the other soldiers being placed in three other carriages; they all left the barracks about a quarter before twelve o'clock, and went up the east coast; that they proceeded until they arrived at a large bridge crossing a canal between Plantation Le Resouvenir and Success; that in consequence, however, of said bridge having been partially destroyed, so as to prevent carriages or horsemen passing over, the troops left the carriages and immediately proceeded in the best manner they could to pass over the bridge, and went up the coast; that Reverend Mr. Austin, attended by a coloured person (both on horseback) who accompanied the party up the coast, advised the witness and other drivers of the carriages to go up the middle walk of the estate they were upon, where they would in all probability find stable room and food for their horses at Mr. Smith's; that they all proceeded up the avenue to the buildings, which were quite silent, as if deserted; that after some time they came to a neat looking cottage, and saw a person looking through the window, whom the witness afterwards knew, or was told, was Parson Smith; the witness inquired where the stable was, and said person replied that he had none, but that he had better go and look for a place; that after some search, he, the witness, and the other drivers, found a place where they put up their horses, and afterwards returned to their carriages left opposite the cottage door, when the same person, Parson Smith, asked witness and the other three coachmen to come into his house, which they did; that after taking some refreshment, witness remarked to the person who had given them the invitation to come in, that this is a very serious business; he, the said person, said, what business? when witness replied, the revolt

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of the negroes; that the person answered him by saying, that he was not at all surprised at it; that he knew of it six weeks ago. He further observed, that he had gone out that evening about half-past six o'clock to stretch his legs a little, and observed the negroes come home from their work and go out armed with muskets, cutlasses, and things like pikes. That the said person further observed, that he did not wonder at the negroes turning out, as they were treated too bad; they worked day and night, and all Sunday, and moreover, that the manager of this estate had given the driver a cat-o'-nine-tails, besides the whip, and that he, the manager, was determined to give them enough of it as long as he could; that he appeared to blame the court for not having put in force the orders which had come out from home to take away the whips, as, he said, all the negroes knew such orders had come out two months ago.

That all that he has stated was heard and witnessed by John Acres, coachman and groom of Lieutenant-colonel Goodman; and the other two drivers, black and coloured men, one of whom is coachman to his honour the President, and the other drove Mrs. Hewling's carriage up the coast: that witness did not know Mr. Smith previously, or that he was a parson, but was told so by some little negroes whom he saw about the buildings. The person alluded to in the foregoing deposition was Mr. Smith the parson; he Mr. Smith having himself, in course of conversation, and when witness remarked he wondered he was not afraid to remain behind, said, that the negroes had not or would not trouble people like him.

That witness is ready and willing to confirm the foregoing deposition on oath whenever required.

Examination of the negro man *Mingo*, belonging to Nabaclis; 23 August 1823.

Mingo states, that the manager and Mr. Reed allowed the people belonging to Plantation Nabaclis to attend church: that the following are the principal men or preachers:

Jack.	Joseph (of Batchelor's Adventure.)
Sandy.	Manuel } Chateau Margo.
Telemachus.	Bristol. }
Quamina.	Seaton (Success.)
	Jason (Van Cooten.)

Mingo states, that he was at church the Sunday before last, and afterward heard "something good was come for them." That after coming from church they were told by the head members or readers, that on Tuesday morning they were not to go to work, but to ask their masters, "what that something good that had come out was;" but that the Corabana people did not wait, but broke out on Monday evening; Jack and Telemachus told them, "they were to seek what that good was that had come out to them." They liked Parson Smith before this time; they took up religion lately; that time they had thrown once two hits per head to be given to the parson. All the head men remain behind with the parson after service is over, but cannot say how long or late they stay with him. Jack told the people that their freedom was come out, and read a letter to them about it.

Thus done and examined, in presence of their honors the president and first fiscal.

Paris's Confession; 28th August, 1823.

Paris confesses he is guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, and throws himself on the mercy of the court, offering a full disclosure of the whole conspiracy, and of the principals concerned in it.

It is now twelve months since this business began to be first agitated, and the first word I ever heard was from Mr. Smith, the parson, at Le Resouvenir estate, at chapel. One Sunday about that time, after the service was over, there were several of us remained for the evening class meeting; say Quamina, Bristol, Jack, Manuel, Azor (Van Cooten), Joseph (Hopkinson), Telemaque and Prince (Hopkinson), Mars (Van Cooten), and some others whose names I do not recollect at present, when Parson Smith said to us, "The negroes in this country are fools, for the King had allowed them their freedom, and that the whites in this country had paid (bribed) the Governor not to give it to them; and so if the people did not seek for it themselves, they would not receive it any more." These were his words, as near as I can recollect them at present. When we left the chapel, Quamina, Jack, Bristol, Manuel, Azor and Mars and I talked over the parson's information, and said it was a very hard thing to have our freedom kept from us; and we agreed to meet often, and talk over the business as to how we were to get our freedom. Nothing more passed at that time. After this time we had private meetings occasionally at our houses. Jack and Quamina engaged to raise the Success people; Bristol and Manuel, the Chateau Margo; Davy, the Bonne Intention; Cudjo, the Goede Verwagting; Toney and Louis, the Mon Repos and Endraght; William, the Triumph; myself, the Good Hope; Wyore, the Lusignan; Annandale, no head man; New O. Nassau, Providence; Friendship, Luke and Jarvis; Vigilance, Jack, carpenter, who was to be also the leader as far as Mr. Panyea's; Bachelors Adventure, Joseph and Telemachus; Paradise, Hanover; Success, Jack settled every thing from the Success to town; Barre the butcher carried letters from Jack to Sam, the Governor's servant in town, and to the head driver at Herstelling, who was to be the leader of the east side of the river; at Rome, the head driver; at Providence, the head driver and Mr. Blake's cook; at Ruimveld, the head and the second drivers; at La Penitence, the head driver and the manager's cook; but the head driver at Herstelling was to be the head of the whole; on Filleen's estate, the attorney's butler; on Best, the second driver, who was also to be the leader

leader on the west side, and to send over the whole of the negroes from that side to take the town, which was our grand object; Colin, at Mr. Meerten's; head driver at Belle Vue: west coast, Rotterdam first and second drivers, head men of the west coast Wakenam; Good Success, first driver: Essequibo, Annandale, first driver, who was to have passed over to Belle Plaine, with one thousand Bush negroes, and from thence to have found his way to town. Columbia, first driver and butler; Hampton Court, first driver and d^r; Main Stay, first driver and head butler; Tarsus, first driver and head butler; Caledonia, first and second, drivers; Sophienberg, first driver; Hobabo Julius, Mr. Edmonstone's head driver.

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The whole colony was to have risen last Monday, and I cannot account for the reasons why only the east coast rose at the time appointed. As soon as we were in possession of the town all the white men were to have been murdered, and the white females taken for our own wives, but not before, as that would only have irritated the whites the more: if we had not succeeded, as has been the case, the ships in the river were to have been burnt. All the doctors that we were fond of we were to have saved, the rest were to be murdered. Doctors Waddell, Robson and Mr. Chambers to be saved in town. Quamina insisted on being the king, Jack the governor; Parson Smith was to have been our emperor, and to have ruled every thing; Mr. Hamilton to be general of our forces, and it was he who told me and Jack and others to bear a hand on Sunday morning, and pull up the bridges, the first thing we did, to prevent the great guns from advancing; and Parson Smith told us to make haste and begin it, or if not the whites would know. Mr. Hamilton had made choice of a lady in town. The parsons were to have been saved.—Sunday 17th, Parson Smith gave us the sacrament, (Mr. Hamilton partook of it also.) He desired us to keep good heart, exhorted us to go on with the business now, or die. Quamina, Jack (Success), Bristol, Manuel, Azor, Mars, Romeo (Resouvenir), Telemachus, Joseph Wyore from Luginan, Providence (N. O. N.) Jack (Vigilance), Luke (Friendship), Louis (Endraght), and plenty more whose names I don't recollect, the Parson Smith and Mr. Hamilton, often, often, in my presence, declared that we were to be free, and that we ought to take our freedom.

Examination of the negro *Jacky*, belonging to Mrs. Reed; 30th August 1823.

Your name is mentioned as having written to, and received letters from, Parson Smith?—No, I received a letter from Jack Gladstone the Sunday before this business began.

Did you send the letter you received from Jack to Parson Smith?—I did, about dinner-time on Monday; I did not approve of the contents.

Whom did you send it by?—Guildford, of Dochfour.

Did you receive any answer by Guildford?—Yes, a note, the same evening between nine and ten o'clock, and gave it to Mr. Reed; I have not read it myself.

Do you remember the words Jack wrote to you?—He said, 'I send you this letter concerning our agreement, and hope you will keep your promise;' and that they were determined to do something to-morrow night, meaning Monday night.

Had you seen Jack shortly before the writing of the letter?—A fortnight.

Will you tell the committee what you think was the cause of the beginning of this business at the time, and the names of the people?—About five Sundays ago I went to chapel, saw Jack, he asked me if I had heard any thing, I said no; Jack said he would tell me, the King had sent to make all the negroes free; I asked him how he came to know that, and he answered he had a brother living with the Governor, called Daniel, and he sent to call him to tell him; I asked him, Jack, if he had read the papers himself; he said no; Daniel had read the papers and told him they were papers of that kind: they went into chapel, and the text was 24th chapter of the Acts latter part of 25th verse. The second Sunday after I saw Jack again, he asked me if I had received a letter; I told him no, and asked him what was in it; he told me, never mind what was in it: "I will write another, and if you will come aside I will tell you a little of it;" when I went in, he said what he told me the Sunday before, and what he had seen happen since, he saw it was true the slaves were to be made free; I asked him what was it new he had heard; he said, the driver at Mr. Posts was flogging a negro by the manager's order, and while the driver was flogging him, he said to the negro, "because you are to be free, you will not do any work, nor wait till your freedom is given you, but wish to take it yourself," and this in the presence of the manager Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Hamilton wrote to inform Mr. Stuart of the expressions used by the driver, and Mr. Stuart went over to Mr. Cort to inform him of it; Mr. Cort and Mr. Stuart came over to Parson Smith, and begged he would not let the negroes know they were to be free. On the same day after that conversation, I went into church, and the text was, 3d chapter of Revelations, 3d verse. After chapel was over, a man named Bristol, of Chateau Margo, told me and my brother not to go, for he had something to say to us, and he told me the same thing Jack Gladstone told me, and I said to him, don't believe it, because without proper proof it would only bring contempt on religion and the church. There were present at this conversation, Manuel of Chateau Margo, Benny and Harry of Dochfour.

Were there any other persons consulted you previous to the revolt?—No, excepting Paris, on the forenoon of Monday 18th, when Paris and Sandy came to ask me to join, which I refused to do; but I first asked them what they meant to do; Paris said, to put all the whites into the stocks, I asked him what he intended to do with them then; he said, take them out next morning; and I said, "after you take them out how will it be with you?" he answered, he would go and sit down in the Cotton-piece; and then I said, "I would be damned if I join you in any such thing;" when I said so, he stood up, I clapped him on the

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shoulder and told him, if he had set his people on to do this evil thing, he had better go home and prevent them; he said, that himself and Jack were so deep in it, it was too late to stop it, and that it would have gone on the Monday before, but he, Paris, stopped it; then Sandy said, I know I shall be a dead man, and I will go immediately and put Mr. Pollard in the stocks and take away the guns; I left him in my own house, and went immediately and told the manager what they had said.

Do you consider these people you have named are the principal people?—Cannot tell.

What do you think, in your opinion, is the cause of all this business?—I am of opinion it is the ignorance of the negroes, led away by Jack Gladstone, who I believe to be the ringleader of the whole.

Do you think any of the words of the texts were calculated to have such an effect on their minds as to induce them to enter into this rebellion, or had any reference whatsoever to this business?—I do not think so.

Examination of *Bob*, driver of Plantation Brothers; 30th August 1823.

Read to him the evidence he gave in the case of *Atilla*, before the Court. Says the very first knowledge he had of this business was on Monday night the 18th.

What do you think led to all this business?—Says, in his opinion, all this thing began with the principal people who were trusted by their masters, and all of them frequenters of Parson Smith's chapel, and not the working part of the people.

Nothing material in his general statement. He left the estate on Tuesday for fear of being injured.

Examination of *Jacky*; 1st September 1823.

The Sunday night, 17th August, I was sleeping at Plantation Northbrook, where I have a wife, and the driver there told me that Tom Hamilton charged him not to go to work on Monday morning, for the slaves were free. I asked him how it possibly could be; I said I am not free yet. He begged me then not to go to sleep yet, and he would go and bring Tom Hamilton; when he came I asked him, what is this he told the driver? he said he was at chapel that day, and Jack Gladstone told him that they were all free. I asked him, "do you believe that lying Jack?" He said he did not go, but he went by white men. I asked who was the white man: he said Mr. Hamilton, the manager of *Le Resouvenir*; he said the manager said it was true, the slaves were free, because the manager told the negroes they were all fools, and that Mr. Mewburn was gone home to stop it; and all the planters were subscribing a great deal of money against his return; and if, he said, they did not seek for their freedom in time, they would not get it; and he said Mr. Hamilton said, if Jack and three more principal men would come to him on that Sunday night, he would put them in the way of going on; and he said again Mr. Hamilton said, that a woman he kept on the estate whom he promised to buy, he said he would not now buy, as all were to be free. I asked him if Mr. Hamilton told him this: he said, no, Jack Gladstone told it to him. I told him not to believe it, and told him to go home and do his work; and he promised he would.

Do you know whether Mr. Hamilton was in the habit of receiving the sacrament from Mr. Smith?—I do not believe he is.

Examination of *Phill*, of Clonbrook; 1st September 1823.

Do you know Billy and Dublin?—Yes, they belong to Ann's Grove.

What time did you first hear of this business?—The day it reached us was Tuesday; I heard the noise and ran out, met Farrel, who would not tell me what was the matter, but said let me get my cutlass; I ran and got my cutlass too, and followed the crowd to the gang; when we came there, met a great many people there; they said, "Massa Benjamin Hopkinson must go into the stocks," and they sent him. The crowd went back to Clonbrook, and I followed after the people were gone away from the estate. After the soldiers came they fired on the negroes; saw too many people; they went back.

What did you do then?—Went aback Tuesday night, and Wednesday went back to Clonbrook; I met no body on the estate.

Where was Billy on Tuesday morning?—I saw Billy on Tuesday armed with a sword at Bee Hive; I saw captain Billy and Dublin at the Grove.

Who was head man when both gangs met?—January was head man.

This man confesses he is a teacher; he seems to be very intelligent, but after a tedious examination he persevered in evasive answers.

Examination of *Billy*, of Ann's Grove; 1st September 1823.

Did not you go to the Post's chapel the Sunday before this business?—No, not for a fortnight before. I was baptized by Mr. Smith; cannot read; I know nothing about this business; I was lying down, about three o'clock on Tuesday morning; West, of Clonbrook, came and roused me from sleep, and he told me something strange, that the negroes in Courabana had sent word they had put all the whites in the stocks; when I got up I asked him "what do you mean to do, after they have got all the arms? if you don't go they will injure you;" and when I came out I told him, "I am very much troubled about my family, and if this don't turn out right it may end very bad." When I asked him if only him and I were to go, he said, no; West and January and all the men gang were on the

the dam, and then Ann's Grove and Clonbrook people met together; not one had any arms; then met the people coming from Nabaclis, where Mr. Benjamin Hopkinson was in the stocks; I remained there until he was released, and all the other people left; I told him the best way to get rid of the people was to give his handwriting, to be in peace.

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Where was Austin?—Tuesday morning, sun high, Austin helped to beg not to return Mr. Hopkinson into the stocks. I had a sword in my hand when I was at the John, which I took from my son, who had also a gun; when I found Mr. Shanks in the stocks I showed him the paper Mr. Hopkinson had signed, and asked him also to sign it, and Mr. Grant; I went back to Ann's Grove, met Jack Gladstone with the people; I had the paper in my hand; Tuesday morning I was at Bee Hive Bridge when the firing was heard; I deny ever drilling the negroes on Ann's Grove.

What induced the negroes to do all this?—I believe the understanding was, they got hold of some papers to say they were to have three days.

Who is the head man in this business?—I suppose Jack, and those that understand books.

Joseph of Nabaclis was on the white men's side; Prince put him in the stocks on that account, and for firing at Emanuel.

The prisoner persisting in giving evasive answers, was remanded to gaol.

Examination of *Hanover*, of Paradise; 2d September 1823:

Declares, on Sunday night, the 17th August, I slept in the negro-house on Paradise. On Monday morning Mr M'Arthur, the manager, called for his horse to go aback, and I saddled him. I and the negro Barson were told by Mr. M'Arthur to go and wire some ale which had recently been drawn off, and while we were employed at that work, Barson said to me, that after the negroes left chapel at Le Resouvenir on Sunday, Jack had a newspaper and read it to them; that the newspaper (he explained) stated that the King had sent out freedom to them for this long time, and that the white people did not want to give it to them; that it was now high time to seek for it, and if they did not do it at once, they would not get it again. Barson told me that he heard Jack say so. On Monday night, Austin of the Cove, and many other negroes, came to the estate and asked for the guns, which they took away; afterwards Telemachus, Joseph, Prince, Natty and Kinsale, came to the estate, and put the white people into the stocks. All that night and all Tuesday I was at home. On Tuesday night all the negroes returned from Mahaica, and took the white people out of the stocks; they then went away, and took Mr. Pollard with them. After they had goue, the negro Barrington, belonging to Baillie's Hope, came to the estate, and said he was sent to carry all the servants with him: he had some negroes with him. I went with him, and when I reached Bachelors Adventure road, Joseph, of Bachelors Adventure, gave me a gun, and said I must carry it. The negroes said we were to sleep at Bachelors Adventure that night; the head men went to the buildings to sleep with Telemachus, and myself and other negroes were left on the dam. I took an opportunity, about eight o'clock, to throw down the gun and run back to Paradise. Mr. M'Arthur was gone to bed when I got back to the estate, and I went to the estate, and I went to my house to sleep; I heard firing about three o'clock in the morning. On Wednesday morning I got up and went to the horse stable to clean the horse, and soon after I heard firing again; I then ran out of the stable into the great house; I went up stairs, and when Captain Croal came down to the house to ask Mr. M'Arthur to lend him a horse, he, Mr. M'Arthur, looked up from the stairs, and called me to get the horse for him. I declare that the meetings at Paradise took place four times in the week; they began at half-past seven o'clock at night; that Barson was the man who read the Bible and explained to us; Gilbert was the head man, although he does not read so well as Barson; it was not every night we confined ourselves to religious matters; sometimes we talked stories; the meetings took place at Ambrose's house for religion; but when they had any thing particular to do, they went to Gilbert's house and talked on it. On these occasions they would not speak when I was present, as they excluded the negroes who were christened by Parson Austin from their consultations, and I am one of those that he christened. I recollect, about two or three months ago, that some of the negroes, after they returned from chapel on Sunday, said, that in two or three weeks time they would see something good come out for the negroes; they said that Mr. Smith, the parson, told them so, and that he said every body ought to learn to read, as then they would see and know it themselves. After this the negroes generally talked of the business among themselves. Telemachus formerly came to Paradise to teach the negroes, but now Barson and Hercules are the teachers; they used to teach all the people, but since some of the negroes were christened by Mr. Austin, they have not taught them any thing, and only teach their own party, the chapel people, whom they call Mr. Smith's christians.

Deposition of *Sam*, a Slave belonging to Mr. Albony; 2d September 1823.

Declares, I ran away from my master about two months ago; I was about town for some time, and then I went up to Haslinton, where I was on the Sunday preceding the revolt. On Monday evening I went away from Haslinton to the John to beg Mr. Hopkinson to intercede for me. I slept there on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning I saw a party of negroes rush into the house before I could speak to Mr. Hopkinson; they seized Mr. Hopkinson by his arms; Billy had hold of him, and I went in at the same time and begged him not to hold him in that manner; Billy said if I said a word he would cut my head off. Several negroes had hold of Mr. Rose, and Mr. Freeman also, who were in the house; they put

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put them all in the stocks, and put Sandy of Non-Pareil guard over them. Sandy asked me when I came from town, and I said yesterday evening; he then asked me if there was any rising in town, and I told him there was no such thing; he then said, well, I will let them out of the stocks; he had the key of one set of stocks, and let out Mr. Rose and Mr. Hopkinson, and not having the key of the other stocks where Mr. Freeman was, I broke it open with a piece of cutlass. After Mr. Hopkinson was let out, he went to shave his beard, and when he was about that, Billy of Ann's Grove, and a man named Paul belonging to the Cove, who had a gun, came, and Billy called out, Where is that fellow Hopkiuson? I told him he was shaving; he said, tell him he shan't stop to shave; he must come and put his hand to paper for freedom and peace. I went up and told Mr. Hopkinson, and he came down after he had shaved and dressed himself, and said, "Billy, what do you want?" Billy replied, "You must put your hand to paper for freedom and peace, or you must go back to the stocks directly." Mr. Hopkinson wrote a paper and gave him; he said he must write it good, as he (Billy) knew as much as himself. Billy looked at the paper; he took out his spectacles and examined it, and folded it up and took it away. Paul followed him armed with a gun; Austin was there, and begged the negroes not to put his master in the stocks; the negroes called, "You yourselves say your massa's bad, why should we not put him in when we have put in all the other white people?" The time I was at Haslinton I staid about the negro watch-house at the water-side. I was with Mr. Hopkinson when the troops called at the John, and I went up to Mahaica with them and Mr. Hopkinson. At Mahaica he gave me a pass to go back to the John to take charge of the house, and I went accordingly. I was there when I saw captain Stewart coming down on Thursday with a party of soldiers; I went out to meet him on the road, and showed him the pass. I remained at the John until I was taken prisoner and brought to Nabaclis by order of Captain Croal*.

* Captain Croal was requested to secure this man, by his master, Mr. Albony.

I am positive to the person of Billy; that he was twice at the John; he had a broad brimmed hat, cocked up like a cocked hat, and he had on a sabre with a steel scabbard and gold tassel to it.

Mr. Hopkinson being called to examine this man's evidence, corroborated it as far as he was concerned, except that he could not positively say Billy was the person who seized him, as he does not know his person well, nor does he think that the demand was for "freedom and peace," but for peace alone.

Examination of the Negro *Damon*, of Bachelors Adventure; 3d September 1823.

Damon deposes, that on Wednesday morning, 20th August, after the troops had proceeded a short way up the coast, he saw *Telemachus* take a fire-stick and set fire to the logie on Plantation Enterprise, and then retire up the middle path; that he, *Damon*, assisted by the negro *Castello*, extinguished the fire, or else the whole building would have been destroyed.

Examination of the Negro *Peter*, of Elizabeth Hall; 3d September 1823.

Peter deposes, that on Wednesday morning after the firing had ceased, and the troops proceeded up the coast, *Telemachus* came to Elizabeth Hall and collected some dry grass which he set fire to, and placed in the dwelling-house; and that he, *Peter*, made the plantation people put it out; that *Telemachus* had some negroes with him, whom he ordered to break the Koker and let the water rush in from the sea, which was done; that he, *Telemachus*, then went to Plantation Enterprise, and the negroes dispersed.

This witness stated that the fire had begun to burn the building, and that "little more the place all come cabba, cabba; suppose me no put him out."

Examination of *James Lawrie*; 3d September 1823.

Says his name is *James Lawrie*; he lives at Success, and is learning the carpenter's trade; knows *Jack of Success*, he is a cooper; says he can read a little, but cannot write; says Captain Campbell told him he must come down, and tell the Governor the same words he told him.

Tell us the same words you told Captain Campbell?—Says, the negroes said they were going to M'Turk's, the night after the rising, to get M'Turk; the same night they all came on the dam, but did not go to M'Turk's; says *Jack* told the above to the negroes; says he knows the coloured boy *Edward*, he lives at Post's, and is an apprentice to *Jack* at Success; knows he can read and write, but never saw him write for *Jack*; the negroes came from Post's to Success. *Jack*, Maximilian, Seaton, or otherwise *James*, and *Bephy*, went up to Mahaica, to fight for freedom, which the King had sent them. They wanted to set the Success buildings on fire, but some said it would be bad for themselves, and they did not do it. *Jack*, *Quamina*, and *Seaton*, are the principal people on Success.

Examination of *Toney*, of Plantation Elizabeth Hall; 3d September 1823.

I depose, that on Sunday night, 17th August, I slept at New Orange Nassau, where I have a wife. On Sunday afternoon, about four o'clock, I went to Plantation Paradise, where I met the negro *Hans*, belonging to Elizabeth Hall, who had just come from chapel at Le Resouvenir. *Hans* passed me a little way on the road, and then turned back and called to me, saying, "Toney, stop;" and I stopped; he then said, "Toney, don't go no way Monday night." I asked him what for; he said, "Go, I will tell you when I come home." He told me he was going to *Gilbert*, at Paradise. I went into the field on Monday morning

morning, and did not see him before I went; I and Quashy, and Moses and Jack, were weeding a bed of plantain walk; I spoke to Quashy, and said, I wonder what Hans wanted to see me for. Jack said, his brother wanted to see me, because he heard yesterday when he was in church, that all the negroes were to be free. I said, is that what your brother wanted to tell me; I am not a Christian like you, I have no business with it; I continued at my work all that day, and at night I went to my wife at New Orange Nassau; I went to bed, and some time after I heard a great noise, and I got up, and saw all the negroes were putting the overseers in the stocks. Damon, the driver, called out to all strange people to go home to their estates, and I left it. On the road home I met Hans and Gay; Hans had a cutlass and an axe; Gay had a cutlass; they told me I must go with them to see Success Jack, and Paris. I asked them for what? Hans said, that he wanted to say to me before, was, that I should go down with him; that that night they were going to hold all the "Buckras," to put them in the stocks. I refused to go any farther, and stopped at Friendship Bridge, where I saw the people of that estate breaking it down; I went to New Orange Nassau again to my wife, and slept there; the gang of Orange Nassau had gone down to La Reconnoissance, and passed me on the road, while I was standing at the Friendship Bridge. When I got up in the morning, and went down to Elizabeth Hall, I did not see one of the able men on the estate; I saw my father, who is an old weakly man, and asked after my brother Joe, and he said he did not know where he had gone. I said, what, has my little brother gone with these people too, I must go look for him; I went as far as Nooten Zuyl in search of him; I there saw the white people in the stocks; I broke the door open and released them. Mr. Shanks told me, I must stop there. I stopped there until all the negroes went away, except four guards; Fortune, of Porter's Hope, was one of them, and did not oppose my taking the white people out of the stocks; afterwards Mr. Shanks gave me four bottles of wine, and a coat, and I went home with them. Sandy, of Non-Pareil was at Nooten's Zuyl, and brought a paper for the white people to sign; the white people went into the stocks when they saw Sandy coming, and signed the paper there; afterwards Sandy ordered them to be let out; he then went away to Clonbrook: the white people were, Mr. Shanks, Mr. M'Bean, and four others. Returning to Elizabeth Hall, I found my brother at Bachelors Adventure, and carried him home with me, where we remained quietly until the manager, Mr. Fordyce, brought me to town.

Deposition of *Barson*, of Paradise; 4th September 1823.

I depose, that on Sunday, 17th August, I went to chapel at Mr. Smith's; I do not recollect the nature of the sermon. After chapel I saw the deacons and members of the chapel in great numbers standing between Romeo's house and the chapel on Le Resouvenir; I stood up at the door of the chapel, and saw Jack of Success in the midst of them; Quamina was also in the midst of them, he had a paper in his hand, which he appeared to be reading to them; afterwards the group went away to Success middle path by a cross road; myself and other negroes took the public road; Gilbert went away with Jack, and they and the other negroes who had gone by the cross road, consulted for some time in the Success Middle Path; afterwards they all came and joined us on the public road; Gilbert then spoke to me and said, that Jack told him the paper he was reading at Le Resouvenir was very good for the slaves, that the King had sent it out for them, and that Mr. Smith had reported it to the members; Jack said, that he supposed the slaves would be free very soon; that even the white people knew about it; I said to Gilbert, "do you think it is the truth;" Gilbert said, he did not know whether it was the truth, but as the paper said so, he held on upon that. Gilbert is not a deacon, but he is head teacher at Paradise. Sam Austin (who is shot) was next to him, and I am next to him. We continued walking on the road until we got home, and I heard nothing more of the business until next day (Monday) at eleven o'clock, when Hanover and myself were bottling liquor; I saw Paris of Good Hope come to the estate, he went into Hanover's house; I went also, and Hanover. When we were in the house, the first question Paris asked me was, "Have you been in church yesterday?" I told him, Yes. When I told him yes, he said, "Can you give me pen and ink?" I said I had none. He did not stop long, but before he went away he said, "You all must come to Bachelors Adventure to-night;" after he went away, I said to Hanover, can that man write; Hanover said, perhaps so, if he cannot write he would not ask for pen and ink. Paris, before he went away, said he was going up to Dochofour. On Monday night between seven and eight o'clock, I was in the yard when a great number of negroes came up the coast to Paradise, and they called out for me, "Barson!" "Where is Barson!" The negroes entered the dwelling-house by the front door, and took away the guns and powder; some came round to the back door and assisted; they then broke open the store and took away some cutlasses. They then went farther up the coast; when they had gone we called the manager Mr. Blackstock, and we got the store door nailed. Among the first negroes who came was Austin of the Cove, Alick of Cove. Late at night another party of negroes came; Telemachus, Joseph (Bachelors Adventure), Natty of Enterprise, Scipio of Enterprise, Maximilian of Elizabeth Hall, Kinsale of Bachelors Adventure, Sandy of Non Pareil, and Hans of Elizabeth Hall, were leaders amongst them; they were the busiest people among them, giving orders. When they came, Joseph of Bachelors Adventure called for Mr. M'Arthur and said, "We want the arms;" Mr. M'Arthur told him the first gang that had come to the estate took all; Joseph said, "What reason they no put these white people in the stocks, what they left them for?" and before Mr. M'Arthur could say any thing to them, they all rushed up stairs in a bundle, and took out the white people and put them in the stocks. Natty of Enterprise said to the negroes, "I hear

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"I hear Barson says that white people should not be put in the stocks." Natty then sprang at me and caught me by the collar, and pulled me down and struck me with a cutlass on the shoulder. Sandy of Non-Pareil said, "Don't strike him, but take him with us;" and he said, you and Hanover must both go; they took us as far as Haslinton. I took an opportunity, and got away from them.—(Tuesday) Maximilian, Nero (Elizabeth Hall), Billy (ditto) were put guards on the white people; they all had guns; Maximilian had the key. About eight o'clock in the morning I went up to him, me and Hanover, and begged him for the key; he told us no, three or four times: at last he said, yes, take the key of the stairs, but he did not give us the key of the stocks. We opened the door, and tried if a key which Hanover had would open the stocks, but it would not do. Mr. Pollard said, "Barson, I saw Billy come up just now with the stocks key." I went back to Maximilian and got the key: he said, "Take care don't let the white people out, but only change their feet." I went up stairs and changed their feet. I would have let them out, but they would not agree to it themselves. Joseph and Natty came back that day to Paradise, at about twelve o'clock, and they were told that I had been plaguing the guards for the key, to let out the white people: they said, therefore, that I should not stand there, but must go up with them to Mahaica. I went with them to Mahaica. Joseph put a double-barrelled gun into my hand, and made me walk before him. Gilbert then made his appearance, and went with us. When we reached Nabaclis road we met Joseph the driver coming out on horseback; he was tipsy, and was galloping. When he was coming out Joseph said, "Look, there's a rascal like yourself, white people's servant:" he said, "Speak to him yourself, you rascal you." I said, Joseph, how far are you going; he said, to Haslinton. I said, (at the desire of Joseph), get off your horse. Joseph (Bachelors Adventure) said, "Have you any letter. White people send you any where?" Joseph said, No. "Will you go with us?" he said Yes, I will go; but he was obliged to be asked twice before he said yes. He let go the horse, and went with us to Baillie's Hope. I found there a man belonging to Paradise (Sam Austin), shot. I stopped with him there: two men from Enmore carried him, and I went with them to Paradise; he was quite dead. I found the white people still in the stocks. I slept on Paradise that night. The negroes came down the coast in the afternoon. Jack of Success, Joseph (Bachelors Adventure), and the others I named before were with them. Jack had a paper in his hand; he showed it to the white people, but I did not see them sign it: he ordered them out of the stocks, I never left the white people after that until I was taken up. Jack had a book in his hand, from which he read to the white people before he released them; I took Miss Swan (Mr. M'Arthur's housekeeper) and her mother, and a coloured woman named Bidy into my house for protection.

The free coloured woman *Leonora*, housekeeper of M'Arthur, being examined, confirmed the statement of Barson, and said that he had behaved very well on the estate, as well as Hanover.

Examination of *Daniel*; 6th September 1823.

Says, I am a member of Mr. Mortier's chapel; I am no relation of Jack; I saw him lately at Camp-house in July, about the 23d or 24th; he came to see me on a Sunday about nine o'clock in the morning; he spoke to Adam, and inquired for me, and I went out to him; he asked me in my room (he and another man) how I was, and said, "I have something very particular I wished to see you about;" asked how I came on with my reading; and asked me what news I had; I told him I did not know; he told me he had heard the negroes were all to be free, and as I was the Governor's servant, he wished to know if it was true; I acknowledge I am in the habit of reading the Governor's newspapers; I never was at Post's chapel; I told Jack I had read the third chapter of the second book of Timothy; I recollect the seventh verse, "Ever learning, and never able to arrive at the knowledge of the truth;" that chapter was the chapter of the day; Jack told me their text last Sunday was "All things working together for good for those who love God." I don't know Joe Simpson; my brother Sam is also a member of Mortier's chapel; I do not know if Dembar goes up the coast. This is all I know about it.

Examination of *Cato*, a Free Black Man; 6th September 1823.

I live in front of Success, near the Koker; the head driver, Richard, ran away about two months before the insurrection; a girl belonging to the manager, named Gracy, also ran away; Hamilton also; the manager came to the waterside, and took me aside and told me to go to Houston to look for them, and that he would give something handsome to me if I secured them. Mr. Stewart told me that the people had foolish stories in their heads about being free, and that they would bring themselves in trouble, but said never mind, Cato, try to get these people for me. I went to Houston for them, but did not find them. On the day that Baron Van Grovenstine gave a dinner to Mr. Simpson and other gentlemen, Joe came to my house and said he wanted to see Quamina; I told him he lived aback. Joe said he had no great things to tell him, but said, old man you speak like you're frightened; he said he read that the King had sent out freedom for the people; I told him that his master only could give him free; afterwards Joe went home. After that (three or four days) I saw Quamina of Success; I said to him, what story is this the people have, they say they are free? he said, yes, he knew the people were free, for he had mentioned it to Mr. Smith, and that Mr. Smith had mentioned it to Mr. Cort; he said if Mr. Cort asked him how he knew it, he would make him sensible how he got his information. On Sunday, 17th August, I was at the chapel; the deacons I know are, Quamina, Success;

Particular

Particular deacons, Bristol, Chateau Margo; Jason, Van Cooten's; Seaton, Success; they were all there that Sunday. I returned to my house by the middle walk of Le Resouvenir; I heard nothing of what took place between the slaves after chapel; slept at my own house; I dined with my wife that day, and slept there. Monday, at nine or ten o'clock, I saw Dr. M'Turk at the side line of Felicity and Le Resouvenir; I was going fishing with a small seine; Dr. M'Turk took me to Felicity to mend his stable; I finished it as far as the lumber would go, and then I went back to my house about one or two o'clock; I saw nobody at my house that day except the people that went out to fish; viz. Souvenir, Mr. Post; a free soldier, Hardwill; Davy and Kenny, two boys of Success; Arian, Jan, free men. I can read print, but cannot read writing, nor write; I was taken up that day at half-past four o'clock, and was given in charge to Mr. Massia, manager of Brothers; put me in the stocks, and put two drivers to take care of me; seven o'clock, a great number of negroes came, broke open doors, and let me out of the stocks; they wanted to put the overseers in the stocks. Richard came up to me, and said, you, master Cato, the manager gave money to look for me; I will cut your head off: I said, you cannot. Richard went away; they heard the soldiers coming; they, the negroes, beat the driver Bob before they went away in a cruel manner, and dragged about the overseers in a ruffian way. I did not send for Joe Simpson; he came to dun me. I give a guilder a month to Mr. Smith; I supply him with fresh fish; sometimes he asks me for subscription to missionary society, and I give three guilders, or thereabouts; and every time I take the sacrament I pay ten stivers for the wine. I take sacrament every month. Mr. Smith keeps a check of those who pay, and is very strict. I have often seen turkeys and fowls brought to Mr. Smith by the negroes, also yams, &c. and particularly at Christmas and holidays. After the negroes liberated me at Brothers, I went straight home to my house; I slept there that night, and returned next day to the Brothers and gave myself up. A week before the insurrection began, Barre, or Bob Murray, the black butcher, came to my house at night late; I heard the dog bark; I asked who is that: he kept a girl at Plaisance, and he could not get a lodging; he therefore begged me for a lodging; at ten o'clock at night I went away fishing, as the water suited; he told me he was going up the coast to Greenfield for cattle. I have not seen Bob since. I know nothing about the origin of the insurrection further than I have stated. Mr. Hamilton was in chapel on Sunday, 17th August.

Examination of *Tully*, an African belonging to Mr. Hyndman; 8th September 1823.

I was lying in my bed one Sunday; Jack came to me in town, and asked me if I had heard any thing about freedom having come out. I asked him who told him so; "Some of my friends;" he would not name them; he said he would take it by force if he could not get it; this was about three weeks before the revolt happened. I asked him if he was able? he said he was. I told him he had better drop it; I saw no fight in his eye. I am not a Christian; I know Gilles, he was a butcher in town; I never went to Post's chapel; I first knew Jack when he was a little boy on Success, before the buildings were up: I kept a girl there; I acknowledge Jack asked me to go about among my friends to tell them; I told him I could not, for I was lame; I never heard any thing from Barr, or anybody else.

Why did not you tell your master?—I expected Jack would come again.
I know Goodluck, of P. M'Clure; I never talked about this business.

Examination of *Gilles*, belonging to Mr. Allan; 8th September 1823.

Saturday, before this business began, I asked for a pass to go and see my children at Endraght. On Saturday night I slept at Cuming's Lodge; I keep a girl there. Sunday, eleven o'clock, I went to church; after church I returned to Cuming's Lodge. At nine o'clock on Monday morning I came to town; I saw Quamina; only said how d'ye; I know Cato, of Success; I saw Cato at church, but did not speak to him.

This witness perseveres in obstinately denying every thing. Bess, at Cuming's Lodge, creole, field, pregnant, is his wife. Johanna, Rosanna and Robert, at Endraght, are Gilles' children. This is a very bad character.

Examination of the boy *Edward*, at Le Resouvenir, by C. A. Van Grovestins;
8th September 1823.

What is your name and age?—Edward Dalton; suppose nine or ten years.
Are you free or slave?—I don't know.
Have you been baptized, and by whom?—Yes, by Parson Wray.
Can you write and read?—Yes, a little.
Do you know Jack, of Plantation Success?—Yes.
Did he not employ you to write for him, from time to time?—Yes; I cannot tell a lie; I wrote one letter for him.
To whom was the letter addressed?—To Jacky of Dochfour.
Do you recollect the contents of that letter?—"My dear brother Jacky, I hope these few lines will find you well, and the rest of the brothers. Monday the 1st will be the last day, and I hope you will remember to let all the brothers know, of the different estates." I cannot recollect any more.
Where did you write that letter?—In Jack's own house at Success.
What were you doing at Success?—I went there to learn, under superintendence of Jack, the cooper's trade.

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Did you ever hear Jack speak of freedom having come out for the negroes?—No. Show me your handwriting.—*Edward wrote his name.*

The above having been read to the boy, Edward Halton, he declared the same to be true.

Examination of *Colin*, of Plantation Plaisance; 8th September 1823.

Atilla, of Plaisance, told me of this business two or three weeks before it happened. *Atilla* is a carpenter, and was working at the negro-houses. He asked if I had heard of any letter come out about freedom; I told him, "No; the living I have was as good as freedom." He said, "After you live so well, I will go seek for my freedom." *Atilla* is my own brother by father. When he left *La Retraite*, he spent a week at Plaisance, after which Mr. *Waterschoodt* took him up the river in a boat for sand; he came down to town in the same boat, and the next morning carried to Plaisance the provisions left; and the next day, being Sunday, got to *La Retraite*. I know Jack, Cato, Quamina. I know nothing more of this business.

Confrontation of *Tully* with *Jack*; 8th September 1823.

Jack says, I had not seen *Tully* for eight or nine weeks. I told him I had heard something had come out for us—freedom, or three days, and asked him if he had heard any thing? He said No, but he promised to let me know if any thing happened. *Jack* says, *Tully* told me if we took the country, he would send up all his friends from town, but could not come himself, he was lame.

Jack persists and declares the above is true.

(*Question to Jack*.)—Did you read to *Daniel*?—Yes, I first read to *Daniel* the fifth chapter of *Romans*, and *Daniel* read to me the third chapter of *Timothy*.

Captain *Simpson's* Deposition respecting *Joe* discovering the Insurrection; 8th September 1823.

States, on Monday morning the 18th, the day on which the insurrection took place, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, I heard a bugle blow below my house, on which I got out of bed, when immediately the boy *Joe*, my house boy, came into my room. He said he had blown the bugle to wake me up, as he was anxious to see me, and I had slept unusually late, and that he had something very serious to tell me, at which time I observed tears coming from his eyes. He said the negroes had determined at the chapel yesterday, that they were to rise that day or to-morrow positively; that he had employed *Donderdag* the driver, who had given him the necessary information, and that he had gone to *Mars* at *Van Cooten's*, Sunday night, who had stated it to be the fact, but that he, *Mars*, told him it was ill contrived, and he would keep out of it; that he had some days before stated the conspiracy the negroes were forming, to *William Cuming*, a free man, a mason, and that he was determined to find it out, and tell his master in time. I then resolved on going to town to inform the Governor. On my way I met *William Cuming*, and asked him if *Joe* had informed him of it? He told me he had, and that he had ordered *Joe* to tell his master, and that *Joe* replied, if he told him it before the time, they would not believe him; that he would search it out; that he, *Cuming*, supposed there was something in the buggers heads; and I then went on, and reported to the Governor.

States further, I asked him, *Joe*, what the negroes intended to do? He said, "they would kick up a bustle, and some of the smart people would secure the arms, and then you know, sir, they will kill the white people at last; but go to the Governor directly, there's no time to be lost, it was only yesterday determined on," or words to that effect; but he seemed to be uncertain whether it would be Monday or Tuesday night; he seemed all along distrustful the negroes would commit murder on me. Even when a negro was brought over wounded (being shot through the shoulder,) from *Montrose* to *Plantation La Reduite*, he requested I would not kneel down to inspect the wound until I made two men stand over me with sabres, and to examine if they had any concealed weapons. *Joe* shot the first man with my pistols who attempted to enter my house.

Jacobus Meertens's Deposition; 8th September 1823.

On the same day that *Louis*, brother to *Colin*, was hung, and on being informed that his whole family was implicated in the disturbance on the east coast, when I returned home I called *Colin*, and in the presence of *M^cClean*, the manager of *Plantation La Retraite*, I told him what was going on on the coast, and acquainted him that his brother *Louis* was that same day hung; and further, that the whole of his family was already taken up and lodged in the barracks as prisoners. I made him many questions, and asked him, whether he knew any thing of all the disturbances now going on on the coast; upon which *Colin* answered, that he knew nothing whatsoever, and that he was perfectly ignorant of what was going on; but, nevertheless, I confined him on suspicion in the stocks of the estate. Next morning, coming in town, Captain *Edmonston* requested me to bring *Colin* to town, and to lodge him in the guard-house, which I did. Many days elapsed, that I did not see *Colin*; but a few days ago Mr. *Spencer* returning from the barracks, told me he had seen the negro *Colin*, who was desirous to see me, having something to communicate to me; I went to the barracks, and *Colin* then confessed, in presence of Captain *Smit*, of the *Atalante*, and Mr. *Padimore*, that he knew that some disturbance was to take place, and that

that he got that information when he was last on the coast; and being in the negro-houses on Plantation Plaisance, with Atilla, Medius, and Adonis, they told him that Parson Smith had told them that some papers had come from home, by which they were free, and asked Colin if he had heard any thing of it in town. Colin answered, "No; besides I have too good a living on the place where I am now, that I do not wish to be free." I asked Colin, if he knew Jack and Quamina? his answer was, yes; he met them always in church, as well as the free man Cato, with whom he was also acquainted. I observed to the negro Colin, further, what reason he had, the day he drove myself and family from Plantation Pooderoyn to Plantation La Retraite, which was the first day of the disturbance on the coast, and previous to the hanging of his brother Louis, that he was constantly looking to town; he was surprised at my observation, and answered, he expected some fighting in town. I must further add, that the week before the disturbance took place, Colin was very anxious to return to Plantation Plaisance, although he had but a few days left that estate where he had gone with my leave only to stop a day, and had made an absence of a fortnight. And lastly, I have to observe, that I had a conversation with the negro Atilla, in the guard-house, a few moments before he was executed, and asked him whether Colin was concerned in the disturbance that took place on the coast; he answered me, as he had but a few moments more to live, he had nothing more to say than what he had already mentioned to the Court; but he told me to be on my guard with Colin, as he was a great villain. All this I declare to be the truth, and which I am ready to testify on oath.

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Jack, of Success, Confession; 8th September 1823.

The first of this business I was told of it by Cato, the free man, about four weeks, bringing a message from Mr. S. boy Joe telling it to my father Quamina, in the presence of Active; and my father sent Active and York with letter to Joe S. to know the full extent of it; and he sent to tell us that such is so, that we are to be free by what he had seen in his master's paper; that Mr. Wilberforce was doing his best, and that if we would wait a little, he Joe would be the head of it, and put us in the right way of doing it; then I, Active and Prince, all of Success, after hearing this from Joe, and knowing Daniel a long time as a friend, I went to ask him about it; Daniel at first said he did not know any thing about it, and asked me who told me of it? I told him I heard it from Mr. Simpson's boy; Daniel then said he had heard a little of it from some friend, but then he did not know whether it was true or not; I then said he must inquire and seek into it, and let me know whether it was true or not; he promised he would, "and that if it was a thing God ordained, it will be, and that it would be a good thing for us to have a little patience, and then we will know further about it." The two negroes, Damon and Providence, of New Orange Nassau, told York that the overseer on their estate told them that we were free, but he dared say they would rather give us three days than freedom; that all the great men at home had agreed to it except our masters. Taddy in town, belonging to Mr. Hyndman, I asked him respecting it, and he told me he had heard of it in town; I told him we intended to ask about it, and ascertain the truth, and that he must try his best to see if he could find it out for us; and he promised he would do all he could concerning it, only he was sorry he was lame and not able to go about, and that he would send me a message as soon as he could.

Mr. Hamilton's girl Susanna, came to me on a Sunday outside the chapel, about seven weeks ago, and said, "Mr. Hamilton says we are to be free, but he does not think they will give it to us unless all the sensible people went by force about it, and would not give it up without a positive promise from the Governor;" I answered, "What do you mean by force, are we to fight, or what? She said "No; but Mr. Hamilton says no, you are not to fight, but as soon as you take away the arms you are to keep possession of them, and turn all the whites off to town; as for himself he don't care, as he was going off the country, and he wished we would give him a little time to get away his stock and all his things; and also if one or two sensible men would come to him he would put them farther in the way of doing it." I went to see him myself the Sunday before the revolt, and when I went there I saw him from the kitchen walking up and down with two gentlemen in the hall, I was obliged to go back to chapel, (eleven o'clock) and did not see Mr. Hamilton after; but I told Susanna at her own house, to which we went from the kitchen, to ask Mr. Hamilton if I could see him after service. After service, I returned to her, and asked her what Mr. Hamilton said? she answered that "Mr. Hamilton could not see me now, as the two white gentlemen were still with him, but that we must go by force, and collect as many sensible people as possible; that if the Governor should come to know the reason of it, all we sensible people were to come forward and speak, for it is so, and it cannot be hindered if we are determined; that if we were not a parcel of cowards we would have had it already, for it had been ordered for some time." We only met once at Success Middle Walk, on the Sunday 17th, after service, where we settled every thing; we did not appoint any particular captains to districts or places. Billy and Jacky Reed were to command at Mahaica; Joseph, Telemachus and Sandy, were to command at Bachelors Adventure, and down till they met Paris, and on the Mahaica side until they met Jacky Reed. Jacky Reed sent a message on Tuesday to Telemachus, saying he was sorry he had acted in such a manner, but he was still willing to return if he would allow him. Telemachus answered yes, but Jacky did not come. Mars and Azor were to be leaders as far as they could towards the town; Joe was to rise at Simpson's; the signal to town was to be the firing of guns on the coast, and Taddy was then to send all his friends to join us on the coast. Paris told me he knew how to get into the fort and at the powder magazine; he said this in presence of Active; Gilles was to try his best on West Coast; Goodluck said there were two young men, creoles of some other colony, to stir it up in Leguan.

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Examination of Mr. *Manson*, manager of Chateau Margo; 9th September 1823.

Knows, that about three months ago the boy Heyliger was flogged by the driver Quaw, upon the side line betwixt Success and Chateau Margo, about one hundred roods in front of Chateau Margo buildings; he, Mr. Manson, had relieved the overseers in the boiling-house that night; between ten and eleven o'clock, he heard the sound of a whip, and shortly afterwards the boy Heyliger running into the boiling-house, saying, "look what Manuel do me because I owe him a guilder for light for the church." On inquiring of the boy's father the next day, heard from him that Manuel had complained of Heyliger being impudent to him, and he, the father, told Manuel to switch the boy with tamarind rods, but had no idea he would flog him with a whip. Mr. Manson says, the punishment was thirty to forty lashes; he, the boy, was cut, but not a great deal; does not consider Emanuel was at all authorized to inflict such a punishment, and he received no orders to that effect from any white person: says, Emanuel is a carpenter on the estate, and is a teacher of the chapel, and keeps meetings in his house; says, the boy Heyliger has since retracted, and says he was punished for insolence to Emanuel. When he, Heyliger, came into the boiling-house, he told Mr. Manson that Manuel said, after he was flogged, he must not complain to any white person. Knows no more about it.

Examination of *Bristol*, of Chateau Margo; 10th September 1823.

Bristol says he has been a deacon some four or five years; he took the sacrament the Sunday before this business; thinks it was that Sunday. Knows Quamina of Success; he and Quamina went together to Parson Smith to consult him, as they had heard there was some paper come out, and the people were grumbling about it: he said yes, there was such a thing, but they must wait a little, their master would tell them about it. Cannot really tell if Barr carried letters or messages, but saw him on the coast occasionally. Says Jack told him Mr. Hamilton said, to tell him when they were going to begin, and he would give up his gun. Knows Tully, but has not seen him a long time; what he knows of him Jack told him. Says he was not present at the class meeting that Paris mentions. Says he recommended Jack not to be telling the negroes stories about these things, but to wait; Jack told him to go away, he was always a coward, and he would do as he liked. Quamina, Jason, Bristol, are deacons. Can read a little, to teach the first catechisms, and tell the parson who wants to be christened; he paid two bits a month. Says Jack told him that Mr. Hamilton told him, Jack, of this thing, and therefore he believed it. Says Jack is not a member of the church; heard of the thing two weeks before it happened, and thought he had dropped the idea of going on, or he should have told his master. Says, in the morning of Tuesday, about nine o'clock, when he went into the sick-house at La Bonne Intention, and saw Mr. Tholen, and some other gentlemen, in the stocks, he persuaded them to let them out, which they did. Went aback and staid a week, and came in last Wednesday, and they took him up. Says neither Paris nor Mr. Hamilton are communicants, nor Jack. Knows nothing more about it.

Quamina, Jason, Bristol and Seaton, are the four deacons.

Deposition of Mr. *Tholen*, Manager of La Bonne Intention; 10th September 1823.

Says, that about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the 10th, Bristol came into the stocks room armed with a cutlass, and gave orders, with an air of authority, that the keys of the stocks should be brought, and the white people should be released from the same, which was done directly.

Deposition of *John Grant*; 10th September 1823.

I never heard any thing of this business till the night it broke out. I remonstrated against their putting me, an old man, into the stocks; they accused me of hiding from them the letters from the Governor, containing their rights. When they let me out of the stocks, the head people recommended me to be quiet, as they were all going to the Governor in the morning, and if the Governor did not acquiesce, "we will take it by force; 'tis true we are short of arms and powder, but we will get them soon; but at all events you had better leave the colony as soon as you can." I heard nothing amongst the negroes to lead me to believe they intended to attack the town, although I thought the thing was general from their bold manner.

Deposition of *James Allan*; 10th September 1823.

Mr. Allan attended, in consequence of a notification from the Board to request he would give every information respecting the negro Gilles, and his progress on the west coast.

I examined Hope, Claes, Moses and Trim of Plantation Willem, and several of the gang, and they all declare they know nothing of this business, and that Gilles never disclosed any thing of it to them; they also declare their utter abhorrence of the thing, or having any connection with Gilles since he was sent off the estate: I examined them in the presence of Captain Newton. With respect to the character of Gilles, the first I knew of him was at Plantation Endraght, where he was head driver, and was sold off that estate by Mr. Wilson for knocking down the overseer Mr Charles M^oLean, and purchased by Mr. M^oKinean, with

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with whom he continued three years in a task gang, when he came into my possession about five years ago, during which time I had repeated instances of his bad behaviour, which compelled me to send him off the estate until the 12th of June last, when he came back, and I allowed him to remain on his promise of better behaviour. During his absence from the estate he was hired by Cato of Success, and intimately connected with Jack; and I really believe he is a character bad enough to be guilty of any thing; and for further confirmation I refer to H. B. Fraser and John M^cLean, of Vrees en Hoop.

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Mr. Allan declares, on being questioned when the manager gave Gilles the pass, that it was given about a week or ten days previous to the revolt.

Confession of *Jack*, of Success; 11th September, 1823.

Hay, Seaton and York (all of Success) were present when the plans were laid, and are as deeply concerned as Quamina, Bristol, Manuel, Azor, or myself. A negro named Jack, of Success, a boiler, was also as deep as the rest of us. This boiler is a bold, daring fellow. Richard is a desperate fellow, and fears nothing when his passions are roused; if not caught, he will, I am afraid, do some harm to Mr. Stuart, the manager, yet. Bristol's sister is my wife; Bristol's father Cambridge, and his brother Dick, belong to the Kitty. Seaton was present when Mr. Hamilton's girl delivered the message from Mr. Hamilton. Philip, free black, on Sunday, 17th August, at chapel, told me that Frederick of Turkeyen had desired him to say that he wanted to see me, but I did not go: I don't know if Philip was in the secret. Goodluck was informed by some young men of colour in town, that our freedom had come out, and he came up the east coast with the news; he told me their names, but I forget them now. Dick or Jessamy fired the shot at the Governor: I was not present, but was told of it afterwards. I have no hope of being pardoned, but will tell anything I know notwithstanding.

Confession of *Scipio*; 11th September 1823.

Said this morning that Paris offered to have the powder magazine secured, if he could get three daring fellows to assist him; but Sandy, who was present, opposed this, by saying, they had no business with the King's soldiers, or anything under their charge. Paris said he used to work at the magazine formerly.

Examination of *Paris*, of Good Hope; 12th September 1823.

I first heard of this thing twelve months ago from Quamina and Jack, both together, when they told me the King had sent out freedom for all the negroes, and the gentlemen paid the Governor not to give it; then they kept on consulting how they were to do to get this freedom. I did not hear any thing then for a long time. Sunday before they began, I met Quamina and Jack; there were a great many people at church, when Quamina and Jack told them all about it; this was before church began; from that they all agreed to begin; and on Monday morning not to go to work. Quamina and Jack said, that on Monday evening before they began to do any thing, they were to get all the managers and overseers and put them in the stocks. Then, after the service that same Sunday, 17th August, Mr. Smith called the deacons of the church, and some other people went in; I was one of them; Quamina, Jack, Bristol, Manuel, Azor, and Joseph, are the names of the deacons I recollect: I am not sure Jack is a deacon. Parson Smith then gave the sacrament and said, this bread signifies the body of Christ, which was to clean their hearts, and that they must now tell him, when they took the country, if they would do him any harm; they answered, no, and he then said, "go, as you have begun in Christ you must end in Christ." No woman present. This was about four o'clock; after that, Parson Smith brought the Bible, and we every one laid our hand upon it; Mr. Hamilton was present, and took along with us both the sacrament and oath.

We are all servants of Jesus Christ, we began with him and we shall end with him, through life or death, and whatever happen we shall call no name.

Then we every one bowed our heads, and Mr. Hamilton came out, and Jack after him, and I followed Jack. And as Mr. Hamilton and Jack went along, Mr. Hamilton said to Jack, "before you begin, you must take down the bridges to prevent their bringing up the big guns;" and then Mr. Hamilton said, in a few days after the black people take the country, he should take the President's wife for himself, and Jack said, the Governor's wife should be for Quamina, and if he found any young woman, he would take her for himself; then Mr. Hamilton went into his own house, and told Jack that when he had begun and was going well, he would give us the paper the King had sent out, and then they, Jack and Paris, went to Success Middle Path, where all the people were waiting for Jack; then Jack came and told us, we must begin on Monday night 18th August.

On Monday I saw Jack again in the evening, and it was then he informed me that the whole country was to rise, and the people from Berbice were to come down to take this town. Then he, Jack, told me he had sent messages to Capoe, Waakenham and Leguan to tell the people, and that they were all to come this side and to bring a thousand Bush negroes from Waakenham; then he told me, he had got the head and the second driver of Hertselling, to carry the messages to the people in the river, and that they were all to rise in that quarter: the head and second driver of Rome, the head and second driver of Belle Vue, head driver and the butler at Vreed en Hoop, head driver and the cook at Rotterdam, the head driver of Annandale of Waakenham. I cannot recollect the names of the other estates

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estates mentioned to me by Jack. I now remember he said the Colombia. I declare that all I said to Captain Edmonstone the other day is true. I know nothing of Essequibo myself, but Jack told me the names of the estates there.

Did Jack ever tell you any thing about the names of the estates you have mentioned, any time before or since the Monday you mention?—No, only that one night.

(*To a question from Mr. Austin.*)—When they receive the sacrament, they sit down.

Jack said, when they put all the white people in the stocks, and took the town, they were to burn the ships, and murder all the white men. This Jack said to all the people on the Success dam. Quamina to be king; Jack to be prince; Mr. Hamilton to be general; Parson Smith to be emperor. (This means a man greater than the king.) Tuesday afternoon I was with Jack as far up as Nooten Zuyl, and saw all the gentlemen from there to Bachelors Adventure sign a paper when they came out of the stocks. Tuesday night I went home, and left the plantation in the morning, on account of firing I heard there, and went to the back dam of Success, and joined a number of people there. Jack came to them there, and picked all of them out that had arms, and marched them on the dam. This was after the fight at Bachelors Adventure. Jack reckoned the people with arms, and said there were two hundred. After the battle of Bachelors Adventure, Quamina told me that he had been to Mr. Smith between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, and he brought a bottle of porter, which he said Mr. Smith had given him; and he said Mr. Smith said they must keep it on, and not give it up: I drank some of the porter. After this I do not remember. The day Mr. Edmonstone's servant came to call us, and was followed by Baron Van Grovenstine, who told us to come in. I left the negroes that night, and gave myself up to Mr. Cort the next morning, about nine o'clock. I never saw Colonel Lealy at any time during the revolt. Jack told me, Dr. Robson, Chambers, and some others, I do not recollect the names, were to be saved. No mention was made of the parsons. This is all I recollect. I never put my hand on any white man. I know Bob Murray; I saw him go up the coast Thursday night before this began; I asked him where he was going; he said, to buy cattle, and he hoped to see his friend Jack when he came back, to hear from him again this story he told him. He said he had heard from Jack the whole country was to rise, and he was employed to take the town, and he wished to know if it was true. The day before I saw Bob Murray on the coast (Wednesday), I met the Governor's man Sam in town, who asked me to carry a letter to Jack, of Success, which I refused to do, as it was too far to go. I went to church on the 17th, to hear whether Parson Smith would tell us if this story was true, and not with the intention of taking the sacrament; but after they all took the sacrament and oath, I was obliged to take them, lest I should be suspected. The hymn the Sunday before the fight was all about war: "The Lord will help us in the fight; he is able, he is able, he is able."

Examination of *Manuel*, of Chateau Margo; 12th September 1823.

I am a member but not a deacon of the chapel. About two months ago Jack told me he had heard of a paper having come out from England to make the people free; I went to Quamina a few days after to inquire of this story, and he, Quamina, told me, Jack had said it was so; I then advised Quamina to ask Mr. Smith; he, Quamina, did go to Mr. Smith to inquire about it, and asked him for what Mr. Cort and Mr. Stuart had been to him, the parson; and Mr. Smith, said they had been to ask him if any negroes had been to ask him about "free paper," and the parson replied to them that Quamina had been to ask him, and he had told him what he knew about it; soon after that, Jack came to my house at Chateau Margo, and began to quarrel with me, and told me I had better take care of myself; I was a man from Africa, and he Jack was a Creole; after that Jack brought Paris with him to get me to agree to turn out the Chateau Margo people with them, but I would not do so, because the deacons told me that Mr. Smith said they were not to do it; Jack on Monday night came to Chateau Margo, and took away some of the Chateau Margo people, Baron Van Grovenstine's, and a great many others, and did not return till the third day, and then they came by the back dam; I went into the cane piece on Tuesday morning; I was present when the troops took the manager out of the stocks on Monday; I remained in the cane piece till Sunday, when I came out and found some of the negroes had come back; I was at church the Sunday before the war.

'This prisoner refuses to discover or say any thing relating to the questions put.

Examination of *Bristol*; 14th September 1823.

I did not return into the church after the service was over. Goodluck told Jack, and Jack told me, all the people in Essequibo side were ready. This was at Chateau Margo where the conversation passed, and Goodluck was present; this was two Sundays before the Monday the negroes rose. Goodluck has a wife at Chateau Margo; I did ask Mr. Smith about the paper come out, two or three Sundays before this broke out. "I hear there is a paper come out to give us two or three days time." He told me Yes, there was something come out, but we must wait, and our masters would tell us. I deny that I took any oath on the Sunday. Jack told me Mr. Hamilton refused to buy the girl he kept, after his discharge from Le Resouvenir, saying, they would all get their freedom very soon. I have often seen Jack and Mr. Hamilton in conversation together. I subscribe two bits a month; two bits for sacrament, and sometimes give him, Mr. Smith, a fowl and two or three yams. After church, the Sunday before this broke out, was over, I went over to Chateau Margo. We sit down when we take the sacrament, "This is the body of the Lord

Lord Jesus Christ, and whoever partakes of it unworthy, eats damnation to his soul;" then the bread was given to me and Quamina, and we gave it to the others; the same thing was done when the wine was given. It is not given in secret, any body may see it. I have heard the negroes at Bachelors Adventure had a Bible to make a promise. I never recollect seeing Paris in the chapel when I was taking the sacrament. He very seldom came to chapel.

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Examination of *Seaton*, of Success; 15th September 1823.

Says he knows Gilles, saw him about fourteen days before this thing happened, at Success; denies Hay was there the day above mentioned; says Gilles and Hay came together to the Success; heard them talk together; Gilles told Hay, he said his master read in the field the paper that no women were to be flogged, and that if men did any thing wrong the master must lick them himself, and lock them up; Hay told Gilles, "go, we hear more paper has come besides that;" and if he heard any more he must come back; that was all he heard pass between them. Sunday before the rising, he was in chapel; after service he went to Mr. Smith's house, between three and four o'clock; Quamina and Bristol were there, and some others whom he does not recollect. Went on their own accord, and Quamina had a conversation with him; Quamina asked him if he had heard any thing concerning the paper that had come out; he said yes, it did come out; Quamina asked him what was in the paper, he wanted to hear it; the parson said, "the thing in the paper is good, as well for you as for your children, the paper comes so far; that the work you are working now you think hard, but wait a little bit, and your good Governor will tell you all about this paper;" he then said, "Well, Quamina, this paper says you are to work well in the field, and nobody is to touch you, and likewise the women are not to be touched; and if any of these do any thing deserving punishment, the master is to put them in the stocks;" Quamina said, "Very well, all good;" then we came away. Says he is a deacon, can read a little; there were five deacons, Quamina, Bristol, Manuel, (self) Seaton and Romeo.

He was in chapel before the service began on the same Sunday with the parson; believes it was the Sunday before the last Sunday he took the sacrament; pays ten stivers when he takes it; takes the sacrament every month; once a year they throw up for the missionary at home; he bought a Bible from Mr. Smith, paid eleven guilders for it; never saw him give a Bible without payment, nor heard of it; Testaments from six bits to two guilders. All this thing comes through Jack.

Says he is a boiler; was working aback, and betwixt four and five o'clock on Monday heard a great noise and bell-ringing; when he came, their negroes and Post's people he found all together; saw manager, overseer and book-keeper; said, "come, master, let us go into a house;" some said no; he then led him to his own house. Was up the Middle Walk of Success Sunday after service; Quamina came and told what Mr. Smith said, and asked them what they wanted to do; they said to sit down in the house; told them that would not do; then some began to quarrel; then Quamina said, "You go, and I shall hear better;" this was Sunday. Says they heard in the evening that Jack and his father were tied, and that two boat people, Frank and Windsor, cut the ropes and let them go. Was at Bachelors Adventure, and saw Colonel Leahy there; and he came and spoke to them, and told them to lay down their arms; they told him no, they would all go to the Governor; some of the people wanted two days, some three days, and last of all they wanted freedom, and they would go to town; the Colonel told them if they did, they would all get hung, for there was martial law.

Says the negroes on the estate were regularly supplied with fish, plantains and clothes; and that he believes the sick were always well attended to; never heard to the contrary; he never was in the sick-house himself.

Persists in obstinate and evasive answers.

Evidence of *Jack*, of Success; 15th September 1823.

Admits that he thought the greater part of the people were to be free, or have three days in a week; denies he told Paris the names of the Essequibo and river people, who were to join as declared by him; has known Gilles a long time, since he was a little boy; says, Hay has a son working with Mr. Grant the mason, and he asked leave to go and see him, but in reality to see Gilles, to know if they were ready to join, and Hay went in consequence of conversation which had passed between them about the rising; says he was at chapel the Sunday before the rising in the morning, a little before eight o'clock; did not take the sacrament; says, Hay met Gilles on the other side of the river coming up, and they returned together to Le Resouvenir on the Saturday, which was two weeks before this business; Hay and Gilles had a good deal of talk, and Gilles told them all; no driver on his place had a whip, and no woman was allowed to be flogged, and asked if the same was the case on their estate; he, Jack, answered no, not yet; says, the next morning, when at work in the cooper's shop, Hay told him all that was agreed for Gilles to say when he got home, which was to get as many estates as he could to join; says, he had not seen Goodluck for a long time, but on the Sunday before this he saw him; he told him there were four boat captains in particular he was acquainted with, but he had only spoken to two of them about this business; besides these captains, there were two creoles of the islands he had sent to; says, he only called on Daniel once about five or six weeks before the rise; asked him if he had heard any thing about freedom? he said no, and asked him, Jack, where he had heard it? he told him

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he heard it from Joe Simpson; he then said he had heard something about it, but not from a firm person; he told him to inquire about it, and let him know, which he promised he would; he, Jack, understood that Bristol had had some conversation with the Governor's servant, Sam, about something that had come out; says, he read to Daniel the fifth chapter of Romans, about the first ten verses. Daniel said he had a paper about the Barbadoes war, but could not get at it just then, and said they had the same talk in Barbadoes about freedom, and that they made a foolish war, and a great many lost their lives; says Daniel read third chapter of Timothy, not quite sure; knows Bob Murray, but never said anything to him; says, it is not quite a year since he saw Daniel before this time; he called on him at the Governor's; says, he knows Juliet; she is a woman his father engaged to marry at church, which would have taken place when twelve months expired from the death of his last wife; says, he went regularly to church, except when shipping sugar; does not recollect either the text or psalm given out on the Sunday before this insurrection; says, on that Sunday after the service, his father (Quamina), Bristol, Suer, did return to chapel, or Mr. Smith's house, is not positive which, at about four o'clock; knows it, because his father told him so; they did see Mr. Smith; he said Mr. Smith had sent to call them; says, he did not see his father till Monday morning, but that evening he saw Manuel (at Chateau Margo), who told him that Bristol had informed him Mr. Smith said it would be better to put it off till he could get the paper he was to read; says, Paris proposed to take the fort, but none would agree to that; says, the intention of confining the white people in the stocks was to prevent their sending news to town; says, he left Success to go up the coast on Tuesday, to carry the paper up for the white people to sign that they had been all well treated.

After reading part of the instructions from the Society in London to Parson Smith, Jack was asked if he thought Parson Smith had acted according to them? he said no, not in all respects; denies ever taking an oath in this business; says Joseph and Bristol were the first he heard mention about taking the bridges up, but cannot recollect which: cannot tell whether the plan of signing the papers came from Bristol or the manager of La Bonne Intention; never sent any message to Mr. Smith after the battle; says, he was present with Paris, Jack and others when his father told them Mr. Smith had sent to tell him he wanted to see him; that was on Wednesday night, and he, Quamina, accordingly left them at the back of Success; the next morning, Thursday, he did not explain what passed; left his father at the back of Mon Repos, and left with him, Jack of La Bonne Intention, David of Grovenstine's, they had guns, powder and slugs; Primo and Quaco had cutlasses.

Mr. Arrindell's Statement; 15th September 1823.

I stated to Telemachus that I was one of the party who had found his Bible; that there were several leaves in it turned down, and inquired of him what they were turned down for; he said they were the places Parson Smith used to read to them. I then asked who had turned the leaves down; he answered Parson Smith. I then told him that upon the pages so marked or turned down, there were sometimes one, sometimes two chapters, and asked if I carried the Bible to him, whether he would show me the chapters he used to read or the chapters Parson Smith turned down; he said he would.

I communicated the above to Captain Albony; I also told Mr. Edmonstone that Telemachus had promised to show me the chapters if I carried the Bible, and offered to be sworn, and requested that some one should accompany me. Mr. Edmonstone, in the hearing of Mr. Padmore, said that Mr. Padmore would be sufficient.

*Declaration of Mr. Macheson, overseer; resides on Plantation Success;
17th September 1823.*

Says, on Monday the 18th I came from the field about four o'clock in the afternoon, and went into my room. One of the house boys came and told my fellow overseer that the manager wanted him; he went: I went shortly after him; saw him and the manager going over to the coopers logie; the manager had a rope in his hand; I was with him, and took hold of Jack; he ordered me to tie his hands on his back, and take him to Captain M^cTurk; his hands were tied, and we were about three quarters of a mile from the building when three of the boatmen met us; Jack said he would not go any further; two of the boat people, Frank and Windsor, cut the rope and released him, and I observed the negro Bephney coming towards us with a cutlass in his hand; he came to me and struck me across the shoulders; I ran away, he followed and attempted to strike me a second time, but was kept back by the negro Tom. I went to Le Resouvenir side line, then Dick from Success met me with a cutlass; those I left behind me called out to chop me; Jack called out, No, let him go, or take him back; then he let me go. I observed shortly after Richard of Success, and I turned back, and they then carried me to the sick-house; they kept me standing there nearly a quarter of an hour; they then carried me to the manager's house; the negroes were all about the door. The negro Jessamy appeared to be very active to get at us; Jack and Quamina were in the gallery keeping them down. I was dragged down stairs, but I don't know by whom; Richard of Success, and Jim of Le Resouvenir, carried me to the stocks up stairs; they carried me back to the dwelling-house. The negro Angus gave me a blow in the face, which knocked me down; Richard gave me a second, and knocked me down; they then locked us all up in the dwelling-house, where we were about an hour and a half. We then observed the troops; we broke through the gallery; we desired Captain Simpson not to fire, as they, the negroes, were all armed; we all went away with Captain Simpson; the

the negroes followed and fired at us. The negro Jasmine took hold of me and carried me to the stocks; I got several strokes from cutlasses from the people with me, and I remained in the stocks till three o'clock the next morning, when I was released. Monday morning I asked driver Joe how he liked Parson Smith; he said he liked him very well; he asked me what was that that came good for them in the papers; I said I did not know what he meant; he said, "You are like the rest of the white people, you won't tell any thing that's good for us." I said I saw the papers every day, but never saw any thing about them. "What would you say if a white man told me freedom had come for us, who has the paper in his possession?" I desired him to tell me his name, and give me the paper to-morrow, "and I'll give you two joes;" then, says he, "I'll tell you more in the morning."

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Examination of *Tom Gibson* belonging to John Reed; 16th September 1823.

Says, on Sunday, after coming from chapel, I saw a number of people coming across from the Success, and they divided themselves into two parties in the Middle Road. I followed to see what they were going after: when I got there, I heard them saying, there was some liberty come for them; but was not made known to them; this is what I heard Jack and his father say. Jack and his father said, as that was the case, all the people were to put down their tools, and stop on their own plantation, and when their masters and managers came to inquire the reason, they would tell them what they had to say; then I went home about seven o'clock: when I got home, I saw a parcel of strange people as well as our own, and I went to my house, and then again returned to the yard, and I found they had all gone to Jimmy's house, and collected there; then I saw Austin of the Cove with a Bible in his hand; he laid his hand on it and said, "I live by Christ, and die by Christ;" all the people there did the same thing; he was reading the Bible before I got there, and I took the oath also; the nature of this oath was, that they were all to stay on the estate. Betwixt nine and ten o'clock on Monday night, Prince ran out and said, "Every man on the estate on the front dam," for he had seen a number of white persons on the front road; then Quamina said, "don't move a foot." I do not know how many went, but I know that Ireland and Prince went; Quamina and myself did not go. Tuesday morning, Sloan ordered us all out, and told the sick nurse to bring the keys of the stocks. She said, the white people had got them. He said, there were men in the negro-house, and he must have them out, or he would blow their brains out. She told him there were no men there, he was at liberty to come in and search. By this time I turned round to my house, and when I found Sloan was coming, I got out of the house, got into the yard. I went round the great house, saw Mrs. Waldron at the window; she asked me for my master; I told her I did not know where he was, I would go and seek; this was about six o'clock in the morning. Before this I had heard three shots; I was told then by some of the people, they had put my master in the stocks. "By God," says I, "let us all go and have him out of the stocks, for he is a white person;" as I said so, Sloan seized me; the rest of the people came up and said, "Cut off his head;" this, Caple in particular said, and my son came up, and then they carried me, and locked me up in the logie; about five o'clock in the afternoon, some of the people talked to them, and I was let out; I then went to my house. Tuesday evening, Prince told me that every man was to be out at five o'clock in the morning, or he would have their heads off, to go down to Bachelors Adventure, and then he and four or five men took the yard, and searched for all the men, then I went with them. I heard Telemachus say, "We must do one thing or the other;" says I, "You have heard what Colonel Leahy has said, you had better lay down your arms, and go to your estates, as the Colonel has given his word you shall have justice;" they then said, they did not care any thing about it. The members of the church were all the head people in this business.

To a question, What do you mean by members of the church?—Says, the deacons and members.

Examination of *Hay*, of Success; 16th September 1823.

Do you know a negro named Gilles?—Yes.

Were you on the west coast about fourteen days before the revolt?—Yes; I have a son working with Mr. Grant the mason, and I asked the manager for a pass to go to see him; I went over the river and met Gilles on the road; I asked him to go back with me; he said, "No, I have a call on the other side, and must go; come, go back with me and I can tell you all about your son; I saw him only two weeks ago, and he is now gone to Waakenham." I turned back with Gilles, and we went towards Success together. On the oad he told me that he was going in consequence of a message he got from Jack Ward, (a black butcher in town, formerly belonging to Mr. Ward,) that a friend wanted to see him, and that friend was Quamina; Gilles asked me if I could tell what Quamina wanted; I said, "I did not know, but that he had given me the same message to tell him that, if I happened to meet him; he, Quamina, wished to see him." When we reached Cuming's Lodge Gilles left me, and I went on to Success; this was on a Saturday; I saw Gilles at the chapel next day at Le Resouvenir. On Sunday after chapel, Quamina told me, after Gilles had gone away, that it was all settled between him and Gilles, that he was to do what he could to get the estates on the west coast to join; this conversation I repeated to Jack next day in the cooper's shop.

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Evidence of *Jack*, of Success ; 17th September 1823.

Jack says, Quamina, on his return from Parson Smith's on the Wednesday, said, that the parson observed, as they had begun with it they must go on with it. Jack says, Parson Smith's servants, Charlotte and Cooper, must know that Quamina was there on the Wednesday after the revolt.

Jack did not speak for an hour after hearing of Quamina's death

Examination of *Romeo*, belonging to Le Resouvenir ; 17th September 1823.

Mr. Post had me baptized ; I am first deacon, but am now sickly and not considered as one. I can read a little. I was at chapel the Sunday before the insurrection, but did not take the sacrament that day. I sweep the chapel ; but Mr. Smith does not take much notice of me. I heard newspapers had come out ; the King had sent a good thing for us ; all the negroes said so. We were to have Saturday. I admit that I explain the sermons to the negroes when they don't understand them, after service.

Nineteenth chapter, 41st, 42d, 43d verses of Luke, the text was taken from the Sunday previous to the war. The sum paid for the sacrament is two bits, but I never pay. Sometimes I throw up for the missionary to send home.

Confrontation of the foregoing Evidence with *Brandon* of the Hope.

Brandon says, that two weeks before this *Romeo* said as follows :—

“Unless the negroes take the opportunity of now getting their rights, they will for ever be trampled upon, they and their sons, and their sons' sons.”

This *Brandon* deposed before to Captain Playter ; and now again, in the face of *Romeo*, says it is true ; and calls God to witness.

Romeo denies he ever said any such thing.

Examination of *Goodluck*, belonging to Peter M'Clure ; 17th September 1823.

My father, Quamina, told me we were to have three days, and he asked me if I had heard it in town ; I told him no ; he asked me how he could hear in the country, and I not hear it in town ; he said he had heard something of it from Daniel. Jack told me that they intended to rise on Monday, and I must get all the people I could in town to help. I was at Chateau Margo when Jack and Bristol were talking of this thing. Jack told Quamina, and Seaton was there, that he went round the fort to see how the guns lay.

This man was interrogated for a considerable time ; he denies flatly all that Jack has said respecting him.

Examination of *Azor*, of Le Resouvenir ; 17th September 1823.

I attend church, but am not a deacon. I was at church on Sunday ; did not take the sacrament that Sunday ; I forget the text. After morning service, I heard Quamina talk about this business, but I would not join them ; I said, that if Mr. Hamilton had told them about it, they had better go and ask their master. Monday, one o'clock, two men came from Mahaica side ; they talked about this freedom story, but did not know. Monday evening I was at home, and remained there all night, and never left it. Mr. Hamilton's wife told Jack about this story, that the negroes were to be free ; this was on Sunday. I cannot read, but I am a teacher.

Examination of *Active*, of Success ; 17th September 1823.

Says, I was with Jack when we called on Daniel, and we walked round by the fort, and got some water to drink ; there were four of us. Prince and Quashy went to town. Jack said Daniel called him. I know Goodluck, son to Quamina ; (read to him that Goodluck had said they went to the fort to examine it.) Jack never told me any thing about the fort ; went to Daniel's house. Jack and Daniel consulted down below, and then came up stairs ; Jack took a Bible, and they began to read chapters. After we left, we went to market ; then Jack went back to Daniel, and left me in town. I deny hearing any conversation between Jack and Daniel.

Examination of *Susanna*, Mr. Hamilton's Girl ; 18th September 1823.

Says, Mr. Hamilton said, when I was speaking to him about myself and children, that to buy me would only be to throw away my money, as we should all be free soon. Mr. Van Ness and another person were with Mr. Hamilton the Sunday before the insurrection ; was in chapel in the forenoon, did not see Mr. Hamilton there. Before church, Jack sent to call me, and then asked me about this thing. The negroes Shute and Sunday told me, Mr. Hamilton was too severe to them, and they were determined not to work ; this was two or three weeks before they rose. Jack said, “I am going to Mr. Smith, I have some business very particular with him ;” for the parson was afraid of him. Mr. Hamilton said, that the creoles born after a certain time would be free, that was the Governor's order, and that the mothers must be taken care of. I admit I told Jack that I wished the negroes were not going to “set down” before Mr. Hamilton had time to sell his stock ; I told Jack, if

if he did not believe me about the creoles being to be free, he had better go to Mr. Hamilton, who would tell him better. Jack did come that Sunday to see Mr. Hamilton, but I did not deliver the message he gave me to him. After church I went to the great house and did not see him again.

On the question being asked, if the negroes ever made presents to the parson?—Yes, now and then. Jack told me he did not care whether I told him or not of this freedom. "You need not hide it, for Mr. Manson of Chateau Margo has told me plenty of it;" and he said this in the presence of Seaton, in my house after breakfast on that Sunday.

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Examination of *Susanna* ; 19th September 1823.

Did you not inform Mr. Hamilton of the negroes not intending to work any more?—Yes, about three weeks before the revolt began; he told me he did not care, he had no plantation; he said the news had come out from England, that the negroes were to be free; but as the Governor had estates here, he and all the great men had thrown up money to try to stop it. About two weeks before the revolt, he said, he was sorry (told me so) the negroes were going to rise so soon, as he would not have time to sell his things. I was in the great house when Jack called.

Had you any knowledge of the negroes intending to rise on Monday the 18th August?—Yes; it was communicated to me by Jack, in the great house of Le Resouvenir, on Sunday, 17th August, before chapel.

Did you tell Mr. Hamilton of the intended revolt, and when; state where and the precise hour?—I did, on Monday morning early, just before day-light, in the bed chamber where myself and Mr. Hamilton slept.

State what passed between yourself and Mr. Hamilton after this communication?—He said he did not care anything about it.

Where did Mr. Hamilton sleep on Monday night, the night of the rising?—I don't know, but he did not sleep on the estate Le Resouvenir.

Was that all he said?—Yes; nothing more. Mr. Hamilton told me he wished the negroes would wait till the coffee pick, because he would then have time to sell his things better.

Examination of *Susanna* ; 20th September 1823.

I gave Edward a message to Jack, to say that the negroes must not rise on the Monday; that they must wait until the coffee pick time, to give Mr. Hamilton time to sell all his things: this was the message I sent to him on Monday morning, the day of revolt. Sunday told me, some weeks before the revolt took place, that the negroes had said they were not going to work any more; he said that Jack told him of this. I told Mr. Hamilton, two or three weeks before the revolt took place, what I had heard, but did not mention who told me. Mr. Hamilton asked me who were to be the head men in the business; but I told him I did not know.

Examination of *Susanna* ; 22d September 1823.

Says, Mr. Hamilton told me the Governor had estates himself, and that was the reason he would not give them freedom; that if he had not an estate he would give it; or if the King would buy all the gentlemen's estates, then they would get their freedom; and I told this to Jack; Jack said, "Very well, no occasion to tell me, I know it already." Mr. Hamilton said it must be a clever man that took charge of this business, and if he would come to him he would put him in the way; and I told this to Jack in my house; this was on Sunday before the rising, after the manager's breakfast. Jack replied, "I know all already about it;" and on Monday he would make all us women afraid. I do not know whether any messages were sent by Jack to Mr. Hamilton, or from Mr. Hamilton to Jack; I deny that I ever told Edward to carry any messages to Jack; nor do I know he was ever sent by Mr. Hamilton. I now recollect I gave Edward a message on Monday morning to carry to Jack; that Mr. Hamilton was sorry the negroes were beginning to rise so soon, as he would not have time to sell his things. I confirm the second message I sent to Jack by Edward, as mentioned by Edward before the court-martial. I deny the third message respecting the arms. I deny the fourth question in all respects.

Bristol re-examined in presence of Goodluck ; 18th September 1823.

Read that part of *Bristol's* evidence taken on the 14th instant, which relates to Goodluck; and *Bristol* declares it is true, and further says, "you know Goodluck the conversation was in my house, and I advised you to drop this thing; and then you said to Jack, who was there, you hear that coward *Bristol* advising to stop the business: what am I to do with all the people I have spoken to in *Essequibo*?"

Goodluck denies it positively.

Bristol, addressing himself to Goodluck, "I would on no account tell a lie on you, for your mother was very good to me."

To a question to Goodluck, he replied, "*Bristol*, Jack, myself, Seaton and Quamina, were in the middle walk of Success, when Jack said he had been round the fort, and said there were too many guns there."

Bristol cannot recollect the guns being talked about.

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Examination of *Cornelius*, Mulatto, of Bachelors Adventure ; 18th September 1823.

Sunday afternoon Joseph called all those who were baptized into his house, where they keep meeting, and made them swear they would not tell the white people what he, Joseph, was going to tell them; this I saw. After they had sworn on the Bible, they asked, "what have you to tell us?" he said, "I understand freedom has come for the slaves, and you must all go and set down and be quiet;" then, Monday afternoon, Sandy, of Non-Pareil, came, and he took all the people from Bachelors Adventure and Enterprise to Non-Pareil, and put the overseer in the stocks, and took away the gun. Prince opened the Bible, and told them all to put their hands upon it and say, So long as you live, you must not tell any of the white people that freedom has come out for the slaves; and I saw Paris, but did not hear him. I was engaged to be baptized, which was the reason I was permitted to take the oath. When I was mending the bridge, Lieutenant Brady came, and a boy told him I was the man that shot the bugler; I told him I did not shoot the bugler; told him who it was who shot him, and they brought me down a witness.

Telemachus, Peter, Seaton, Jack, Prince and Joseph, were the principal people in prevailing on the people not to lay down their arms; they said they would fight till they were free. Cannot say who began to pull the bridges down. I know nothing more.

Examination of *Joe*, of Success ; 18th September 1823.

I am a member of Parson Smith's chapel; Quamina I first heard this thing from, about three months before it began; it was the common talk. I acknowledge I conversed with Mr. Macheson; I asked him if he had read any thing in the papers about freedom; he said No; I replied the people were talking about, and they said that some of the white people said it was so; this was the forenoon of Monday; it was spoken in the church by Jack, that Mr. Hamilton intended to take home his wife and child, as they would be all free; Jack went after service to Mr. Hamilton; I asked him what he had heard again; Jack said, he, Mr. Hamilton, had told him it was so; the people were to be free, and he wanted to get some sensible people that could talk well and boldly, to go to the white people and ask them for it; he never said they intended to fight. The words Parson Smith read were in substance, "The Lord Jesus sent his disciple to take away a colt from a certain man's house, and he rode on it to Jerusalem, and when he beheld the city he wept over it;" this was on the Sunday before it broke out. About five o'clock in the evening I was in the field, the people were working very well all day, but talking very much about freedom; this was the women gang. I heard Jack and Quamina were tied by the manager; I saw the driver Richard, and asked him why he let the men gang go so soon, he said they had received a message already; when I got home I found the gang surrounding the house. I was the man who told the thing to Mr. Macheson, which was the reason of Jack and Quamina being tied. I asked them what they were doing, and Prince came out and threatened to kill me; I then went to free Mary's house. I am Quamina's brother by mother, and we did not agree as to the freedom; I did not believe it, because I knew if the King had given us freedom the Governor would never keep it from us, and therefore they would not have any thing to do with me, as I thought differently from them; our treatment has been very good, no cause of complaint whatever. Richard took away his wife, Anna of Success, when the war began, and went into the Bush; I am older than Quamina; I did not see Mr. Hamilton in church that day; Mr. M'Turk saw me and sent over for me by the soldiers; I was afterwards released.

Declaration of *Susanna*, Hamilton's Girl ; 19th September 1823.

Says, that she informed Mr. Hamilton about three weeks ago, that the negroes did not intend to work any longer; in answer he said, he did not care, as he had no plantation. Mr. Hamilton told her that they were all free already, the King having sent it out; but that the planters made a large subscription to keep it back, and that he was very sorry they intended to revolt so soon, in consequence of which he would not be able to sell his property; but if they would wait till coffee pick, it would answer him and them much better; he told her that the revolt must be conducted by sensible negroes, otherwise they would not succeed; and that the Governor had estates of his own, which he wished to sell before he would give publicity to the King's order for freedom. It was a negro named Sundag belonging to Le Resouvenir, who first told her of it, and who was the principal ringleader on the estate. Jack came to her on Sunday at her own house, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Van Ness, and another gentleman were in the large house; Jack told her to ask Mr. Hamilton what was to be done, and that the revolt was to take place on the following evening (Monday); she told this to Mr. Hamilton on Sunday evening, and he answered, that he should wish to see some of the sensible men who were to conduct it.

Declaration of *Susanna* ; 20th September 1823.

That about fourteen or twenty days prior to the revolt, Jack sent to her for some paper by Edward, who informed her that Jack wished him to write letters; that she sent the paper, but was not informed upon what subject Jack wished the letters to be written; that on Monday (the morning of the revolt) she sent Edward to Jack with a message, that the negroes had better not rise that day, but wait till coffee pick, by which time Mr. Hamilton would

would be able to finally arrange as to the sale of his effects; but on the contrary if it were determined to rise that day, they must not upon any account injure any of the white people; that when Edward returned the same day, he brought for answer from Jack, that he could not wait any longer.

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Examination of *Henry Midewake*, of *Le Resouvenir*; 19th September 1823.

Says, I can read and write, but not very well. I did write a letter for Jack; one to Joe Simpson; and one to Jacky Reed, which I understand he did not receive, and I wrote him another. The letter to Joe Simpson was written about five weeks ago, as near as I can recollect: it was to ask him if the thing he heard about freedom was true, and if he thought it was proper to do it at this time, meaning to rise; the next was to Jacky Reed, to ask him to let him know about it, and to encourage the people that side: me and Edward wrote it together. Joe Simpson sent an answer, and I read it to Jack: it was to tell him to wait for a week or so: that there was a new Governor coming out, and then they should hear more about it. They began this thing about a week after these letters were written. I heard the people talking amongst themselves, saying, they had worked enough; that they must have three days, and if they could not get it they must do something else; but their particular words they never let me hear. I did not know I was doing any harm; and when I went home and told my mother what I had been doing, she was frightened, and would not let me go back. I believe I am about twelve years old. I was under Quamina by way of employment. My mother's name is Hannah Vanderhaas, coloured woman.

Declaration of *John Christian*, Lusignan, Overseer and Cooper; 19th September 1823.

On Monday evening, as we had lit the lamps in the boiling-house, the manager came to me and told me the negroes were to rise that night; he told me I must go down to Mr. Cort to get a musket: after I got a musket, and sitting up about an hour, I went to bed: the manager hung his hammock in the hall, he placed a long bench across the door; in course of the night, a noise was heard in the negro-yard, the manager went down to see what it was, in the mean time one of the overseers called me and told me it was begun already; we remained in the gallery until the manager returned; when he came in he put a long bench across the stairs; in the course of two minutes after, a large crowd of negroes came up the yard, some of the party broke open the sick-house and stocks, and the rest of them made for the manager's house, making a great noise; they rushed as far as the stairs, (the first landing) where we kept them off with our bayonets; the manager asked them what they wanted; they said, nothing but arms. In a few minutes after, a negro-man named Sammy, came up the yard and desired the negroes to make way for him; I called to him and asked him what he wanted, and then presented and snapped my gun at him, but it did not go off; directly after which, one of the young men fired his gun, and two or three fell, which cleared part of the yard, and some of them went under the gallery; then the manager said, let one man come forward and say what they want, and he called Sammy by name; he came, and said they wanted nothing but our guns; he said, "If we give you our guns will you hurt us;" he said, "No;" then the manager said, "Will you send us to town;" he said, he would, he would guard him safe to town; the manager gave him his gun on those conditions, and the rest did the same. Sammy was for telling us to go into the house, but others said, we must go into the stocks. The manager asked liberty to dress the wounds of the negroes that were shot; they let him go, and the overseers went into the sick-house. They wanted to put us all into the stocks, but I said, I would not go until the manager came, when we would all go together; and when the manager came, we were all put into the stocks together; two watchmen were placed over us, and the next morning as we were at breakfast, the soldiers came and released us; the negro Cudjo locked the stocks belonging to this estate.

Examination of *Primo*, of *Chateau Margo*, caught by the Indians; 22d September 1823.

Sunday, Jack told me the King had sent a good thing for us; that Mr. Hamilton had told him, Jack, so. I said, "I can't join you;" I said, "What are we to do when we take the country;" and I asked him if he was to be head man; he told me to go away. I asked him who told him. He, Jack, told me he was going to Mr. Hamilton; he went to Susanna, to say he wanted to see Mr. Hamilton; this was about eleven o'clock, before church. I went home to the plantation, telling him, "all is left to you, you know where you got this paper about freedom." Jack told all the people they must go to the middle walk of Success after church. I went to church; in the afternoon, after church, about five o'clock, Quamina told Jack, "You must wait till this month is gone." Jack said, "You are an old fool; the thing the people have got, you won't let them have." This was in the middle walk of Success. I left them there and went home. After church was over, Jack came and brought all the story. Jack said they must all go on with rising: some agreed, others did not; this was between five and six o'clock in the evening. Jack told us we must put the white people in the stocks, and he had given that direction to every estate. On Monday night, after hearing the firing, Jack brought all his people into our estate. Jack asked us if we had not caught the manager yet; when he was put in the stocks, I cleaned his feet from the mud, (he had been dragged through the mud,) and then I and Peter remained at the punt all night. Tuesday morning I was walking all about, I went to the cane-piece watchman, and slept there Tuesday night, where I remained till Saturday. Friday,

Mr. Edmonstone

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Mr. Edmonstone came to call us to make peace; this was at Success Buildings; the driver Quaw sent a boy, Wolf, to hoist the flag. Mr. Cuming sent to Quaw to know what they hoisted the flag for; and he sent word, to make peace, and Mr. Cuming said he was glad to hear it. My master and Colonel Leahy said they wanted to see us Saturday morning, and at eight o'clock in that morning, they came and spoke to us; told us, all must come home, they would not trouble any body; and every body went home. Saturday afternoon, when I went for my blanket, Jack of Success came after me and told me I had better go into the Bush with him, that we would be all killed if we went home; and I went with him that night, being frightened.

Quamina, Primo, Quaco, Jack (La bonne Intention,) David, Cudjo (M'Turk's,) and Jack (Success,) went into the Bush.

Quamina had a bundle, Jack of La Bonne Intention, and Dr. M'Turk's negro were the only two that had guns; I had a cutlass. Quamina told us he wanted to go to Mahaica Creek, Lahurry Branch; Joseph of Bachelors Adventure, said he knew where the Bush camp was, and he would carry Quamina to it, but he did not. I am a member of the chapel; I remained in the Bush till Tuesday of the following week, when I was caught by the Indians. I saw Quamina shot; the Buck called to him to stop, but he would not; when we went into the Bush Quamina had no gun, only a bundle; M'Turk's man had a gun, and Jack had a gun, and no others. I am learning to read; paid six bits for my spelling book; I never recollect Parson Smith giving away Bibles, but he sold them; the people always got plenty to eat; got clothing the beginning of this year, and were always taken care of when sick. Jack of Success carried the girl Grace for his wife; Quamina lamented in the Bush he had done such a foolish thing.

Examination of *Quaco*, of Chateau Margo, a Boatman; 22d September 1823.

Monday night was the first time I heard of this business, when Success Jack came on our estate, and brought a great many people with him, and asked what we were about that we had not taken up the white people; he said if we did not catch the white people he would lick us all with the cutlass; we put them in the stocks that same night; he left the estate, and went up to Mahaica side; I went with him as far as Mon Repos, and then came back and stopped home; next day all the gang went to the back dam; Cabinna was the man who knocked the overseer down, and then he went to the great house; he was taken and tied, but he got away; I stopped in the back two days; after that Mr. Cuming told us to come home, and make peace; I met Quamina and Jack, Saturday, and they told me to go with them, because they understood the white people were going to kill every one; and they would carry me to a place where they could not catch me to kill me; after they told me so, I was frightened and went with them.

Quamina, Primo, Jack, David, Cudjo, self (Quaco) and Success Jack, went into the Bush.

We went far into the Bush, but could not get any thing to eat, and then turned back; when I saw the Bucks I could not move, and Dr. M'Turk took me; I had been fishing; the Buck called out to Quamina to stop five or six times, but he would not, and he was shot; I was at Mon Repos the night they were fighting; I saw the boy Sammy shot, and two boys, Adam and Anderson, shot; and I was frightened and came away. Master always treated us well; no fault to find; treated me well when I was sick.

Examination of *Jacky Reed*; 22d September 1823.

Says, he never recollects hearing that Parson Smith was in the habit of giving away Bibles to the people. He recollects, on one occasion, that he sold one which had been used for half price. Says, he supposes the collection of ten stivers a month, paid by the members of the chapel, was for the missionary society; that the ten stivers paid by the communicants was for the bread and wine, and that the collections made on holidays he does not know for whom it was.

Deposition of *Thomas Mitchell*, Overseer on Lusignan; 23d September 1823.

On Monday night it was my watch in the boiling-house; the negroes got into the yard before I left the boiling-house, about ten o'clock; I had nothing to defend myself with, and when I got into the manager's house, the negroes came in and got all the arms, and put all the whites in the stocks; the negro man, Cudjo, laid hold of me by the arm, and I went; he brought me into the sick-house; we were put in the stocks; the negro, Cudjo, locked the stocks belonging to Lusignan; Joseph, belonging to Lusignan, kept watch over us all night; the manager, Mr. Christian, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Todd, were in the stocks at the same time; we were let out in the morning by the negroes of the estate. I declare I know nothing more.

Examination of *Dumfries*, of Success; 24th September 1823.

Quamina and Jack desired me to go to Plantation Rome, to speak to some negroes there; they told me to ask them if they heard freedom was come, and to tell them the negroes on the coast were all going to make war with the white men; and if they would not help them they must not help the white people. Smart went with me, because he knew some of the people, to point them out, and I mentioned this business to Quashy and Quamine (their country names); they told me there were two people there, belonging to another estate

estate, who knew where the Bush negroes were; and the man Quashy said, he would get them to send for them to help; they did not promise any thing about the Plantation negroes joining; this was on a Sunday about two or three weeks before the rising. I left the estate then, and never saw it again, nor heard from them.

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Examination of *Smart*, of Success; 24th September 1823.

Says, Jack sent Dumfries to go to Rome, and he said he did not know the place, and Jack sent me to show him. The message Dumfries had, was, to ask the Rome people if they had heard any thing about the freedom. When we got there, Dumfries asked Quashy if he had heard the story on the coast; he said, no, what was it? Dumfries said, the King had sent freedom, but the white people would not give it; and Quashy said, if they heard that story was true, he would send Bush negroes to help; after that talk I went away, and never went back; Jack desired me to go back the Sunday before the war, but I did not go.

Examination of *Laurence*, alias *Quashy*, of Plantation Rome; 24th September 1823.

Dumfries came to Rome about four weeks before the war; he said to me and Morris, that he came to ask the Rome people to make war, and we must tell it to all the Plantation negroes. I told him, "If you want to make war, you had better go to Peter's-hall, for there are two men there that know where the Bush negroes are," and Dumfries then ate with us and went away; after he went away, Morris told me this was a bad story, and I must not tell it to any body; and I never did. The names of the two negroes on Plantation Peter's-hall that know where the Bush negroes are, are Fuar and Namitta, both Papa negroes.

Examination of *Morris*, alias *Quamine*; 24th September 1823.

Says, about one week before this trouble came, Dumfries came to his house, and Smart was with him; Dumfries asked him if he had heard the story about the Courabana people wanting to have three days, or freedom; "they say the King has sent it, but the white people won't give it, and they want to try for it;" and he told him to ask the Rome people to help them; he, Morris, told him, the Rome people were all scattered about, being Sunday, but he said he would tell them by and by; then they, Dumfries and Smart, went away; then after they were gone, he, Morris, told Laurence that he must keep that story in his heart, and not tell any body; he said it was a bad thing, and their people were treated well and had nothing to trouble them; and he Quashy, alias Laurence, promised never to tell it. Morris never told it to any one, except to an old man named Anthony, on the same Sunday night, and he asked why he had not told him sooner, as he would have known what to do to catch them; that the negroes there had no business with it, and were well treated and not to mention it.

Statement of the Negro Woman *Charlotte*, Servant of Mr. Smith;
26th September 1823.

States, that when Mr. Edye came to Le Resouvenir to occupy Mr. Smith's house, he desired her to clear it away. She took out of it, and carried to her own room in the same building with the horse-stable the following articles:

A trunk, in which she put the clothes that she had washing for Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

A book, (she thinks the one produced there is the same.)

Three larger packalls and a smaller one: she sent one to Mrs. Smith with some clothes, and afterwards another with ditto. Mrs. Smith took out the clothes of one, and sent it back again. The packalls that were left contained fine clothes.

A large wooden box, locked: she heard money rattle in it.

A box with some bottles of philarnum in it. One of the packalls (the smallest) had Mr. Smith's watch, a tooth-brush, and a comb in it.

Four tea-canisters, all full.

She picked up some loose papers that were lying on the sofa, and put them in her own trunk. She had a small pistol in her room, which she took from Thomas Cuming, a white man who lives at Chateau Margo, who cohabits with her (her husband), and he came one night, (the week before she was taken up), about two weeks ago, and stood up on the canal dam of Le Resouvenir, and sent a message to her. When she went out to meet him, she found him quite tipsy, and took away the pistol from him; she took away his hat and shoes, and left him lying on the dam, put a boy (Gift) to watch him until he got sober; when he got sober, he went to Chateau Margo; the hat and shoes were in her room, and the pistol, when she came away from Le Resouvenir. Declares she is now pregnant by Thomas Cuming; Mr. and Mrs. Smith must have seen that she was with child, but never asked her who was the father; they never find fault when she does any thing wrong, but look sour and vexed, and she then tries to please them. Charlotte belongs to Miss Rose Stewart of Northbrook, and has lived in Mr. Smith's family since four months before Christmas last. Recollects now that she took out of Mr. Smith's house a bottle full of shot, and another bottle with a small quantity in it. Heard two shots fired from Mr. Hamilton's house on Monday evening at six o'clock; the negroes immediately after collected on the Droghery; saw no negroes before the time the shots were fired, but they appeared immediately after, and called out, "Come, go down to Mr. Hamilton's house;" Mr. Smith was walking with Mrs. Smith in the Middle Walk, coming towards his own house; Charlotte heard Mr. Hamilton call out from the window of his house to Mr. Smith, "Mr. Smith! Mr. Smith! come here Mr. Smith!" and Mr. and Mrs. Smith went;

Mrs. Smith

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Mrs. Smith afterwards came to her own house, and told Charlotte to go and call Mr. Smith, but she refused to go, being afraid; the man Cooper went to call him, but returned without him, and said that Mr. Smith would not come. Does not know when he returned, but when she was called to get the bed-room candlesticks she found Mr. Smith in the house, with the two overseers of the plantation. She watched through the jalousies, and saw the negroes go towards Mr. Hamilton's house; they were not armed at the time; she heard the negroes halloo for the guns. Before the insurrection broke out, she used to see Quamina of Success, and others, come to Mr. Smith's house and sit down on the benches in the school-room; Mr. Smith used to sit down with them and talk to them. There is a room up stairs, called the study, and Quamina and others, Seaton, and Bristol, &c. used to go up stairs with Mr. Smith; the door was always shut on these occasions; they remained closeted in the study sometimes for an hour. Saw Quamina come into the house after service was over on Sunday 17th August, and he spoke with Mr. Smith in the school-room, but they did not go up stairs to the study that day: the last time that she saw Quamina and Mr. Smith go into the study was on Sunday week previous to the insurrection. Quamina was accompanied by Seaton, Bristol, and another whom she does not know. Charlotte recollects that one day Mr. Cort and Mr. Stuart (of Success) came to Mr. Smith before breakfast; they waited until eleven o'clock, and conversed with him. Mr. Smith ate breakfast after they went away. Quamina came some day of the week after (not on a Sunday,) at about eight o'clock at night. Don't know what passed between them that night, but they did not go into the study, only into the school-room. Mr. Smith flogged Cooper once very much with a horse-whip for impudence to Mrs. Smith.

Statement of *Samuel Parker*, white man, Overseer on Plantation Le Resouvenir;
27th September 1823.

The first intimation I had of the intended rising of the negroes was from Mr. Hamilton at dinner table on Monday, 18th August, about five or half-past five o'clock. Mr. Gun, my fellow overseer, was present. Mr. Hamilton told us that he had heard on his way from town (where he had been that morning) from some of the cavalry, I think, that some letter to Jack of Success had been found, intimating that the negroes were to rise that night. Mr. Hamilton said, "I don't know how they will begin to it; however, I have been putting arms in order, and we will be ready for them." I knew that this was the case, as I had heard the report of the fire-arms when he was trying them; I was shifting myself at the time I heard the reports; they took place before dinner. I said to Mr. Hamilton I think it is absolutely necessary that we should each have a firelock in our chambers, with a competency of ammunition; he said, "No; I think in case of any thing happening, we had better sling our hammocks in the hall of the dwelling-house;" he said, "I don't care much, as I don't think the thing will occur, but I would rather that you did come over and sling your hammocks here;" myself and fellow overseer agreed to do so. About an hour after we left table I was walking on the Droghery, and Mr. Gun was shutting the logie when I heard a great noise, and glanced my eye towards a bridge that leads to the manager's house, where I saw a great body of negroes armed, and the arms gleamed in the evening light. I called out to Mr. Gun, there they come, we had better go to the manager's house and take to our arms; I went over, and Mr. Gun followed me; the negroes were close at our heels; we gained the manager's gallery, whom we found standing there. I asked him for our arms, saying, there they come; he said, "Go quick up to my chamber, you will find the arms there, and ammunition." I went up immediately, and snatched up a musket; Mr. Gun followed and did the same; Mr. Hamilton followed and did so likewise; I said to him, is this musket loaded, can I depend my life on it; he said it was loaded, or else, he said, he had ordered it to be so, I don't know which, but I opened the pan and found it was not primed; I went to the ammunition box and primed it immediately. At this time Mr. Hamilton was fastening the door; we cocked our pieces and were ready to fire; that is, myself and Mr. Gun; I asked Mr. Hamilton if I should fire, and he said to be cautious, not to fire, and he would speak to them; he called out from the inside, to the negroes to go on the outside of the house and he would speak to them, as they had no business there; they answered they would not, they wanted the arms; he said he would not give them but with his life; the boy Dose called out to us to give them the arms, or else the negroes would take our lives; we replied, No; the first man that would come forward we would blow his brains out. The door was then forced open by the negroes; the negroes Carel and Hill came forward and demanded my arms; I told them to stand off, that I would not make fun with them, and they did stand off a little; some other negroes that were on the stairs called out seize them, or let them forward, and they would do the business; with that the boy Dose came rushing through the crowd, and said to give up our arms, as there were some negroes coming up that would kill us "clean, clean." During this time we kept them off at the point of the bayonet; however, on glancing my eye round I saw Mr. Hamilton holding his piece at the trail, at the time he was remonstrating with them on the impropriety of their conduct. Whether Mr. Hamilton gave up his musket or not, I cannot say, but I saw them lay hold of him. I omitted to state, that at the time the boy Dose came forward to advise us, I heard Mr. Hamilton say to the negroes to go down stairs, and he would give up the arms, but not otherwise; they refused to go, and said he wanted to make them fools. When I saw Mr. Hamilton's musket out of his hand, I thought resistance was in vain, and I gave up my arms, and so did Mr. Gun, as the negroes rushed in in a crowd, and surrounded us; the negroes then demanded ammunition. Mr. Hamilton said, "Do you want me to be your servant now? you are masters of the place, take it where you can find it;" they went down stairs, and in the interim Mr. Hamilton told the boy Dose to hide the ammunition; we remained

remained in the room, and the negroes came up a second time, saying that they knew there were more arms here, and for us to give them out; Mr. Hamilton gave them the same reply as before; after a search of a few minutes they went down stairs; shortly after we went down stairs; we remained in the hall some time, and Mr. Hamilton went to the front of the hall door; he observed Mr. and Mrs. Smith walking on the dam that leads from the Middle Walk to Mrs. Smith's house; he called to Mr. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith came over; he related to them how he had been used, and our arms taken away; Mr. Smith observed, that "in such a case as this it is the only method you could have adopted; for resistance to such a multitude would have been vain, and would only have exasperated them to take your lives." While they were speaking, (Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Smith,) a body of negroes came round to the front of the house to the hall door, in a very tumultuous manner; they brandished their weapons, and demanded with threats the ammunition. Mr. Smith went forward, and spoke to them, saying, "You have done enough already; you have got their arms, and what now do you want?" Mr. Hamilton also remonstrated with them, but the words I could not hear distinctly; the negroes after this went away reluctantly; I cannot say whether they had not any answer, but there were several of them traversing the house, and going up and down stairs while we were in the house, and they might have taken some; I have heard that they did take powder and more arms. Mr. Hamilton asked Mrs. Smith to go up with him to the hall; she said she thought she would be much safer in her own house, and declined; Mr. and Mrs. Smith bade Mr. Hamilton "good night," and went away. After Mr. Smith's departure, Mr. Hamilton met Dose in the hall, and asked him if he had thrown the ammunition into the trench, as he told him? I don't recollect what answer Dose made; Mr. Hamilton by this time ordered his horse to be saddled, and in a few minutes more the negroes came again; I heard Sundag's voice several times; the negroes went to the stable, and took hold of the horses, saddles, &c. Mr. Hamilton went over himself to the crowd, and the driver Toney came and joined him, and prevented the negroes from taking away the horses, by what argument I cannot say; I heard the negroes shout out, "Let us go to Felicity, to M'Turk's place, and they went away; shortly afterwards Mr. Hamilton saddled one of his horses; we advanced to persuade him to stay; he said he wished to go to town, and he rode off; we remained and secreted ourselves about the buildings, until all was pretty quiet; we went once into Mr. Smith's house, but were so coldly received, that we did not like to stay, and came to the resolution of going into the cotton-piece; we did go into the cotton-piece, and staid for a short time; afterwards we came out, and went into the house of Mr. Van Barle; we staid there for a couple of hours, and then went to our own rooms, where we staid for the night. Next morning Susanna told us, that she had got orders from Mr. Hamilton to tell us to arm ourselves with cutlasses, and come down to the water-side house, where he was himself, and take breakfast; we did not breakfast with him, but went to the house, where we saw him; we stopped only a few minutes, and then went and joined Captain M'Turk at Felicity.

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Examination of Dose, of Le Resouvenir; 27th September 1823.

I was the house boy of Mr. Hamilton on that estate; I was on the estate the night the disturbance began; the first news I heard was Mr. Hamilton's firing two pistols from the front door; then Sundag came up from the back and called the people to make haste and come and put Mr. Hamilton in the stocks, and take away the guns; then the two overseers, Mr. Parker and Mr. Gun, ran into the house, and they and Mr. Hamilton went up stairs and locked themselves up; Sundag then went up stairs and called out to Mr. Hamilton to open, which he did not do; he then called for some more negroes to come, and Peter by name, saying, if he did not come up to help him he would cut off his head; Peter did not come up; the negroes up stairs began to knock at the door with a hammer, and then Mr. Hamilton opened the door, and said, "Well Sundag what do you want?" and he answered, "We want the guns;" he, Mr. Hamilton, then coaxed him, and said, "Go down stairs and I'll give you the gun;" mean time the negroes outside the room were telling me that if they did not get the guns they would take off my head too; I got into the room and begged Mr. Hamilton to give up his gun, which he did, to Sundag; and at the same time the overseers wanted to fire, when Mr. Hamilton told them to give up their guns, and not to fire, and the overseers gave up their guns accordingly; when Mr. Hamilton fired the two pistols, there were not any negroes in sight, (not one), but immediately after the negroes collected about the house, with Sundag at their head; when Sundag came down stairs, he and the party that went up stairs with him, brought down five guns, four of which were loaded; Sundag held one himself, and gave four negroes the others; Sundag fired his piece and hurra'd; the other three guns that were loaded were also fired, and the negroes cheered. Sundag and Mr. Hamilton came down stairs together; Sundag went out in the yard, and after firing sent a negro, named Call, to Mr. Hamilton, who remained in the house, to say that they wanted powder; Mr. Hamilton said, "Well, Call, I have got no powder, but go up stairs and search;" Call went up, and then I and the two overseers came down stairs, and left him searching in Mr. Hamilton's room; Call searched, and found three canisters of powder, which he took away; but he did not search well, as there were three more canisters left behind with powder. When Call came down, Mr. Hamilton said, "Well, have you found the powder," and Call said, Yes; Mr. Hamilton told me while Call was searching, to try to get hold of the powder, and throw it into the trench, if Call did not find it. Mr. Hamilton told me that the negroes had taken away his two pistols, and he begged me to inquire amongst them who had them, and to say that the pistols were his property, and did not belong

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belong to the estate, and begged them to give them back to him; I saw Call with one of the pistols, and Hector had the other, but they did not give them back, as I did not ask. When the negroes made peace afterwards, the pistols were sent to Dr. M'Turk's, at Felicity. Mr. Hamilton called for his horse before Sundag had got far from the house; Sundag overheard him, and called the negroes back; Sundag wanted to prevent Mr. Hamilton going away, and said the horse must be shot; but Mr. Hamilton begged he would not do it, and said the horse was his property; Peter, a negro belonging to the plantation, also begged that the horse might not be shot, and they spared him in consequence; Sundag then said, "We will now go and hold Dr. M'Turk," and he and the other negroes went away in that direction. About half an hour after (it was moonshine at the time) Sundag went away, Mr. Hamilton mounted his horse and went away, but I don't know what way he rode; next morning he sent to call Susanna to come to him at the front house at the water side; Susanna went to him and came back; she then sent breakfast and clean clothes for him by me. That day Mr. Hamilton rode to Dr. M'Turk's, and returned several times; he slept at the front house by himself, not a negro with him. Wednesday morning he (Hamilton) rode to the building at Le Resouvenir, and came into the house, and called Susanna to give him coffee, which he got; he told Susanna to send coffee to Dr. M'Turk's for the soldiers, which she did; and he then rode away to Dr. M'Turk's. On Sunday, 24th August, Sundag and Hector came back to Mr. Hamilton's house, and forced open the window of the comtoir, and took out seven new cutlasses and two fowling-pieces that were there; and afterwards they went to Susanna, and demanded the key of the room; she gave it, and they went up stairs, and took the remaining three canisters of powder and two parcels of ball cartridges, and some loose powder, and plenty of balls, large and small, which they took aback with them to the rest of the negroes who were there.

I heard Susanna say that Mr. Hamilton had told her that the negroes were all free, and that he would have no occasion to buy her now; but that he meant to carry her home with him. Susanna told me of Jack's intention to try for freedom, and said that Mr. Hamilton had told her of it; that she wished he could wait until Mr. Hamilton had sold all his things. This conversation took place between her and me the Sunday before the business broke out; Susanna was always very communicative with me, because I was a favourite with her (not carnally); and she said I was a good boy, and never carried news. A boy named Michael told me that Quamina came on Wednesday, 20th August, after the insurrection, and saw Parson Smith; Mr. Smith came to Mr. Hamilton's house to the front door, after the negroes had taken the guns and gone away, and spoke to Mr. Hamilton; his lady was with him; I heard him say to Mr. Hamilton, not to be afraid, the negroes would do him nothing. Mr. Smith and his lady went away together, and in about an hour afterwards the overseers left Mr. Hamilton's house, and went to Mr. Smith's; Mr. Hamilton had gone away about half an hour before the overseers quitted the house.

Declaration of *Paris*; 29th September 1823.

On the Sunday before the revolt, Parson Smith gave sacrament to the following effect: he gave each man a piece of bread and a cup of wine, which every body tasted of, and said the bread was in token of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the wine of his blood; and the Parson then asked us, if we took the country if we intended to do him any harm? we all said, No; there were Manuel, Bristol, Quamina, Jack, Azor, Mars, Seaton, and many others whose names I do not recollect; then the Parson brought the Bible, and every body put their hands on it, and the Parson repeated the words of, "We are the servants of Jesus Christ, as we begin with Christ so will we end with Christ, dead or alive; then every body bowed their heads, and it was agreed by the Parson to us, that let whatever happen we were to call no names. Mr. Hamilton went out before this, and Jack followed, then I followed; I saw Jack and Mr. Hamilton going down to the house; then I heard Mr. Hamilton tell Jack that we must take down the bridges for fear of hauling the great guns after us. I heard Mr. Hamilton say, the President's wife was to be his wife in a few days; then Jack said that the Governor's wife was to be his father's wife, and if any young ladies were living with her, or she had a sister, he would take one for his wife; then he went to Mr. Hamilton's house, and at the door Mr. Hamilton said, if we got on well he would give us the paper the King sent for us. Jack and I then went to Success Middle Walk, where we met the gangs all waiting, Quamina at their head, when it was agreed among us to put down our hoes and not to work till the drivers came to us, and we were to tell the drivers to go to the managers and tell them the King sent out our freedom, and the white people were cheating us; then Jack said, "If it is so, we better do nothing; but if we intend to go on, we must put the overseers and managers in the stocks, and go to their houses and take all the arms and powder," which we did. At the same time we were taking the sacrament, the Parson even said, the thing we intended, if we did not seek it now we should not receive it any more, we, nor our children, nor our children's children.

Examination of *Goodluck*, a Slave belonging to P. M'Clure, Free Black Man;
29th September 1823.

My mother, who is now dead, lived with Quamina (Jack's father), and that is the cause of the friendly connexion between me and Jack's family. I declare, that about three weeks before the revolt, I went up the coast to New Orange Nassau, where I have a wife. On Sunday I left that estate to go to chapel, and in my way back I called at the house of Miss
Mary

Mary Chisholm, in front of Success; Quamina came and met me there, also Seaton, Bristol, Manuel and Jack. Jack had been to town, and when he came up to the gap by the public road near the cabbage trees, he waved his hand and called on us; Quamina saw him, and he desired us to go out, naming me in particular; we all went out to Jack, and thereupon he told us that "it was true," (meaning that the slaves were to have three days); that he had just come from the Governor's servant, who had told it him that it was so, and that the paper was even then lying on the Governor's table, but that he could not get it out then, as the Governor was himself in the house; that he, Jack, had observed to the Governor's servant, that the negroes were going to try to get it; and that the servant said, "No, Jack, you had better not do that, but wait; for if it is a thing ordained by the Almighty you will get it, and it is well to wait." Quamina then asked me, "Goodluck, have you heard any thing in town about this?" and I said, No. Quamina said, "Why, Goodluck, you who are in town ought to know; why don't you inquire about it?" A white man appeared on horseback, and we dispersed; Jack went to Chateau Margo, and I went into Miss Mary Chisholm's house, (she was in the house at the time, and saw us meet in the walk after we left her house to go out to Jack); Quamina and Seaton came into the house with me, but soon after went away; and soon after they went, I returned to New Orange Nassau, slept there that night, and came to town next morning. The Sunday after that I went to chapel; and after we came out and were going down the middle walk of Le Resouvenir, Jack said to me, "Well, Goodluck, are you ready?" I said, Yes. He said, "Goodluck, do you think that we are to live all the days of our lives in this way, and have people cutting, cutting up our skins in this way, and know that there is something good for us, and not to take it." I said, "No, before I will live so to have my skin torn up, I will sooner die;" by this time plenty of people overtook us, and we dropped the conversation. On Saturday, the 16th August, two days before the revolt, Quamina and Jack sent Anderson, a boy of Success, to call me; he found me in my master's yard, and I told him to say to them, yes, I would come up; and on that same night I left town; I went straight up to New Orange Nassau, and next morning I went down to chapel, where I met Quamina and Jack, &c. Jack said to me, "Have you brought up your things? the business is to be done to-morrow;" and he asked me if I was going to town again. I told him, yes; and he said, "will you be up to-morrow;" and I promised that I would. I went to New Orange Nassau that night, and on Monday morning I went to town. I went to Tully, at Mr. Hyndman's, about nine o'clock A. M. and told him, that Daddy Quamina sent to tell him, how d'ye. Tully asked me if the negroes had begun to take up the bridges yet; and I said, no, they had not begun yet; I then left Mr. Hyndman's yard. That same day I met Manuel, belonging to Pleasing Hope, at Paterson's new platform by Heathcote's Stelling; and I told him what was going on up the coast, and that I was to take part in it, as all my family were engaged in the affair. Manuel said to me, "Take my word, my friend Goodluck, you had better not go, for if any thing goes wrong it will go hard against you for leaving town." I took his advice, and did not go. I confess that I spoke to Mandingo George, and Congo George of Plantation Endeavour, when they were in town with the boat, about two weeks before the revolt; the conversation was as follows: "Well, how do you get on in Leguan?" Mandingo George answered, "Very well; they have taken the whip from the driver." I said, "because something has come out good for us, and the white people know it, and that is the reason they have done it." I said, "the negroes up the coast know something about it, and they are going to lay down their tools." George then said in reply, "What! are you going to do like the brigands?" and he then jumped into the boat and left me. I did not see George after that until I was brought up prisoner in the Endeavour boat, of which he is one of the crew. The Kitty punt was the same day lying at the Fort Stelling (Kingston), and Toney and Jack were in it. Jack, with whom I am acquainted, spoke to me thus: "Bass, is it true; I hear something has come out very good for us." I replied, "Yes, I have heard it myself." Jack said, "The old man," (meaning Mr. Easton), "has as good as told us it; that if we behaved well, we would get three days." I then told him that the negroes up the coast were all going to lay down their tools, and to see the Governor about it. The punt went up the river, and came down on the Saturday after; I then saw Toney; I had gone down to buy fish at the Stelling; I went on board the punt, and spoke to him. Toney said, "what news?" I told him, "the same news going on still." Toney said it was true, for their engineer read it to them out of the paper; and when he saw Mr. Easton's son coming he put it aside; this was all that passed between me and Toney. My wife Esther, of New Orange Nassau, had gone to the Thomas to pay a visit to Jacob of the latter estate; I accompanied her; but Jacob was not at home, (it was on a Sunday, and my wife had come down with things to sell.) A man belonging to the Thomas called me into his house, and offered me some beverage; he has marks in his face, and I believe he is a carpenter, as I saw an unfinished sideboard in his house; it is a detached house. The following conversation passed between us after I was seated in the house: my wife was not present, as she had gone to speak to Jacob's sister. The man, "what news up the coast?" I replied, "the same news, about the three days that we are to have." He said, "we have heard it ourselves, but we are going to wait and see what the Lord will do for us." I replied, "the Lord says, "we must help ourselves, and he will help us;" and I told him what the negroes up the coast were going to do: this was at two o'clock on Sunday, before the Sunday the business broke out, as well as I can remember. He accosted me by the title of brother, as he was an attendant of the chapel, and we had seen each other there. I stopped about an hour in his house, and then myself and wife went up the coast to New Orange Nassau. Soon after Quamina and Jack first mentioned the business to me,

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I spoke to John Langevin, belonging to John Cleland, free coloured man, under Miss Sally Cleland's house; I told him that the people on the coast were going to put down their tools; and he said, "as for that, I will not join it." Not liking his answer, I went no further with him. Alfred, belonging to Johanna Hopkinson, was the first negro I spoke to about what was going on. Alfred said to me, "I hear very good news." I said, "how is it?" Alfred replied, that Mr. Garret had said to him, "damn it, I wish that what has come out for you, you can get it and go and eat one another." I said, "why, after the white people don't eat one another, how do they expect we should eat one another." Soon after the bell rang, and the conversation dropped. I never spoke to Alfred on the business after that.

Examination of *Toney*, of Le Resouvenir, Driver to the Women Gang of that Estate; 29th September 1823.

I was on the estate the evening when the disturbance began. The first noise I heard was a gun from the great house; the whole of the estate's negroes then ran from the negro-houses to the great house; before I got there, the negroes had got the guns already; then I met the manager, and went with him, and prevented the people from taking away the manager's horse; I remained all night walking about until morning; I saw Mr. Hamilton on Tuesday morning about six o'clock, and then he gave me orders to take care of the stock. Then, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Hamilton came again, and ordered me to go aback to cut plantains, and carry them to Felicity for the soldiers; I did go aback with another old man, but found the negroes had carried away the punt to prevent our conveying any thing. I remained all day on the estate. I did not see Quamina that day there, but I heard from the people, he had been there a day or two after the fight, but cannot tell the day; I deny positively that I ever cracked my whip when the gun was fired; I remained constantly on the estate.

Examination of *Mitcheli*, alias *Michael*, of Le Resouvenir, Groom; 29th September 1823.

On the morning of the 19th August last I was in company with Dose of Le Resouvenir, in the horse stable of the estate; I then saw Quamina go into Parson Smith's yard, on that estate; he, Quamina, staid there a considerable time, and when he came out he went to mulatto Sanky's house, after which I did not see him.

Examination of *Michael*, of Le Resouvenir; 30th September 1823.

I was at home on the night the trouble began; I slept in the horse stable; this was Monday night. I remained on the plantation all Tuesday; all the negroes had left the estate except the women and Dose. On Tuesday morning early, I saw Quamina pass and go into Mr. Smith's yard; I was then in the horse stable, and called Dose who was in the kitchen, and told him "look uncle Quamina da pass." I saw him when he came back, and think he may have been there about half an hour, and went towards the negro-houses. Wednesday I remained at home all day, but never saw Quamina again until I saw him dead. I saw Parson Smith in his house on the Tuesday morning, when Quamina went into the yard, but did not see him with the parson.

Who was the head man on the estate in this trouble?—Sunday was the leader.

In answer to a question why Mr. Hamilton fired the pistol?—I do not know whether it was to frighten the negroes or call them. As soon as the two pistols were fired by Mr. Hamilton, the negroes came up, but I think from the sound of them, it was more like blowing them off, than as if they were loaded.

Examination of Mr. *Gun*, late Overseer on Le Resouvenir; 2d October 1823.

I was on Le Resouvenir about half-past five o'clock on Monday 18th August, at dinner. Mr. Hamilton asked if we had heard anything of the intention of the negroes rising? I told him no, I had not; he said a letter had been found either addressed to or written by Quamina, to say the negroes must rise that night; they could not wait any longer. I was shortly after that shutting the logie door, when I perceived the men gang coming into the yard from the field; one of them immediately gave a hurra, and the rest of the gang followed him towards the house. I ran into the house, and met Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Parker there, and told them the negroes were coming; he immediately ordered us to arm ourselves, and go to his chamber where the arms and ammunition were; we did so, and fastened the door, shutting ourselves up; a crowd of negroes followed us up stairs, demanding the arms, and threatening to break open the door, which at last they did. We kept them at the point of the bayonet, and Mr. Hamilton declared he would not give them up except with his life; the boy Dose about this time crept under them into the room, and begged Mr. Hamilton to give up the arms, or the negroes would murder us all. I was listening to Dose, and a little off my guard, when the negro Sunday rushed in upon me, seized my gun, and putting his cutlass to my throat, threatened to cut my throat if I did not give it up. I made an attempt to get it away from him, but he succeeded in getting it from me; the others seeing this, rushed on upon Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Parker, got their arms from them, and then they all left the estate, and I saw no more of them till the business was over. About an hour afterwards, we heard a noise towards the Chateau Margo side, and we intended to go into the cotton-piece, but seeing the door of Parson Smith's house open, I and Mr. Parker went in, saw the parson and his wife there; we told them of the noise we heard, but he seemed quite indifferent about it, and at his ease; on seeing which, we immediately left

left the house; the noise then ceasing, I did not go into the cotton-piece, but remained about the buildings; and the next day Mr. Hamilton sent for us, and told us to take our cutlasses and go over to Mr. M'Turk's, which we did, and remained there a week, when I was called to town to give evidence.

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Memorandum respecting Parson *Wray* corresponding with *Azore*; 4th October 1823.

It appears from the following, that Mr. Wray has been in correspondence with the leaders of the late revolt:—About three weeks prior to the business, Battice, a black soldier on half pay, saw *Azore* receive a letter which was said to have come from a parson, but he did not hear who. Since this there is evidence to prove that *Azore* wrote to Mr. Wray on the same day; the person he employed to write for him is a free mustee man named *Abram Valtz*, who had permission to live on *Vryheids Lust*. The letter was forwarded to *Berbice* by a woman named *Juliet*. The first letter was sent three months before by *Amsterdam*.

Examination of the Girl *Elizabeth*, of *Plantation Industry*; 7th October 1823.

She was living with Mrs. Smith, learning to sew; was with her a long time.

She says, she was in Parson Smith's house the night the disturbance broke out; *Charlotte* and *Macomba* were in the house at the time, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith were out taking a walk on the dam. Tuesday she remained in the house, and Wednesday evening saw Miss *Kitty Cuming* there; on Wednesday night, when Miss *Kitty* went over to *Ankie's* house, she saw *Quamina* standing at the entrance of Parson Smith's door, (she being at that time in the kitchen); then he went into the house, and remained there rather a longer time than she has been giving this evidence; she remained in the kitchen all the time, and therefore could not hear what passed; she then saw *Quamina* go out. There was nobody in the room when *Quamina* was there except the parson and his wife.

This girl appears to be about eleven years of age.

Examination of *Peter*, of *Le Resouvenir*; 7th October 1823.

About a week before the revolt broke out, I was passing by the manager's house, and *Susanna* called me, and she told me that Mr. Hamilton wanted to take her home to make her free. She said that Mr. Hamilton told her there would be no occasion to buy her, as it looked as if the negroes were going to rise, and he would not give half a bit for any one. Between five and six o'clock on Monday night the 18th August, I was in my house and *Sundag* came from the *Yaws* house and called out, "Is there no man on the estate? it is time now, Success bell has rung already;" then every one came out and went to the manager's house. Mr. Hamilton seeing them come, called out, "Sundag, what do you want?" *Sundag* said, "The King give we free, and you no want for give we, and we come to seek for it;" and then he, *Sundag*, went into the house with the rest of the people to get the guns. *Sundag* told me he intended to put Mr. Hamilton into the stocks; I told him he had better not trouble white people in that manner, and his answer was, "Go away, you know nothing about it." After they had taken away the gun from the manager, and I went round the house, I saw Parson Smith then outside the house and Mr. Hamilton standing together; I went away and left them there. On Sunday 17th August, after church, myself, *Quamina*, *Seaton*, *Bristol* and *Zoor*, belonging to *Le Resouvenir*, were at Parson Smith's house. *Quamina* sent *Bristol* to call me there; the parson was there, and *Quamina* told him the negroes were going to drive the white people off the estates to town, to hear what the court was going to do; Parson Smith said "How can you drive the white people? you had better not do any such thing, you will only get yourselves into trouble;" he then told us, the women were not to be flogged but put into the stocks if they did wrong, and the men were not to be punished except by the manager.

Examination of *Andrew*; 7th October 1823.

Says that *Arkie* sent him to look for *Quamina* on Tuesday morning after the negroes rose, but he did not find him; on Wednesday morning he saw him, and delivered the message *Arkie* had given him, which was, Parson Smith wanted to see him; and on Wednesday night *Quamina* did come about eight o'clock, and after he spoke to *Arkie* he went towards the parson's house, but does not know if he went in. About nine o'clock that same night, he was in the coffee-piece, and saw behind him two men, one was *Quamina*, and the other a stranger; called out, "Who's that behind me?" *Quamina* said, "a friend;" and then came up to him and gave him one bottle of porter, and told him he must carry it for him, to go aback, and he did carry it for him; the strange negro did not go with them, and followed them aback. When they got to the back dam negro-house, he, *Quamina*, took the bottle from him, and went away towards *Plantation Success*.

The mulatto Woman *Ankie*; 8th October 1823, in addition to her former statement now declares:—

On the Wednesday night, 20th August, I went into Parson Smith's house, by desire of *Quamina*, to see if there were any strangers there. I saw there Mrs. Smith, who was walking in the front gallery; and Parson Smith, who was on the sofa in the hall; and Miss *Kitty Cuming*. I told Mrs. Smith that *Quamina* was come; she said, what must I do, Miss *Kitty* is here, and she told me to take her over to my house, which I did; and then I saw *Quamina* go into the parson's house.

Examination

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N^o 7,
Examinations, &c.

Examination of *Dose*, House boy on Le Resouvenir.

Michael told me he saw Quamina go into Mr. Smith's house after the revolt broke out; but I was not present myself, nor did I see Quamina there.

Examination of *Ankey*, Mulatto; resides at Le Resouvenir.

I knew Quamina of Success, a carpenter; he has not been in my house to my knowledge or the last eight months. I was at home the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th of August last. I think I saw Quamina on the estate after the revolt; I believe two days after the revolt broke out; I cannot say I saw him go into Parson Smith's house, though it is within sight of my door. My daughter, Miss Mary, resides with me, and was at home.

Bristol's Statement; 9th October 1823.

Bristol states, that he went to church early on the morning of the 17th August, when Mr. Smith commenced prayers at seven o'clock and continued till about eight, as usual, and then teaching of some of the people to read took place, and continued till nine o'clock; after this, Mr. Smith and every body went to get their breakfast; about ten o'clock they began to teach catechism, and about twelve o'clock (noon) service began, which was conducted as usual. Went with Quamina to Mr. Smith, who asked him if there was freedom come out for them, Mr. Smith said, no, but that there was something good come out for them, but not freedom; Quamina told him, that Joseph and Jack were making a great noise about it, and that the people were grumbling, and that they intended to take their freedom; Mr. Smith asked him how they were to take it? and Quamina said, that they were to drive away the white people; Mr. Smith told him to wait a little, and that they would hear what it was that had come out for them. Says, that Quamina went to Mr. Smith with him on 3d August, when the same conversation took place as on that day. He also says, that he saw Quamina aback of the Success, on Wednesday the 20th August, about four o'clock in the evening, when he retired into the coffee piece to rest himself, desiring the people not to disturb him, as he was much tired; saw him again on Thursday (the next day) about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, with a number of people, who said, if they would go down to Dr. M'Turk's and shoot him, every thing would be easy. Saw Quamina again on Friday morning; he, Quamina, told him he was going in the Bush; Manuel told him, since he has been taken up, that Quamina did go to Mr. Smith, either on the Thursday or Wednesday after the 18th.

Deposition of *W. Cuming*; 9th October 1823.

William Cuming, free-coloured man, appeared before the Board, and declared as follows:—

Mr. Simpson's boy, Joe, told me some days before the revolt, I think it was Friday, that some disturbance was going to take place among the negroes. I then advised Joe to tell his master immediately; Joe said he intended to do so, but that he wished to know something more about it first, as he did not well understand it then; and I told him if it was found out, and he did not discover it, he would be hanged. On the Monday afterwards, I met Mr. Simpson going to town, and told him the above; and the same day, about four o'clock, I went to Felicity and told Dr. M'Turk all I had heard.

Declaration of Miss *Ellen Buchanan*; resides at Porters Hope; 13th October 1823.

On Tuesday morning, 19th August, about two o'clock, I was standing on the steps of the dwelling-house at Porters Hope, when the woman, Amba, passed by with a gun on her shoulder, with a great many other negroes round her; they passed round from the front door to the back door, and I saw no more of them afterwards.

Declaration of Mr. *Shepherd*, of Porters Hope; 13th October 1823.

On Tuesday morning, 19th August, about two o'clock, I saw the woman, Amba, belonging to Plantation Enterprize, at the door of my dwelling-house, with a musket on her shoulder, and there was at the time from a thousand to fifteen hundred negroes in the yard; I was standing at the head of the steps with a fowling-piece in my hand; as the negroes came up to get it from me, two of them got hold of it, but did not get it from me; I knocked them down with the butt end of it; then the woman Amba said, "You allow one buckra man to knock down so many of you? take for me gun and shoot him." About five minutes after, I saw her at the other door of the same house, with the musket still in her hand; but saw no more of her afterwards. The woman above-named, is the same woman I have this day seen in the gaol.

Examination of *Namitta*, of Peters Hall; 13th October 1823.

Last year a man belonging to the same estate ran away, and shortly afterwards, on a holiday, I went to Plantation Success, belonging to Firebrace, for my own pleasure, and there in talking with the negroes, I heard them call Fuar's name. I then inquired where he was, and they told me, on the next estate. I went that way, and met with him on the dam.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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dam. I asked him to go home, and told him there was a new attorney, and he need not be afraid: but he would not go, but went into the cane-piece. I waited until midnight, when he came out again, and followed him to the Plantation Supply (called Relief and Support), and not being able to prevail on him to go home, I staid there four weeks with him, and then we both went home together. I do not know any thing whatever of the Bush negroes, nor have I heard of them, nor was I in the Bush myself.

Enclosures in
N^o 7,
Examinations, &c

I do hereby certify that the following persons were put with me into the stocks at Paradise on Monday night the 18th of August 1823; viz.

Mr. Blackstock	- - - - -	an overseer on Paradise.
Mr. Blackstock	- - - - -	stopping on the estate.
Mr. Fordyce	- - - - -	manager at Elizabeth Hall.
Mr. Crawford	- - - - -	an overseer at Paradise.
Mr. Laird	- - - - -	stopping on Paradise estate.

George-town, this 14th November 1823.

(signed) *John Pollard.*

Extract from the Journal of Plantation Vigilance; 19th August 1823.

Last night between eight and nine o'clock a general revolt of the negroes took place, when the white inhabitants were indiscriminately put in the stocks; I was attacked by the driver Charles, with a drawn sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, who ordered the following men to seize me, viz. Jack, Gill, Bob, Prosper and Alexander. Half past three o'clock P. M. myself and overseers were released from the stocks by order of the driver Charles.

August 23d.—This afternoon a detachment of the 1st West-India Regiment commanded by Captain Stewart came on the estate, and the said Captain Stewart ordered the men Charles, Jack and Washington to be shot, they having been most conspicuous in the revolt; the men Beny, Gill, Zaro and Ulysses taken prisoners.

I the undersigned do hereby certify the above to be a true extract.

(signed) *Jno. G. Abbott, Manager.*

Plantation Vigilance, East Coast, Demerara,
17th November 1823.

Declaration of *Wm. Fordyce.*

I hereby declare on tender of oath, that on the 18th August now last past, between the hours of seven and eight in the evening, I found that the greater part of the men gang belonging to Plantation Elizabeth Hall quitted that estate without my permission, or that of any of the overseers of the estate; and to the best of my knowledge and my belief did join certain other negroes on the lower part of the coast, then in open revolt and rebellion; and I further declare, that on the following Tuesday and Wednesday I observed several of the men belonging to the said estate with fire-arms, and among the other rebels, with whom they continued in a rebellious state, and did not return to their work until Saturday the 23d day of the same month.

Demerara, 17th November 1823.

(signed) *Wm. Fordyce, Manager.*

Declaration of *J. Mackenzie.*

On the night of the 18th August, the whole of the negro men belonging to Plantation Turkeyen left the estate and proceeded up the coast; they came all back to their work next morning, excepting two men, one of which was a mulatto man, named Saugerwagut, which was made prisoner; the other a negro man, named Harlem, who has been missing ever since, and supposed to have been shot at Bachelors Adventure. I do hereby certify under tender of oath, that the above is a true statement.

(signed) *John Mackenzie, Manager,*

Plantation Vigilance, East Coast, Demerara; 17th November 1823.

Examination of *Mandingo George*, a Negro, belongs to Plantation Endeavour, Le Guan; 18th November 1823.

Knows Goodluck; he says he thinks it was about a week before the war began; he was in town, and saw Goodluck on Kingston Stelling; and after talking to him, Goodluck told him that they were going to take the country; he, George, asked him what country, and who was going to take it; he, Goodluck, answered, "this country, Demerara; the negroes are going to rise and take it, because their masters won't give them the three days the King sent out for them;" he, George, answered and said, that on his place they sometimes got Saturday, and were very well satisfied with that; and he ought to be satisfied without asking three days; and further observed to him, "Ah! you rascal, going to do like the brigands in Grenada, kill the white people for sake of getting the country," and then he jumped into his small boat, and went away. Upon his return home to Le Guan, he was sent up the river Essequibo to cut wood, and did not return till the war broke out, and he saw no more of Goodluck until he was brought up a prisoner in the schooner he belongs to.

This man says he came from Grenada with Mr. James Murray.

Eve Leary, 19th November 1823.

Enclosures in
N^o 7,
Examinations, &c.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 17th instant, and shall be happy to comply with the wishes of the Board of Evidence.

On Tuesday the 19th of August, affairs began to assume a serious aspect, so much so that it was deemed necessary. I should proceed up the east coast into the disturbed district with a considerable force, as the detachments moved to that point on the preceding evening, reported to have been effectually opposed so as to make little or no progress, the main body not having proceeded further than Felicity and Chateau Margo; moreover, it had been reported that the rebels had made some desperate attacks on the post of Mahaica, at that time ill provided with men and ammunition for any protracted contest.

It was a late hour in the evening before we commenced our march, and it proved a truly laborious and painful service; to obstruct our progress the disaffected negroes had destroyed the numerous bridges over the canals, trenches, &c. from Plantation Felicity to Mahaica, a distance sixteen or seventeen miles; this retarded us considerably, and however much we lamented it at the moment, we had finally reason to rejoice at it. As so much time had been lost in crossing the destroyed bridges, that it was near four in the morning before we arrived at Bachelors Adventure; the moon had disappeared, and the troops were at this time so much fatigued and exhausted that we decided upon halting there for a short time, more particularly as approaching that estate we distinguished several gangs of negroes in the cotton fields; my suspicions proved correct, and the result justified the step I had taken. This estate was, in fact, the place of rendezvous of the disaffected rebels, and whose numbers exceeded some thousands.

The hostility of the negroes first showed itself on that evening, or rather night, at Good Hope, and again at Lusignan, where some of their scouts fired upon the troops; at Bachelors Adventure, however, the temerity of these misguided wretches exceeded all bounds, and gave us reason to anticipate a most determined resistance; still considering the description of the foe opposed to us, I thought that some forbearance, on endeavouring to bring them to a sense of their duty, and to persuade them from their dangerous, vain, as well as criminal proceedings, would at all events be the most humane, and perhaps most politic measure, particularly as we were apprehensive that they had still a number of whites in their power; but all my efforts, for some hours, at reconciliation, I am truly sorry to say, proved fruitless; nay, on the contrary, our very forbearance seemed to inspire them with fresh confidence; they gradually grew bolder, their insolence increased proportionally, and at last when I perceived that some of the party windward endeavoured to gain those to leeward (to get between us and the town) by entering the cotton fields, I saw that hesitation or a moment's further delay would be criminal in the highest degree; moreover, as the insurgents at that time began to brandish their weapons in defiance, and defy the troops to come on, that they would never lay down their arms, I then thought it was high time to resort to force, and with what success the official accounts have stated. The loss they sustained here, the check they received from Lieutenant Brady at Mahaica, and the severe examples we were forced to make the few subsequent days of the most daring ringleaders, only brought the rest to any thing like a returning sense of their duty and obedience; and however much I had mistaken the negro character, and the risk I ran in parleying with them, (as some of them at the very moment proposed to secure me,) still I rejoice infinitely that such repeated and strenuous efforts were made by us to avoid the being obliged to have recourse to fire-arms.

The rebels we encountered at Bachelors Adventure I at first estimated at somewhat about two thousand, I now find that I considerably under-rated them, great many of them being concealed in our rear, in the cotton fields behind that estate, and it was one of those who shot our bugler, and some of them also fired the building on Bachelors Adventure. I should here add, that on our way to Mahaica, we saw several very considerable bodies of negroes at a distance, right and left; they were late in reaching the appointed place, owing to their having indulged too freely the preceding night in wine, which they obtained on plundering the houses of different estates. There is no doubt but, in a few hours, the number of insurgents at Bachelors Adventure would have been doubled.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,

(signed) *John Thomas Leahy,*

Lieutenant-colonel, 21st regiment Fusileers, commanding East Coast.

— N° 8. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst;
dated 25th December 1823.

My Lord, Demerara, 25th December 1823.
I HAVE had the honour to receive, and in obedience to your Lordship's command have had the satisfaction to communicate to the civil and military authorities under my command, His Majesty's gracious approbation of their conduct, as conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 23d of October.

With respect to the executions consequent upon the revolt, which it has been my most distressing duty to fiat, I have been guided by those principles which your Lordship has done me the honour to expect I should be actuated by.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

N° 8.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray.
25th Dec. 1823.

N° 254.

— N° 9. —

Extract of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst;
dated 26th December 1823.—(Two Enclosures.)

My Lord, Demerara, 26th December 1823.
I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I have deemed it my duty, in consequence of the late unfortunate occurrences in this colony, to prohibit the observance of the usual holidays at this season, in that district of the united colony where the irritation of mind among the slaves, consequent on their recent outrageous conduct, might have rendered them unmanageable, when excited by the unrestrained use of spirituous liquors, unavoidably frequent on those occasions of festivity; and I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Lordship copies of a proclamation I have issued and caused to be circulated in every part of the united colony to that effect.

Deeming it highly proper that those unfortunately misguided people, whose revolt had set so dreadful an example to the slaves generally in these valuable settlements, should be made thoroughly aware that the harsh measures my duty to my Sovereign had compelled me to adopt for forcing their return to their allegiance, had received His Majesty's approval, thereby convincing them that they had not emanated from the motives by which they considered the local government to be actuated, I took occasion, when publishing the proclamation I had the honour to receive from your Lordship, in your despatch of the 23d October, to convey to them the knowledge of His Majesty's gracious approval of my conduct, and of the deep regret with which His Majesty had received the intelligence of their daring insurrection.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

(Enclosure 1, in N° 9.)

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

Demerara and Essequibo, BY his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor
(L. S.) and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of
John Murray. Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS such part of the slave population of this united colony, as during the late unhappy disturbances, resisting the influence of bad example and vicious excitements, have remained true to their allegiance, and faithful to their lawful masters, have by such their good conduct proved themselves worthy of confidence and every reasonable indulgence: it is deemed expedient, notwithstanding the recently disturbed state of the colony, that the approaching holidays should be duly observed

FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO

Enclosure 1.
in N° 9.

observed among those peaceable and well disposed slaves; and I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby ordering and directing all proprietors, managers, overseers, attornies and others, having charge of such slaves within this settlement, to sanction and encourage such observance of the Christmas holidays among their slaves, as is usual; viz. That such slaves shall not be called upon to perform any manner of work on Thursday the 25th day of this month, but shall have that day as a holiday to dance or employ themselves as is usual on such occasions; and that Friday the 26th shall be a day of rest and indulgence until twelve at night, the slaves returning to their usual avocations on Saturday the 27th, at the accustomed hour: but I hereby positively forbid all persons having charge of slaves on the east coast of this colony, from George Town to Mahaica Creek, on any pretence or consideration whatever, whether such slaves shall have been actually engaged in the recent riotous proceedings or not, to admit of any dancing or indulgence whatever among them during the approaching holidays, save only that Christmas-day, being one of religious observance, such slaves shall not be called upon to perform any work.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the King's House in George Town, this 16th day of December 1823, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD save the King!

By command.

John Murray, Gov. Sec.

(Enclosure 2, in N° 9.)

P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Demerara and Essequibo,
(L. s.)
John Murray.

BY his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to convey to me, through the Right honourable the Earl Bathurst, K. G. principal Secretary of State for Colonies, his royal approval of the measures adopted in consequence of the late unfortunate occurrence among the slaves on the east coast of this colony, and his satisfaction at the zealous and praise-worthy conduct of the officers, both civil and military, by whose exertions the rebellion has been happily put a stop to, and order re-established in this colony, as well as His Majesty's deep regret at the daring and highly criminal conduct of those slaves who have participated in the late revolt, has commanded me to make known to the slave population of these settlements, as expressly from His Majesty, and in His name, that it is on the peaceable, temperate and industrious behaviour of the slave population, and on their anxiety to avail themselves of all means calculated to improve their moral and religious condition, that the success of those measures intended for their special benefit necessarily depends; and that an opposite line of conduct will forfeit all their claims to the liberality of the British Parliament, and deprive His Majesty's Government of the means of carrying into effect the resolutions which have been unanimously adopted by the House of Commons.

I have therefore thought fit, in the name of His most gracious Majesty the King, to cause this my proclamation to be printed and made public; commanding all persons having charge of any slaves in this colony to make known to them the contents thereof immediately, for their guidance.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the King's House in George Town, this 16th day of December 1823, and in the fourth year of His Majesty's reign.

GOD save the King!

By command.

John Murray, Gov. Sec.

— N° 10. —

Copy of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 7th February 1824.—(One Enclosure.)

N° 10.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray,
7th Feb. 1824.

N° 259.

My Lord,

Demerara, 7th February 1824.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, an official copy of a process verbal held yesterday on the body of Mr. John Smith, of the London Missionary Society, who departed this life at an early hour in the morning, in the colonial gaol, where he was in confinement a state prisoner. This event renders it of course impossible for me to give effect to the commands conveyed by your Lordship's despatch of the 23d December, which I have had the honour to receive this morning.

The remains of Mr. Smith have been this day interred in the burial-ground in George Town.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

John Murray.

(Enclosure in N° 10.)

MINUTE and Process Verbal of an Inquest held this 6th day of February 1824 years, by command of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, on the body of John Smith, late Missionary Preacher at Bethel Chapel, on the East Coast, but some time since a prisoner in the colonial gaol, at the requisition of his Honor V. A. Heyliger, First Fiscal, and in presence of the Honourable Counsellor, Commissaries John Croal and Nicholas Hugonalty.

ON or about half-past four o'clock P. M. we were introduced into the upper sick ward situated on the left side of the colonial gaol hospital, where we found the corpse lying in a coffin, which Mrs. Smith, widow of the deceased, pointed out to be the body of her late husband, John Smith, who died this morning at two o'clock A. M. We were then informed by his honor the first fiscal of the cause for which we were summoned, being for the examination of the medical men who attended the deceased during his illness until his death.

Dr. Mathew James Chapman deposed, That he attended, in conjunction with Dr. Webster, surgeon to the gaol, on the deceased. Dr. Robson was in attendance on the deceased for some time before ; on the morning of the 18th August last past Dr. Robson saw him, and believes has only seen him once since, Dr. Robson being taken unwell. That he, the deponent, was requested by him, Dr. Robson, to attend Mr. Smith for him at the colony gaol ; he had a direction from the military secretary to that effect : he, the deponent, learnt from Dr. Robson that he considered Mr. Smith to be consumptive. He further deposed, that it is about eight or ten weeks since he first saw Mr. Smith ; his symptoms were those characteristic of phthisis pulmonalis : that his countenance had that peculiar appearance remarked in consumptive persons ; his eye was pearly ; he had a frequent and harassing cough, considerable difficulty of respiration, a fixed pain in one part of the chest, and lately considerable pain in the trachea ; he had always fever in the morning ; his pulse at this time was very frequent ; he suffered much from profuse perspiration ; he expectorated a considerable quantity of a matter that sometimes appeared to be mucus, and sometimes pus. These symptoms became much aggravated a few weeks ago : he suffered occasionally, during the last days of his existence from diarrhoea ; he in a great measure lost the power of speech and of deglutition during the last two days ; he was worn away to a skeleton ; his expectation at last was, to the best of deponent's judgment, entirely purulent.

The deponent, Dr. Chapman, being asked whether the corpse lying in the coffin in the room where we were assembled was that of John Smith, deceased, who died a prisoner in gaol, he affirmed it to be the same, and stated that there was no doubt in his own mind that the sickness he had before described was the cause of his, John Smith's, death.

Dr. Francis Webster, surgeon of the gaol, being called and interrogated by us,
confirmed

Enclosure in N° 10.
Minute and
Process Verbal.

confirmed the statement made by Dr. Chapman above mentioned; and deposed, that his own opinion of the cause of the death of the said John Smith is the same.

Drs. Waddell and M'Turk having looked at the body of the deceased John Smith, declared that they recognized it as being the corpse of the person they had known in his life-time as missionary preacher at Bethel chapel, on plantation Le Resouvenir; and further, that from the present appearance of the deceased, they were of opinion that the cause of his death could be no other but that described by Drs. Chapman and Webster, and that there was no necessity to examine the corpse itself more particularly. An opinion, as to the cause of his death, they now made declaration they had been requested and particularly commissioned to give by his Excellency the Governor.

Mrs. Smith, widow of the deceased, being examined, declared that her deceased husband had begun to labour under this sickness about two years ago; that on the Monday, the 18th August last, after consulting with his ordinary practitioner, Dr. Robson, he received advice to quit the climate; that his sickness was aggravated by the law proceedings instituted against him, and the imprisonment he suffered. Mrs. Smith further states, that she and Mrs. Elliott were the only nurses that attended the deceased during his illness.

Richard Padmore, being examined, deposed, That he is a gaoler: that he received the prisoner on the 26th of November last, about eight o'clock in the morning; he was accompanied by Mr. Murray, the government secretary, and a troop of cavalry, and was with Mr. Thompson, the scout, in a gig. As soon as he came into the gaol, he went into his (the gaoler's) room; he seemed much agitated. Mr. Murray desired him to pay every attention to the prisoner. He remained in his room till evening, by which time the deponent got a room prepared for his reception, the best vacant at the time; he attended Mr. Smith daily, morning and evening. He, the deceased, remained in that room until a month ago, when Drs. Chapman and Webster said they thought it proper to remove him: that he reported this to Mr. Murray, and he desired the deponent to remove the deceased; he was accordingly removed to the room in which he died. Deponent saw him frequently, sometimes oftener than twice a day; he was in general very sickly, particularly in damp weather, and every attention was shown him. Deponent left the room last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, requesting Mrs. Smith, if any thing should happen, that she would inform him immediately. Upon a messenger coming to inform deponent that Mr. Smith was dead, deponent repaired to the room, (this was about half-past one o'clock this morning,) and found he was dead; he remained about half an hour in the room, and then went to Camp-house, to inform his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor. The deponent further declares, that he provided the food and dieted Mr. Smith until he removed into this room (meaning the room in which we now are), after which the deceased was entirely dieted by Mrs. Smith (which Mrs. Smith acknowledged to us to be true); that during the last month Mrs. Elliott during the day was with Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Richard Elliott, deposed, That she has been witness to the attention paid to the deceased by Mrs. Smith, and that she gave her own assistance; and afterwards, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Elliott having been both interrogated as to the conduct of the gaoler towards the deceased, and to themselves, both declared, that in justice to Mr. Padmore, they cannot but say but that the deceased and themselves received from Mr. Padmore every attention and kindness.

The parties having been duly sworn by us Counsellors Commissaries, have signed these presents, together with us, at the colonial gaol, George Town, Demerara, datum ut supra.

Counsellors Commissaries,
John Croal,
N. Nugentrottz.

Mathew James Chapman, M.D.
T. Webster, surgeon of the gaol.
Jane Smith.
Elizabeth Elliott.
Richard Padmore.

John Waddell, M.D.
Michael M'Turk, M.D.

In my presence,
(signed) *Charles Wilday, J. Dep. Sec.*

—N° 11.—

Extract of a DESPATCH from Major-general Murray to Earl Bathurst ;
dated 14th February 1824. (14 Enclosures.)

N° 11.
Despatch from
Maj. Gen. Murray,
14th Feb. 1824.

My Lord,

Demerara, 14th February 1824.

N° 260.

ANXIOUS, as far as was consistent with the safety of the settlement over which I had the honour to be placed by His Majesty, to limit the number of examples which it has lately been my truly distressing duty to make among the rebels who have been made prisoners during the late revolt of the slaves in this colony, I have never failed most anxiously to weigh and consider the evidence adduced against them, and the particular acts proved, with a view to affording them the benefit of even the most trifling circumstances of a nature calculated to mitigate their offences.

As I do not, under His Majesty's instructions, possess the power to pardon in cases of high treason, I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the original proceedings against the following individuals who have been capitally convicted, in the hope that your Lordship will be pleased to submit them for His Majesty's most gracious consideration, viz.

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| 1. Jack, of Success. | 9. Inglis, of Foulis ; case referred to
on 21st October, N° 248. |
| 2. Ralph, of D°. | 10. Adonis, of Plaisance. |
| 3. Quaco, of D°. | 11. Gilbert, of Paradise. |
| 4. Primo, of Chateau Margot. | 12. Smith, of Friendship. |
| 5. Quaco, of D°. | 13. Quamine, of Haslington. |
| 6. Duke, of Clonbrook. | 14. Nelson, of New Orange Nassau. |
| 7. Kinsale, of Bachelor's Adventure. | 15. Zoutman, of Beeter Nerwagting. |
| 8. Cudjoe, of Porter's Hope, | |

The Charges preferred against these individuals are in all respects similar to each other, with the exception of Jack, who is charged with having acted as a chief or leader in the revolt ; with respect to the others, I can advance but little in their favour, beyond their having shown a moderation, and their appearing rather to have followed the current with their companions, and to have been misled by the more cunning and designing among them than to have been themselves inclined to violence ; but with respect to Jack, I feel myself bound more fully to lay before your Lordship the grounds on which I have been induced to submit his name as one His Majesty may consider worthy of His royal clemency.

This man is clearly proved to have been a most active agent in promoting the revolt of which his father Quamina was undoubtedly the principal ringleader, and Jack appears to have had quite sufficient influence of himself over the minds of the other negroes, to have enabled him to guide them almost at his own will in the progress of their revolt, although certainly not sufficient to have checked its actual progress ; there is no doubt of his having been in arms, and among some very desperate parties on the night of Monday the 18th of August.

The motives which have induced me to respite Jack are entirely of a political nature, and by no means grounded on an opinion of his innocence of any part of the charge it was my duty to prefer against him ; but I look upon it to be good policy in the event of a repetition of such struggles on the part of the slaves, to show them that any benefit they bestow on the whites, even though in the act of rebellion, will not be lost sight of in awarding a punishment for their crimes. Jack, whether from politic cunning, or real good feeling, saved the lives of several white persons, amongst whom was the individual who had him in charge as a prisoner on the 18th of August, and from whom he and his father escaped by the assistance of their companions, who cut the ropes with which they were bound. He is an athletic young man, and of that open and manly disposition which would naturally lead him to enter with heart and hand upon all his undertakings, and which I should conceive likely to render him extremely solicitous for the success of a parent's proceedings, especially when in consonance with his own wishes ; it is, therefore, not astonishing that he heartily co-operated with his father Quamina in maturing and carrying into effect a plot which he had been given to hope must procure for both a release from bondage : but in the midst of these proceedings he is found to have screened a party of whites from his companions, who were greatly exasperated against them, and who even threatened himself for his clemency—he prevented their being taken, until the

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the arrival of the troops secured them from danger, and I think it my duty to urge this circumstance in his favour upon the grounds already stated, as well as from an opinion that his escape would tend greatly to lessen the general confidence in any one who might hereafter attempt to lead them from their duty, by showing them that he has led them into the way of danger, and kept himself out of it. His father has suffered for his crimes, and has been gibbeted on the coast. In opposition to these arguments the Court of Policy, which appears pretty well supported by the general feeling of the country, strongly urges his execution, on the grounds of his having, in their opinion, acted entirely from motives of policy in saving the whites; but even supposing it to be otherwise, they say they cannot see the policy of extending pardon to the very head and chief of the revolt, who had been the active agent in inducing the negroes to rise in rebellion, and who did not surrender under my Proclamation, but was one of the few who held out till they were surprised and taken.

Should His Majesty be graciously pleased to extend mercy to these unfortunate men, I would humbly suggest to your Lordship the propriety of not allowing them to be returned to the properties to which they belong, as I am convinced such a measure would create a very general and a well-founded alarm on the minds of the inhabitants; I am even of opinion that it would be dangerous to the welfare of the colony were they permitted to remain in it at all; should your Lordship coincide with me in this opinion, it might, perhaps, meet your pleasure that they should be removed to Bermuda, a climate congenial to them, and where they might be kept employed as convicts, and not be afforded opportunities of misconducting themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) *Jn^o Murray.*

Enclosures in N^o 11.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL
AT DEMERARA.

Received
1st May 1824.

(Enclosure 1.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of his Excellency Major General John Murray, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. and continued by adjournment to the 18th September;—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade Militia.

<p>Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander in Chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com^t Prov^t Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain Arthur Mackenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>	}	Members.	<p>Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen^l. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>
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THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of JACK, a negro of plantation Success, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major General John Murray, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Jack*, a negro of plantation Success.

Charge:—For causing, exciting and promoting Revolt and Rebellion against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been actively engaged in such Revolt and Rebellion; and further, for acting as a chief or leader or headman in such Revolt and Rebellion; and also aiding and assisting others therein.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this Charge, the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Dumfries,

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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Dumfries, a negro of plantation Success, says, He understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a carpenter on plantation Success; I know the prisoner, he is head cooper on the same estate. About two or three months before the time of this rebellion, I first heard from Jack that Joe Simpson had informed him, and Quamina told me also, that Joe Simpson said, that if the white people did not give them their freedom, he, Joe Simpson, would show them how to fight for it. I heard a little boy named Edward, about one week before this affair happened, bring a message from Mr. Hamilton of Le Resouvenir, to Jack, that the Negroes were fools if they did not seek for their own rights (this boy belongs to Le Resouvenir,) that freedom had come for them, and that if they wanted assistance to fight for them, Mr. Hamilton would give them guns. About a month before this, Jack and Quamina sent me to plantation Rome, and as I was not acquainted with any one at Rome, Smart went with me; I don't know the man's name at Rome that I was sent to, but I told him from Quamina and Jack, when Smart had pointed out the man, that I was to inquire if they knew any thing of a plot on the east coast, of their freedom having come out, and if they heard of any fighting on the east coast, if they would not join with the negroes to assist in that fight; they were at least not to assist the white men; the man at Rome replied, that the business was a great deal too hurried, and that if he had time he should send into the Bush, and get a reinforcement from there; I don't know any more than this; the man asked for two or three months time. I am a Coramantye, the man I was sent to at Rome is of the same nation, his country name, I believe, is Quashy, but I am not sure of his name. I have been christened by Mr. Smith, and I attend at Bethel church regularly; I am a member of the church. On the Sunday before this broke out, I was at the morning service, about nine or ten o'clock, and I afterwards went to the water-side; I saw Jack in chapel that morning. The first I saw of Jack on Monday was in the cooper's shop of Success; I heard his father, Quamina, in the shop endeavouring to prevent him from commencing the war; Jack said the time was past already; I heard no more. When the manager came to tie Quamina and Jack, on the Monday, I saw it; I saw Jack and Quamina, at the time the manager and overseers were seized and put in the stocks, they were preventing the people from using them roughly. When I went to Rome with Smart, I spoke to two men; the other man's country name is Quamina, Smart told me so; this one is also a Coramantye.

Question by the prisoner:—Were you in my house on the Wednesday night previous to the Monday, the beginning of the rebellion, when Paris and Toby were there also?—I was not.

Were you not at my house about a week before this, when my father, Quamina, the free man, Cato, and Active, of plantation Success, were at my house talking of this rebellion?—I was there that day; it was about breakfast time; the persons you mention were all there.

Did you not perceive me rescue Mr. Stuart, the manager, from the stocks, and take him to the dwelling-house, and stand guard at the front door, where the negro Richard wished to make an attack upon him, and did I not prevent this attack?—Yes; Jack and Quamina also defended him.

Smart, a negro of plantation Success, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a field negro of Success; I know the prisoner; I went to Rome with Dumfries; Jack at this time had sent Dumfries, and he not knowing the place and the negroes, and as I knew all well, Dumfries went with me; we went and met these two people, Quashy and Quamina; this is their country names; I do not know their white people's names; they are both Coramantie's, and my countrymen; I heard Dumfries ask them if they knew any thing of what was going on about Mahaica, they said they had not heard any thing about it; Quamina inquired what it was. Dumfries said it was talked among them that the King had sent their freedom for them, and that the white people did not want to give it them; Quashy said, that if they found this to be true on the east coast they must send again, and let them know, and that then they, Quashy and Quamina would send into the Bush for the bush negroes; this was on Sunday week before the revolt began; we then went home through the town; we had each a pass. On Monday Jack asked me how the thing was, and I told Jack these people would send for the bush negroes. On Sunday the 17th August, Jack told me to go to Rome again; I came to town and sold my corn, but did not go to Rome; Jack desired me to ask the same people at Rome further about these bush negroes.

2d Evidence.

Active, of plantation Success, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a carpenter on plantation Success, and I know the prisoner; some time before this revolt began I saw Cato in Jack's house, on Succes, about two weeks before the revolt; Cato said to Jack, Joe Simpson was in my house on Saturday, and told me that every thing Jack had told him concerning freedom and the projected rebellion was true; they breakfasted at Jack's house, I breakfasted at my own house; after breakfast I went again to Jack's house, and Cato came out, and as he came out with Jack he laughed and said to Jack, you are too cowardly, you see every thing plain before you, and you won't seek for it; Jack gave him no answer, and Cato went away; I heard Jack telling his father Quamina, that Mr. Hamilton had told his housekeeper that if Jack would come over to him, he would tell him all about what was come, that was good for him, this was two Sundays before the war

3d Evidence.

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war broke out; I came to town with Jack about three Sundays before the war broke out, and went with him to Daniel; I saw them together in the governor's yard, in Daniel's house; I saw Sam's wife there; Jack asked where Daniel was; Jack and Daniel stood together about half an hour below the house; I did not hear their conversation; I remained in Daniel's house; Jack and Daniel then came together to Daniel's house, they took up the bible and read it; after they had done reading, Daniel took a piece of paper and wrote on it; I then came out and went to the market.

Question by the Prisoner.—Were you in my house the night Paris and Toby were there?—I was.

Did you not hear Paris say that he knew the way to get round the fort?—I did.

Did I not tell Paris if he interfered with the fort the troops would murder him and every one else?—Yes; I heard you say so.

Did not Paris say it was the only mode to proceed, that if they took any other it would be of no use?—Yes; Paris did say so.

4th Evidence.

Jacky Reed, a negro of plantation Dochfour, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—About eight weeks ago, now, I went to chapel, and saw Jack, the prisoner: I was standing under the eave of one of the negro houses, and himself and his father were leaning over a bridge; his father beckoned me to go to them, when I went up, I found them in conversation; I heard Jack say that Dr. M'Turk dined at Mr. Cuming's, and Dr. M'Turk said he did not know what the devil it is, the King should be so foolish as to be so partial to the slaves, as to send to free them, it would have been better to give them three days in the week; Quamina then took me by the hand, and we all three went a little way; Quamina then asked me if I heard any thing up-along, I told him no, I heard nothing strange; he said ask Jack, and Jack told me that his brother Daniel, a servant of the governor, sent for him and told him every thing of it, that it was really true the slaves were to be free; I asked Jack if he himself had read the papers, he said no, Daniel had read them, and told him all the circumstances; I asked him, why did you not get a copy of it, he answered, Oh, I forgot that; I then went away; I saw Jack again the second Sunday after that, he said, namesake, did you receive a letter, I said no; I asked him what was in it, he said never mind, I will write you another; after that he told me, come aside, and I will tell you a little, I did so; he said the driver at Mr. Post's was flogging a man in the presence of the manager, and while he was flogging the man, the driver said, because you are to be free you won't wait till you get it, but you want to take it yourself; the manager, Mr. Hamilton, then went and told Mr. Stewart of it; that Mr. Stewart went and told Mr. Cort, and that Mr. Cort and Mr. Stewart went to Mr. Smith, and begged him to say nothing of it to the slaves; he then said to me, what do you say, I said I am very glad of it, whenever they give it to me I will take it; I then left Jack; the same day after chapel was over, Bristol came to me and said the same as Jack told me; since I had that conversation with Jack I have never seen him till now; I received a letter from Jack the Sunday before the fun began.

Witness then ordered to withdraw.

5th Evidence.

The Mulatta boy, Isaac, belonging to Stroek, says he understands the nature of an oath; and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows, I belong to Mr. Stroek; I had run away from him; I went to plantation Success; I was there a year and a half; I have known the prisoner Jack all the time I have been there; I can write; on the Sunday before the break out, Jack asked me to write a letter for him, and I did so; the letter was to Jacky Reed; I wrote the letter at Jack's house; his father Quamina was there; he said Jacky Reed must tell all the negroes to get ready by Monday night, to set the cane pieces on fire, and that he had a brother in town that was searching to find out the truth, and that they must take it by force; that there was a man to put fire to the powder-house; I wrapped up the letter, and directed it; I left the letter with Jack, and went away; it was about five o'clock in the afternoon when I wrote this letter; I wrote another letter on Saturday before for Quamina, it was to Joe Simpson.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you sure it was Sunday five o'clock when you wrote that letter for me?—I am sure it was on Sunday, immediately after chapel broke up.

Can you recollect any body else was present, except my father, when that letter was wrote?—There was no other person.

Jacky Reed again brought in, stated, on the Sunday night, about half past six o'clock, not quite seven of clock, I received a letter from Jack, I did not read it that night, because I had no light, it was brought by George of Dochfour; I read the letter on Monday at breakfast time; it began, "Dear brother Jacky, I hope this letter will find you well, and I write to you concerning our discourse, and I hope you will do according to your promise; this letter is written by Jack Gladstone, and all the rest of the brothers in Bethel chapel, and I hope you will do according to our agreement we shall begin at the Thomas, and hope, you will try your best up the coast;" when I read his letter, I did not approve of it, seeing it was writ by Jack Gladstone, and the brothers of the church; I thought it was about some church business; I then wrote to Mr. Smith, and sent Jack's letter enclosed in mine; I asked if this letter was a proper one for the members of the church to write; I received a letter in answer from Mr. Smith, which I gave my master; the letter from Jack which I sent to Mr. Smith I never got back.

Question by the Prisoner.—At the time I first spoke to you about this business, did you not tell me there was something relating to the work of the Coopers,? We were speaking about work; we bragged we could turn out two puncheons a day each man, and I said, after

after I was sick the other coopers did not turn them out; this was on account of their sickness.

Did you not tell me, the coopers, before they heard the news of their freedom, used to turn out two puncheons a day, but would turn out no more than one afterwards?—I told him no such thing.

Did you not send the man George, of Dochfour, purposely to me for the letter?—I sent George to Jack for no other purpose, but to tell him I had not received his letter, and I did not send him to ask for or fetch or bring one.

Did you not send George to me, and request me to send another letter, as you had not received the first one?—I answer as I did before.

Do you recollect the second conversation with me behind Romeo's house?—The conversation about flogging the negro was behind Romeo's house.

Did you not say, that if the freedom had come out for the negroes, and the white people would not give it to them, we must have war for it?—It is a lie; it is not true.

Are you not aware that Quamina of Nabachlis, and Romeo of Souvenir, are witnesses to your having a perfect knowledge of the contents of the letter I wrote to you by the boy Edward of Le Resouvenir, and of the intention of that letter which was written on the Sunday before this began; I mean the letter which said you were to rise on the Monday, and said it was to begin at the Thomas?—It was in the letter that they should begin at the Thomas, no rising mentioned.

Did not the letter say you were to hold yourself in readiness to join on the Monday evening, and that I hoped you would take care of your part of the country?—It said in the letter, I hope you will be ready, nothing of the kind about my part of the country, it was in, all the brothers in Bethel chapel are ready and put their trust in you, and shall begin at the Thomas to-morrow evening, about seven o'clock.

Do you not remember you told me, that you wanted nothing more than your three days in the week, and that you would have it?—I did not.

Did you not desire me to seek into this matter as far as I could, and that when I got information I was to transmit it to you; and did I not in consequence write you that letter about my brother Daniel, and so forth?—It is not true; I did not desire him to do so.

Quamina, of Nabachlis, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am head carpenter on Nabachlis; I was at church at Le Resouvenir the day before this disturbance broke out; I was at forenoon service; Jack the prisoner was there; I saw Jack afterwards in the middle walk of Success; Sandy, Telemachus, Joseph and plenty others were there; I heard Jack say our freedom had come out, that they had not got it; the white people were hiding it from them, and that they must all lay down their tools, and after they had laid down their tools their masters would be able to tell them better; I left them then and heard no more.

Question by the Prisoner.—Do you not recollect when I was speaking to Jacky Reed behind Romeo's house on Le Resouvenir?—I was not present.

Do you not recollect that Romeo read a chapter in the Bible to you and Jacky Reed and myself, and that afterwards I took up the Bible and read it to you?—I do not recollect it.

Tom Gibson, of Plantation Dochfour, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I know the prisoner; he was at church the Sunday before the revolt began on Success middle dam; after church I saw many people, Jack was amongst them; I heard him say we were to lay down all our tools, and not to go to work; I am not sure that I heard any thing more said by Jack, or in his presence.

Mingo, a negro, belonging to Plantation Nabachlis, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I belong to Plantation Nabachlis; the Sunday before this business broke out I was at church; I saw Jack there; I saw him afterwards in Success middle walk; he called up all the people to inform them concerning the rising; he told the people they were to rise on Sunday night, they said no, we must not go on yet, and it was afterwards agreed to be postponed until Monday evening; Jack told the people that he would begin on Monday evening at his place at Success, and put the white people in the stocks all the way up as far as Mahaica Creek; the people said it would not do to put the white people in the stocks; Jack said he must now go on with it, after which the meeting broke up. The man Quamina, of Nabachlis, told Jack that the people in Barbadoes had risen in the same manner, and that too many of them had been destroyed; after that Jack said to me, what is agreed to already we must hold to. I did not see any more of Jack until Tuesday; I saw him pass through Nabachlis Tuesday morning, he had a crowd of people with him; Jack had a cutlass but no other arms; the others, some had muskets, some had swords, some had cutlasses, and some cutlasses on sticks for pikes; I heard Jack tell the people that he had sent down people to the Governor at Chateau Margo; Jack went up to Mahaica, and I went with him. I saw Jack at Mahaica; I was in the middle of the people who were fighting: I saw Jack there to give the command; from Mahaica we went down again, and on Bailey's Hope, a man of Mr. Hopkinson's came, with another man named Cornelius of Grovesteins, to Jack, and in my hearing told him that the Governor was at Chateau Margo; Jack replied, to-morrow I shall meet up with the Governor; I heard Jack order the people down to Bachelors Adventure, this was Tuesday afternoon, three o'clock; a great many of them scattered on their way down, and Jack gave directions they should all meet at Bachelors Adventure in the morning about seven o'clock. When the people collected, Jack came out from Elizabeth Hall with a paper in

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in his hand, he brought it to give to the colonels, the colonel inquired for the head man, and the people called for Jack, and he went out to the colonel; the colonel told them to lay down their arms; Jack and the colonel then discoursed together; Telemachus and Joseph of Bachelors Adventure, were there as well as Jack, &c.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you able to call any witness to your assertion, that I said the people were to rise on Sunday evening?—Yes, Manuel, of Chateau Margo; Quamina, of Nabachlis; and Gilbert, of Paradise.

Have you any person to prove my saying I would send down to the Governor at Chateau Margo?—Yes; Tom of Nabachlis, Joseph of Bachelors Adventure, and John Louis of Golden Grove.

Are you sure that I was in the action against Lieutenant Brady?—I am sure I saw him there.
[The Court here adjourned until To-morrow morning at ten o'clock.]

Friday, the 19th September 1823.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment;

9th Evidence.

John Stewart being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—In consequence of some information I received from Dr. M'Turk, I caused the prisoner and his father to be arrested, and I tied the prisoner myself; I was at Dr. M'Turk's on Monday the 18th August, about half past three o'clock, when he ordered me to secure Quamina; but on my telling him that if Quamina was engaged in any thing Jack would be so too, he ordered me to secure him also. Dr. M'Turk is the burgher officer of that district. I went home and secured them both; I gave them in custody, one to each of my two overseers, Murchieson and Smith, and they took them away.

Question by the Prisoner.—At the time you were put into the stocks by the people, did I not take you out and bring you to your house, and protect you there?—I was not then put in the stocks, but in my way there he protected me from Richard and his party, and repeatedly held his hands over my head to prevent Richard making a blow at me; he prevented my being put in the stocks then; he took me back to the dwelling-house and guarded me there until he found the people were too strong for him; he then advised me to go into the house, as the crowd would not be so enraged when we were out of sight.

During the time of your residence on the estate Success, as manager, have you ever had occasion to find fault with me for my duty?—I never had occasion to punish this man on account of his work, and I never had to do with a better negro; I have been manager on Success nearly eight years, and he has been there all the time.

10th Evidence.

Malcolm Murchieson, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I was ordered by Mr. Stewart, on Monday the 18th August, to convey Jack to Dr. M'Turk, the other overseer was to take Quamina; we had got about three quarters of a mile when Frank and Windsor came and released them; about a dozen negroes came from the direction of the Success; Jack and Quamina turned back towards Success: Quamina was released, but I cannot say by whom.

Question by the Prisoner.—At the time Dick, Windsor, Beffany and others came to release me, did not Dick aim a blow at you with a cutlass?—Yes, he did.

Did I not prevent him from chopping you?—Yes, he did.

Did not Beffany strike you with his hand, after I had seized his cutlass from him?—Jack took the cutlass from him, but I am not sure whether Beffany struck me with his hand.

At the time you jumped into the Company Canal, when Richard and others were coming after you, did I not jump in after you, assist and lead you out, and prevent those people from attacking you?—Yes, you did; it was a deep canal.

At the time they were about to put you in the stocks, did I not take you away from the stocks and bring you to the house with Mr. Stewart?—Yes, you did.

During your residence on the estate, did you ever receive any impertinence from me, or did you observe any thing in my character that was wrong?—No; I did not.

11th Evidence.

Callais, a negro of Plantation Triumph, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a driver on Triumph, I am head driver; I know the prisoner, his name is Jack, of Success; I was on the Plantation Triumph when Mr. Nicolson was attacked; he had a gun. About seven o'clock on the evening of Monday the 18th August, a few people came at first, they had guns; Cobus and Quintus were there and had guns; some others I did not know had guns. A carpenter of Plantation Bonne Intention, named William, had a pistol. They asked the overseers to give their guns, the overseers asked why they were to give up their guns: they fired at the overseers, and threw lighted fire-sticks at the house, and some of them into the house. After that I saw Jack come. I did not see many people behind him when he first came. The Baron's people took away the manager's gun; it was Cornelius. Cornelius and Quintus laid hold of me, whilst another gave me a blow on the neck; Jack prevented them, and said, "don't lick him; don't trouble Callais;" Jack went away, and I saw no more of him.

12th Evidence.

James Spencer, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am an overseer on Plantation Triumph; I was there when the house was attacked; it was about half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening the 18th August. The first party who attacked us might be about fifty; a second attack was made about half an hour after; they tried to get our arms, but we did not submit; they said they would go and bring Jack and more hands, and
make

make us submit; a short time afterwards they returned; the prisoner was with them. they broke open the stable, and threatened to put fire to all the buildings if we did not give up our arms: Mr. Nicolson then came down, and gave up the arms. When we gave up the arms, they rushed into the house. I heard people addressing the prisoner in Dutch, and calling him Jack, and I considered him and Cobus as the leaders; Jack and Cobus were standing together in the gallery: I spoke to Cobus, and wished him to get the people out of the house; Jack began telling them to come out of the house, and not trouble any thing; I was close to him for about ten minutes; I had not known him before, but I am sure the prisoner is the man; he was armed with a gun on his shoulder, he had also belts across him of some description; when Jack came out of the gallery, some of the negroes remained in the house, and did not seem to wish to come out; one of them brought out a jacket belonging to one of the overseers; when the overseer saw him he tried to take the jacket from him, when, I believe, Jack ordered the negro to give it up; but of this I am not sure. I then heard Jack give orders to be off to Mon Repos.

Question by the Prisoner.—At the time the people wanted to put you in the stocks, did I not exert myself to prevent them?—I saw some who were active wished to put us in the stocks, and I believe Cobus and Jack prevented it.

Are you sure that I ordered the people to Mon Repos?—I am certain of it; he was about three feet from me below the gallery when I saw him motion with his hand, and order the people to Mon Repos. The party who came with Jack carried off all the arms and ammunition they found; we had concealed some ammunition.

James Keane, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—On Monday the 18th August I was the manager on Mon Repos; about a quarter past eight o'clock on that night the assembling of the negroes took place before the house; I had four overseers with me; I had six or seven muskets, two fowling-pieces, and one case of pistols, and well off for ammunition; we determined on defending the house; first they were principally our own negroes and a few strangers; I and the overseers took our position in the gallery, and sent the drivers Louis and Midas to demand what they wanted; both came back and said the only answer made to the message was, they would work no more. I sent Louis back again to say, that if their inclination was not to work any more, they had better retire from the place; I would not want them to work any more until this business was settled, and if they had any thing else to say to advance one or two close to the gallery and speak: the answer was, they would not speak to me there, but let me come upon the dam. I then sent Louis again to desire them to disperse; that if there was anything like freedom I should give them a pass next day to go to the Governor if they chose, and not to be led away by the vagabonds from other estates, but to protect their master's property from destruction; also saying, that if they had the presumption to make an attack on the house, I was quite prepared to defend it, and resolved to do so until I was dead: a great part then seemed clamorous, some called out several times to me for to shoot; I said no, I shall not be in a hurry to do that, but when compelled the blood of those who were shot should rest on their own heads. In the mean time I dispatched a messenger on horseback with a letter to Mr. Cort, and they stopped him on the bridge and turned him back, striking him with their cutlasses, threatening his life if he made another attempt; on his return he told me there were many hundreds collected between the bridge and the centre of the estate, sitting and lying on the grass; the people before the house then dispersed, seeming satisfied with what I had said to them, and went towards the negro yard. I saw many of them turn round the buildings, and go to the side line of the estate. In less than an hour, a large body of negroes came in view from the side dam into the yard, and drew up in regular kind of body, evidently with the intention of showing me the number they had armed, for the moon shone bright on their muskets and accoutrements. They were scarcely formed, before one party of them rushed in a body towards the back and under the house, and the rest of them followed; the house was instantly surrounded in all directions, and they attempted under the house to come up the stairs, and gained the first landing-place. I shouted to them, that if they attempted to advance further, I would shoot the first of them; they remained in that way some time within bayonets length, several pointed at me through the railings; whilst I was defending the back stairs, four shots were fired at the front of the house, one of which passed quite close to me. I then fired at the people on the stairs, this was the signal agreed on before for the overseers to fire; the cooper of the estate, Richard, was with the overseers; Cæsar, a driver of the estate, did not use arms; the overseers and Richard fired; I then fired a pistol at the people on the stairs, and they went away, and I discharged my other pistol at the people in front, when those who had not muskets ready loaded, loaded and fired again; the negroes then went from under the house, having previously made an attempt to force the back door; they placed several markmen behind young trees and railings, at the distance of thirty yards, and continued firing for the space of twenty or twenty-five minutes; I believe there were four in the front of the house and at the sides, others they fired in all directions round the house; I kept returning the fire when I thought it likely to take effect; three men were going towards the megass-house, as I thought, to get fuel to set fire to the dwelling I was in, when I fired and shot two of them, one was wounded, belonging to the estate, the other, a stranger, died a few days after; the body then dispersed in the direction they had come. Some small parties attempted to cross the bridge to get into the negro yard, and I hailed them, and afterwards fired; I killed one, and I believe wounded two or three; the party had amongst them, to the best of my belief, at least fifty regular stand of arms.

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13th Evidence.

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The next day a deputation came to summon us to surrender our arms, and Tony came and advised us to do so; he came as ambassador from them; at that time, there were three or four hundred collected again, armed as before, and threatened to destroy the estate and all of us on it if we did not surrender immediately; soon after the military arrived, and they dispersed.

14th Evidence.

Louis, of Mon Repos, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am driver on Plantation Mon Repos; I know the prisoner, I have known him a good many years; I did not see Jack, the prisoner, arrive until after the guns had been firing for some time; and when he came, he ordered them to cease firing; I was under the house, and I saw him about the yard; Jack said, you must not fire any more guns, you will hurt the white people, which you must not do. After I heard this order, I came back to Mr. Keane in the gallery; I did not see any more shots fired after that, the people immediately went away; I only heard three guns fired; Jack had no arms: somebody in the crowd cried, take away the gun from that damned rascal, but I cannot say who said it.

Mr. Keane again called, and to question from the Court.—The witness after he had delivered his last message, remained at the bottom of the house amongst the thick of the party, as he afterwards told me himself.

15th Evidence.

Tony, a negro of Plantation Mon Repos, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a field negro on Mon Repos; I know the prisoner, I have known him since I was a little boy; I stood at the sick-house door, when I observed the crowd collect before the manager's house; I saw Jack there that evening, about eight or nine o'clock, after throwing grass; I first observed Jack, he had a cutlass in his hand, and after passing through the yard, cried out, Come out! come out! are there no people here? at this time, Harry, of the Triumph, fired a gun at the manager's house, he stood at my right hand, and from this time the firing commenced; Jack had been gone, but I saw him before Harry fired; the white people returned the fire, which the negroes finding very heavy, dispersed, the negroes fired a great number of guns, so many, that I could not reckon them. Jack when he left me, walked down the road towards Triumph.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you certain I was on Mon Repos before the firing commenced, or was it after the firing I was there?—Jack had been there, but had passed over a bridge leading towards the sick-house before Harry fired his gun; it was about the same time the firing commenced I saw Jack; Harry fired without any orders; I did not hear Jack say any thing.

16th Evidence.

Sam, a negro, of Mon Repos, says he has been sworn in before, and understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a field negro on Mon Repos; I know the prisoner ever since we were little boys together; I was on the estate at the time the manager's house was attacked; I saw Harry, of Triumph, there, he had a gun; he fired it towards the manager's house; I stood at the megass-house, and from half to three quarters of an hour after the gun was fired I saw Jack; and Jack, on observing the fire of our manager killed some of the people, desired them to go away; I did not see Jack had a gun, but he had a cutlass; I saw him for half an hour or three quarters of an hour.

17th Evidence.

Harry, a negro, of Plantation Dochfour, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I belong to Dochfour; I am a cooper; I know the prisoner; I have known him about three years; I was on Dochfour when the negroes came on Tuesday morning about seven o'clock; all the white people had left the estate; Jack of Success was there; Sandy of Non-Pareil, Paris of Good Hope, Dunbar of Clonbrook, were also there; Sandy, Paris and Dunbar gave orders; Jack came last; Jack said on coming on Dochfour, that he had come to look for Jacky Reed, that he was the cause of his having his hands tied behind his back, which he had never had before, and now he came to look for Jacky he could neither find him nor his master; Jack said after the business was over he should find Jacky Reed; Paris gave orders the estate must be burned because they could not find Jacky nor his master; Telemachus said yes; when confusion ensued; Jack had no arms, he had a whip; I got away from them and hid in my own house; I did not hear him give any orders or speak more.

Question by the Prisoner.—Did I not ask you whether you saw Jacky Reed show the letter I had written to him by agreement, either to his master or the manager?—He asked me that, and I said I had never seen the letter.

18th Evidence.

Charles Grant, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: viz.—I am proprietor of Bellefield; I saw the prisoner at Bellefield on Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock, he with a number of others from Mahaica side came to the door, and wanted me to sign a paper; a number of the party were armed, but the prisoner was not; he and Sandy and Paris spoke to me; the prisoner was one of the first who came up the stairs; I told them I had signed one in the morning, when they went away; I did not read the paper, but they said it was something, that they had behaved well and not injured the white people; it was something like the paper I had signed in the morning; they then went away; I considered myself safe when I saw the prisoner amongst them, from the way in which he behaved, and the command he had over them.

Question by the Prisoner. Do not you recollect telling me that you had been put in the stocks in the morning, when I replied I was not there, and had only then just come with that paper

paper from home to get it signed?—I recollect saying I had been put in the stocks, and he said he was not there; I do not recollect the rest.

As you lived five years as manager of Success before Mr. Stewart, have you any thing to say against my character?—He always bore a good character.

John Croal, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I was at Bachelors Adventure with part of the rifle corps which I command on Wednesday morning, 20th August; I saw the prisoner there; when I rode out to the assembly of negroes close to the bridge of the estate, I saw the prisoner; I did not know him before; he spoke to me; he came forward and said, I wish to hear what this master has got to say, and he commanded silence; I then represented to him how he had been deceived, that it was not the intention of Government that the negroes should be free; he said he thought it was very hard for the negroes to work all the week, and have no time to themselves, and that he wished for Saturday; some other negroes called out they wanted three days; Jack also said something about land, which I don't recollect; before I turned my horse to go away I said to Jack, then your demand is for Saturday; he said yes; I also addressed the negroes generally that they should lay down their arms; they said they would not; the prisoner was not one of those. I am not quite certain whether the prisoner had a gun or not; to the best of my belief he had; he had a weapon of some sort which he held reclined upon his arm. On the estate itself I suppose there were seven or eight hundred, as far as the eye could see I could perceive them in great numbers; after this there were shots fired on both sides.

Question by the Prisoner.—Did I not tell you I wished for Saturday to cultivate the little piece of land our masters had given us?—He said he wished it for the purpose of cultivating land.

The mulatto boy Edward being duly sworn, deposed:—I know Jack of Success; I was 'prentice under him. About a week before this began, Jack asked me to write a letter for him; I wrote the letter produced; Jack told me to put the name at the bottom, and what to say; I was in Jack's house when I wrote it; no other person was there; I wrote the direction [*Copy of the letter, with the proceedings.*] I folded the letter, and left it with Jack, and I saw him take it away; the day before I wrote this I wrote another of the same kind, but they laughed at me about it, and it was burned. I was at the forenoon service on the Sunday before this happened, and I saw Jack there.

Question by the Prisoner.—Do you not recollect that you and another boy of the name of Henry wrote a letter for me on the Sunday before the revolt broke out to Jacky Reed?—I was putting on my clothes in my mother's house when she was at church, and I saw the boy Henry writing a letter for Jack; I wrote one line of it; I began, and Henry finished it; it was to Jacky Reed.

Did you not about three weeks before the revolt broke out bring me a message from your mother, saying Mr. Hamilton wished to see me about the freedom of the negroes?—I did take a message about that time from my mother to Jack, that if they did any thing about this they were not to trouble any of the white people, but to say they were weary, and lay down their shovels and hoes, and sit down in the house.

Did you not about a week after bring another message from your mother, informing me that Mr. Hamilton was ready to deliver up his arms, provided we commenced to take them by force, and that if I would come over to him he would put me better in the way of doing this, but he wished to have a little more time to pack up his things?—The message I took was, my mother say I must go and tell Jack that Mr. Hamilton say he will deliver the arms to the negroes if they began to take them by force; that the negroes can wait a little till he pack up his things: there was nothing about going over to Mr. Hamilton.

Did you not bring a message immediately after this through your mother in the same manner, informing me that Mr. Hamilton had said that if all the principal and brave negroes joined heartily together, and demanded of the Governor their freedom, that the Governor would grant it, because it had really come out?—I can't recollect that.

Did not your mother send you over several times afterwards to say Mr. Hamilton required to see me?—My mother did not tell me that, because Mr. Hamilton cannot bear Jack in his sight, because Jack keeps all the white people's wives. I heard him say to my mother, I believe you are one of Jack's wives: my mother told him no; and he was always cursing Jack.

On your oath, are you not conscious that Mr. Hamilton and myself were very intimate, and that these apparent curses were mere jokes?—I believed them serious.

Jacky Reed of Plantation Dochfour, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I only received one letter from Jack on the Sunday before the revolt, and in that letter there was nothing about setting fire to the canes or to the powder-house, or taking it by force.

[The Court adjourned till the following morning at ten o'clock.]

Saturday, 20th September.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment;

Henry, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I belong to Mrs. Vander Haas, and am a carpenter; worked under Quamina as an apprentice; can read and write a little. I wrote a letter for Jack to Joe Simpson about a week before this began; [*showed witness the letter, who acknowledged it.*] Jack told me to write it, and what to say; Quamina told me to put his name to it. I was at Jack's house when I wrote it; I wrapped it up and directed it to Mr. Joe Packwood who lives at Mr. Simpson's, Le Reduit. I wrote another letter to Jacky Reed

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19th Evidence.

20th Evidence.

21st Evidence.

22d Evidence.

Doc. N^o 2.

- Doc. N° 1.** Reed for Jack in Jack's house : the contents I do not recollect, it was something about this rising, and they were to take it by force. [*The letter produced* written by Edward, dated 13th August 1823, from Jack to Jacky Reed.] The Sunday before this began Edward and I wrote another letter for Jack to Jacky Reed in Susannah's house at La Resouvenir ; it was to tell Jacky Reed that they were to begin all down by the Thomas, and Jacky Reed was to make the Mahaica side ready by Monday ; I wrapped it up and directed it ; Edward begun the letter and I finished it ; I believe Edward wrote about four lines, I wrote more than Edward.
- I saw the answer from Joe, Jack gave it me to read for him, it said they must stop a little for they would soon get a new Governor, and would hear what the new Governor would say to them.
- 23d Evidence.** Joe Packwood, duly sworn, deposed as follows :—I received the letter produced marked 2, on the 14th August ; I sent a verbal answer first, and afterwards one in writing ; I kept the scroll or copy of the answer : I wrote first *the paper produced*, and sent the copy of it to Jack, dated the 16th August.
- Doc. N° 3.**
- Prosecution closed.
- Defence.** Prisoner being asked what he had to state in his defence, requested that a written defence, then ready, should be received by the Court : it was received and read.
- The prisoner (on a question from the Court) said, I dictated the substance of the words there written down to Mr. Herbert ; I am perfectly satisfied that what I have heard read are my own ideas, and it was my wish to have them written down.
- 1st Evidence.** Charles Herbert, duly sworn, and called by the Court :—I am a barrister of the Middle Temple ; I was called to the bar in June 1819 ; I have been practising here ever since with the exception of the Trinity term.
- I wrote the defence just read, except the last page ; the last words I wrote were, " I humbly throw myself on the mercy of the Court." I finished that last night ; I returned this morning in order to enlarge on the idea which the prisoner suggested, that the freedom of three days had been put into his head ; I then found Mr. Edmonstone had taken down the remainder for me. Every thing which is written by me was the idea of the prisoner ; I not only endeavoured to express the prisoner's meaning, but in one case I even expressed his own words, which are marked on the margin of the defence.
- 2d Evidence.** Robert Edmonstone, duly sworn, deposed :—I am a merchant in George Town ; I am the gentleman to whom the prisoner alludes in his defence ; I visited the prisoner this morning ; I go round the gaol every morning ; I found on Mr. Padmore's table what Mr. Herbert had written, and I read it over ; I recollected many things he had before stated to me in repeated conversations he had not mentioned to Mr. Herbert ; in going round the prisoners I went into his cell among the others ; I told him I had seen a defence, but there were many things not there he had previously stated ; I asked him if they should be stated, and he said he had no objections ; I then spoke to him of several passages of scripture selected for their reading which they had spoken of before ; I put them down for him with the intention of showing them to Mr. Herbert when he came ; I went to Bristol ; I would not have given it Mr. Herbert if Bristol had not said it was true.
- 3d Evidence.** Active, duly sworn, deposed :—I recollect seeing Cato at Jack's house. I heard him say they were cowardly people if they did not seek for their right, it was all before them if they did so. I went with York to take a letter from Jack to Joe Simpson ; this I did about ten days before the disturbance. I saw the prisoner at Plantation Triumph, he had a cutlass, and am sure he had no gun ; I saw Jack do nothing at Mon Repos, except stop the firing.
- 4th Evidence.** Dumfries, duly sworn, deposed :—I saw Cato at Jack's house about a week before this began ; Cato brought a message from Joe, saying Jack was to send two men to him. I was present in the cooper's shop on Success when the little boy Edward brought a message to Jack from Susannah : the boy said it was from Mr. Hamilton, but through Susannah ; the message was, that Jack was to choose three sensible negroes and come over to Mr. Hamilton with them ; I heard the boy say also, that Mr. Hamilton was ready to give the negroes powder and gun provided they promised not to hurt him.
- 5th Evidence.** Daniel, duly sworn :—I am servant to the Governor, and was made free by the colony. I saw Jack at Camp House in July, on a Sunday, before this began ; he came to inquire for me ; I went to him ; he came to know from me, as Governor's servant, if I had heard any news ; I asked him what news ; he said he heard all the slaves were to be made free ; I told him I didn't hear any such news, nor do I suppose it can be ; he said the reason why he asked me, was, because Dr. M'Turk came up the coast with a paper from the Governor, desiring that the head men of the estate should be brought together, he meant the head slaves ; he read to them, forbidding them, as far as he could understand, from coming to town on Sunday without an overseer or a pass. He told them they were allowed to keep meeting on the estates from seven to nine, and were at liberty to go to the church service when they like, and forbidding to come with any complaints to town. I told him I knew of no such thing. He asked me whether I could read and write. I knew the prisoner some years ago when I was servant to Governor Bentinek, and we were both beginning to learn to read and write together ; I took a Bible to show him how I could read ;

read; I read the 3d chap. 2d Ep. Paul to Timothy; he read a verse of one chapter, which he said was read sometimes in the chapel where he went to; that all things were together for good to those who love God. When he spoke to me about the people being free, I told him to beware, for I knew of several people having lost their lives by that notion; when the Governor made a proclamation, after the business in Barbadoes, he made me a present of one of them, and I knew it from that; I was learning to read at that time. I have no connection with the chapel on the east coast, I go to town chapel. I do not know Quamina, nor Seaton; I know Bristol of Chateau Margo, I knew him from living with Governor Bentinck; I am not sure if I know Paris; I know Cato, free man, came many times to Camp House; was a butcher.

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Bristol, duly sworn, deposed * :—I was present when Jacky Reed related to Jack that they had made one puncheon in place of two, to try whether their freedom had come out. I am a deacon of the church at Le Resouvenir; I saw Quamina in company with Parson Smith the Sunday before the rise took place in the parson's house, a little more than half an hour.

6th Evidence.

Seaton, duly sworn :—I belong to Mr. Smith's chapel, am a member and deacon. I heard Susannah tell Jack that Mr. Hamilton said, if he would bring three or four sensible people to him, he would put them in the way of obtaining the free paper that had come out for them. I saw Jack on Plantation Triumph, he had a cutlass, but, I am sure, no gun. I heard the firing of guns at Mon Repos, as I was on the side line; Jack was at the side line, he went to the building of Mon Repos, and there were not more than two or three guns fired after he arrived there; I saw him prevent the people from firing; I saw him at Bachelors Adventure, Clonbrook and Nabaclis, and in all those places he had a cutlass, and no gun; I saw him prevent the people from beating and ill-using Calle, the driver of Triumph; I saw him prevent the people of Triumph from putting the manager and overseers into the stocks; I did not hear him give any orders to the people of Mon Repos, I was close to him, and would have heard them had he given any.

7th Evidence.

The witness Susannah was called by the prisoner, but did not attend, having a fever, and not being in a fit state of mind, as reported by F. Webster, surgeon of the prison.

Lieutenant Colonel Leahy, duly sworn :—I am almost positive, indeed certain, I saw the prisoner at Bachelors Adventure; I gave him a proclamation of martial law, at the same time explaining to them that if the negroes went to town to see the Governor they would be hanged, and that if they had any thing to communicate to him, it was to go through me; a man, whom I don't know, proposed to tie me, when the prisoner and some others prevented them.

8th Evidence.

[The prisoner being desirous of the evidence of Susannah, who was unable to attend this day from sickness, the Court adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock, to see if by that time she would be sufficiently recovered to be examined.]

Monday, 22d September 1823.

The Court having met pursuant to adjournment;

Susannah, a negress of Le Resouvenir, says she understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows :—I belong to Mrs. Vander Haas. The first message I took was about two or three weeks before this began; I spoke to Jack, he asked me if Mr. Hamilton knew any thing about this affair; I asked him what affair; he said I know you women very well; I told him that Mr. Hamilton told me that the creoles that were born afterwards, they will be free by-and-by; I told him that Mr. Hamilton told me that if any body undertook this work about freedom it must be a good sensible man. On Monday that this began I sent Edward to Jack; I told him to tell Jack that he had better wait till the coffee crop came in before they began. On the Sunday before Jack told me they were going to begin, he said they were going to work no more; on the Sunday night I told Mr. Hamilton that I heard the people say they won't work; he says, I don't care whether they work or not, but I will go and complain to Dr. M'Turk; I then asked Mr. Hamilton about the freedom, and begged him that he must buy me; he told me he could not buy me, as it was the same thing as if he threw his money in the trench, by-and-by you will all be free; Mr. Hamilton said he was sorry they did not wait till the coffee crop came in, because he would not have time to vendue his things, and that he was going away; I heard him also say this before the Sunday night; at the same time, or two or three days after, Mr. Van Cooten gave him (Mr. Hamilton) his discharge; I told Mr. Hamilton of it early on Monday morning before he came out of his bed; I told him they would not work; Jack told me on the Sunday, to-morrow they won't work, and will make all the women frightened. Seaton and Jack were together at my house on the Sunday; I told him, Mr. Hamilton said they must be very clever people to carry on this business, but may be if they went to him he would tell them better; Mr. Hamilton told this to me, but he did not tell me to tell it to Jack: I told it of my own self.

9th Evidence.

* The evidence Bristol was particularly urged and recommended by the court not to say any thing which could at all criminate himself, as it was not unlikely he might be tried himself. This was fully explained to the witness.

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The prisoner addressed the Court in these words, "I know that I have been guilty of this rebellion, and that I deserve to be convicted of it; but I hope from the leniency I have shown, I hope the Court will recommend me to mercy, and speak to the Governor in my behalf."

Defence closed.

Opinion and
Sentence.

The Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Jack, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, and the evidence adduced in support thereof, is of opinion, That he, the prisoner Jack, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Jack, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

S. A. Goodman,

Lieut. Col. Com. &c. President.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

(Approved) Jno. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

556. Demerara,
received
1st May 1824.

(Inclosure 2.)

Prisoner Jack's STATEMENT in Defence.

Witnesses :
Active,
Dumfries.

Active.

ABOUT seven or eight weeks before this rebellion broke out, Cato mentioned to my father in presence of Active something about our freedom being come out, and that it was told by Joe, Mr. Simpson's boy. Cato, my father, Active and Dumfries, then came to my house, and Cato told it to me in their presence. He also said that Joe Simpson wished us to come to Mr. Simpson's place at Wittenburg, as he wanted to see two or three of the brothers of the church, and that he would put us in the way how to get at it, for that we were too cowardly here that our right was all before us, and we would not seek for it. Edward, the little boy, wrote a letter by my father's direction to Joe Simpson, stating that we would be very happy and willing to hear what he had to say. Active and York were the bearers of this letter, and Mars of Van Cooten went with them to Joe Simson, they called for him on their way down, as he had received a similar message. We received an answer from Joe Simpson in writing, that we were to be free by what he had seen in his master's papers (whether he meant a newspaper or letter I cannot tell); that Mr. Wilberforce was doing his best for us, and that if we would wait a little, a new Governor was expected very soon, and if he came and would not give us what is allowed to us, that we must all apply to him, and that he would inform us of the regular way of getting it.

Daniel.

Susannah.

Bristol.

The first message from Joe Simpson was about seven weeks before the revolt. My father's letter to him was the week before the rebellion, and the letter from Joe was read by the side of the chapel at Plantation Le Resouvenir, the Sunday of the 17th August. In the mean time I had been inquiring amongst other friends, and in about two weeks after I had received the first message, I went to Daniel, the Governor's servant; he is a church brother, of the Methodist persuasion. I inquired of Daniel if he had heard of our freedom being come out, and I told him he must inquire and seek into it, and let me know whether it was true or not, which he promised to do; he said he had heard a little of it; if it was a thing God ordained for us, it will be; but it is a good thing to have a little patience. York also, of Success, declared that the overseer of New Orange Nassau had stated that we were free; that all the great men at home had agreed to it, except our masters. Providence, of New Orange Nassau, confirmed what York said, and that it was told him by the overseer. I called upon Tally, Mr. Hyndman's servant, the same day that I saw Daniel, the Governor's servant. About a week before I saw Daniel, Susannah, Mr. Hamilton's housekeeper, spoke to me outside Bethel chapel, it was in the morning of a Sunday, about nine o'clock, and told me, that Mr. Hamilton had declared we were to be free, but he did not think it would be given to us, unless all the sensible people went by force about it, and would not give it up without a positive promise from the Governor. I asked what she meant by force; did she mean that we were to fight for it; she said no, not to fight, but take away the arms, and that as soon as we had done so, we were to keep possession of them, and turn all the whites off to town; as for himself he did not care, as he was going off the country, and he wished we would give him a little time to get away his stock and all his things. From that period until the Sunday before it broke out, no regular plan was laid. I myself held no communication with Parson Smith; but on the Sunday, 17th, when the plan was arranged in Success middle walk, Quamina went to Mr. Smith, who told him we must try to stop a little, until he could get a paper that was to be read to us. When we laid our plan, Quamina, Seaton of Success, Manuel of Chateau Margo, Paris, Telemachus, Sandy, Quamina of Nabaclis, and Peter, head carpenter of Le Resouvenir, were the principal sensible men; there were a great many others from Success and Le Resouvenir, and the neighbourhood; there were very few upon Success and Le Resouvenir, who were not deep in it, and I will state to the Court, if they think proper to ask me, the list of those whom I know to be principally concerned. Previous to the meeting after morning and before forenoon service at chapel, I went to Susannah's house, in consequence of a message received by me from her son Edward, that she wished to see me. Seaton was present when she told me in her own house, that if one or two sensible people would come to Mr. Hamilton, he would put us in the way of it. Seaton I shall call as a witness. I then wished to see Mr. Hamilton, but found him engaged with two gentlemen, walking up and down in the hall; after service I returned, and asked her what Mr. Hamilton said. She answered, he was engaged, and could not see me; but

Witness Seaton to
be called.
Susannah,
Edward.

but Mr. Hamilton said, we must go by force, and collect as many sensible people as possible; that if the Governor should come to know the reason of it, all we sensible people are to come forward and speak, for it is so and cannot be hindered if we are determined; that if we were not a parcel of cowards we would have had it already, for it had been ordered for some time past; by this I understood, our freedom, or at least three days in the week. I had received messages several times previously from Susannah, by Edward, the little boy, her son. One message was, that Mr. Hamilton wished to see me about the freedom of the negroes; Dumfries heard the message, for we were always working together in one logie or shop, and the cross-examination of the boy Edward will show, that he was in the habit of carrying messages of some kind or other.

The second message related to the arms which Mr. Hamilton promised to deliver up, provided we would take them by force; this is in some measure proved by Edward's evidence, who corroborates about the packing up the things; and all the other messages were of the same kind. It was settled that Billy and Jacky Reid were to command at Mahaica.

Joseph, Telemachus and Sandy at Bachelors Adventure, they were to go upwards to meet Jacky Reid, and downwards to meet the other leaders. Paris from Good Hope, Goodluck belonging to Mr. Peter M'Clure, and Frederick of Turkeyen, were to have mentioned it at the Thomas. Goodluck said, that he knew the way to come at the fort, and that if the people would all agree, he would come. Paris told me a week before that it was settled at the Thomas; they however would not agree; I myself told him, that if they did so, the troops would murder us; he said, that is the only place where we all ought to go and die; Active was witness to this, and has been examined against me and cross examined. The plan then was to take the arms, and confine all the white people in the stocks for fear they should escape to town, and send the troops up before day-light, and that they should all be permitted to go to town the next morning. After the whites had gone to town, we were all to provide ourselves, and wait until the Governor would come up or send up to know why we acted in such a way, and if he did not come or send, we were not to trust to go to town, but remain quiet on the estate, and not work. We did not expect any body would know of it until the next morning, and we were desirous that no injury should be done to any of the whites, that no complaint might be made against us. Joseph of Bachelors Adventure, and Bristol, proposed to break up the bridges, and it was agreed that they should not be broken up until they saw the troops were coming up. Gilles, a field negro, formerly belonging to Mon Repos, and now a field negro on Plantation De Willem, agreed to get as many estates to join as he could, down the west coast, and to communicate with us, but we never received any message from him. Goodluck was appointed to communicate the time of rising to the Thomas; I saw him on the Sunday 17th, and he told me that he would inform them that they were to begin on the Monday evening on the Thomas, and to go up all the estates on the east coast; he also engaged to speak to four boat captains of Leguan, but I believe he only spoke to two. The Thomees were to come up the coast to us and not to attempt the town.

My conduct at Success has been proved by the manager and the overseers; and although I had been recently tied, and for the first time in my life, and much irritated, yet I protected the manager and overseer from being injured and put in the stocks. Richard has been a runaway for several months, is extremely violent, and will do harm yet if left at large; I recommend his being secured at any expense or trouble, for he will be a rallying point for all the disaffected negroes, he is not to be trusted. He is a Ganga, but speaks the Coromantee.

I admit the whole of Callais' evidence to be true; but with regard to Mr. Spenser's evidence, it is partly right and partly wrong; I was there, but I deny having had a gun or belt, and I never had a gun in my hand the whole of that evening, night or next day, it was a cutlass which I carried. I saved Mr. Spenser from the stocks, but did not give the orders to proceed to Mon Repos, it must have been some other person; the negroes and myself went on to Mon Repos, and when we reached there, we met the Baron's people, and a great crowd; many were firing. In order to stop the firing, I went round by the engine-house, close by the sick-house, for I was afraid to approach near, in consequence of a sharp fire which was kept up. I heard the fire when I was near to the buildings. From the sick-house, I went straight to the manager's yard. I did succeed in stopping the firing close by the house, as Louis states, and it is there he must have seen me. I did not stay at all, neither had I a gun. To prove that I took no active part, except in stopping the firing, I refer to my witnesses, Active and Seaton. Just as I was by the sick-house, I called to the negroes to come away; I might have said "come out," as stated by Toney. I do not think that more than two guns were fired after I got into the yard, and I succeeded in getting them away; I positively did nothing more at Mon Repos. When Colonel Leahy, of the 21st regiment, was at Bachelors Adventure, I was at plantation Elizabeth Hall, and was called by the people to bring the paper which had been signed by the different gentlemen up the coast that they had been well treated; I passed through the people, and went up to Colonel Leahy, and gave it to him; he gave me in return a printed paper of the Governor's, which he read, and desired us to go home and tell all the people to deliver up all the arms to the manager on the estate. I told him I was not living up the coast; and he said never mind, go home. While we were talking, Prince came up, was very violent, and wanted to tie up Colonel Leahy, and said not to let him go; but Joseph, Telemachus and Sandy,

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Witnesses :
Edward.
Dumfries.

Dumfries, witness
about the sensible
people.

Active, witness.

Witnesses
Seaton & Hay.

Bristol.

Refer to Mr. Stuart
and to Mr. Mur-
cheson.

Active and Seaton,
evidence at Tri-
umph that I had no
gun.

Witnesses :
Active and Seaton.

Colonel Leahy.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Sandy, who had the charge of all the people up the coast, would not agree. The Colonel's discourse I thought quite regular. Colonel Leahy was still amongst us, when Captain Croal came up and wished to speak; he asked if any of the head people knew him; I went up to him as the people were making a noise, as he stated; what he says is very correct, except as to the gun, which was a mistake; it was a cutlass, and I carried it inclined along my arm, just at he showed the Court. When he left us I went to the bridge; I told the people that I was going home, and that they all must go home; and I walked boldly down the road about half a mile, without any fear, after I had got the Governor's pass, when I heard the firing. Some people called to me, and I returned, and found that Hamilton of Success was wounded; a man named Orange was bringing him; he was his brother-in-law; and with the assistance of some others (Quaco of Chateau Margo, and Dick of Success,) we carried him to New Orange Nassau. I returned home. On that very evening, about eight, my father Quamina returned to us at Success back dam, with a basket containing bread and two bottles, I believe, of porter; I ate some bread, but drank nothing; my father said that he had been to Parson Smith, who informed him, "now that we had begun we must go on with it." I never told in presence of Goodluck that I had been in the fort; I was simply explaining to Bristol and others that Daniel lived there: call Bristol to prove this. Mr. Edmonstone came on Friday with Baron Grovestins, sent me a message that I must bring all the people to the buildings, and he hoped we would be all willing to receive him. Many of us came. The next day Mr. Edmonstone called himself alone, took off his sword; we went into the dwelling-house, and when he was coming away he wanted me to come with him to town in the chaise; I felt afraid, and went to my house under a pretence of getting clothes. I was afraid to give myself up, and went into the Bush with my father and many others. I have now explained and declared every thing I know. The plan of signing of the paper by the different gentlemen was a plan that we had adopted to send to the Governor. I went up to Dochfour on purpose to see Jacky Reed, and I was very angry with him, for he had made a regular agreement with me. Jacky and I had had a regular discourse, in the presence of my father Quamina and Bristol, about freedom being come out; Jacky said it was very true he had made a trial, and in this manner; before the news came, the coopers used to make up two puncheons out of dressed staves every day, but since the news had come they had only turned out one, to see if their master would be satisfied. He said he had been sick "or laid up" for two or three days, that the blame might not fall upon him, and the white cooper had told his master about it; that his master had tried them a second time, and had told them, if you don't choose to work you may go sleep. I have no witness to prove the agreement, but it was settled that when every thing was fixed I should let him know, and he was to hold himself in readiness, and get all the other estates nearly provided. *But, gentlemen, if I had made no agreement would I go and write such a letter to a man I never agreed with;* and I beg you, gentlemen of the Court, to bear this in mind, and of the way Jacky Reed behaved in this Court after being sworn. I was acquainted with him from his being a teacher, and before I knew any other on that estate. He rules over all the people on Dochfour, and many neighbouring estates. Do you think that man tells truth? Gentlemen, whatever my sentence is, I submit to it with resignation. I have lived all my life upon Success, my master's estate, where I was born thirty years ago, and during the whole time I have been well treated and have done my duty contented and happy. I cannot and do not deny that I have been concerned in this rebellion; but I declare solemnly, that I would not have acted thus had I not been told that we were entitled to our freedom, and that it was withheld from us by our masters. Not only was every deacon and member of the church acquainted with it before it broke out, but even Parson Smith knew the whole plan. It was told him by my father and Bristol on Sunday the 17th August; Bristol told it to Manuel, and Manuel told it to me. Ask Bristol, he will tell; Parson Smith wanted us to wait; if he did not know what we were going to do, would he have told us to wait?

Witness Bristol.

Witness Bristol to
prove this.

Prisoners words.

As witness, Bristol.

I appeal to you and to the evidence before you concerning my conduct, whether I have not prevented every mischief I could, and whether I have not even saved some lives; for if blood had been once shed, no effort could have stopped it afterwards. Richard and Hamilton were the head men at Success. I never headed any of the gangs; but every one at Triumph and Mon Repos knew me and attended to me; when I stopped the firing, the people there paid me great attention, and I exerted myself to prevent any person being hurt. I beg the Court to examine my witnesses, and particularly Susannah, and to see if I have spoken the truth. I never carried a gun, but I will say fairly that I had a cutlass, which I carried the whole time. I hope my witnesses will prove that I have spoken the truth, for such I solemnly declare to be what I have related, and I humbly throw myself upon the mercy of the Court. I am satisfied I have had a fair trial. I have seen the anxiety with which every member of this court-martial has attended to the evidence, and the patience with which they have listened to my cross-examination of the witnesses. From the hour I was made prisoner by Captain M'Turk up to this time, I have received the most humane treatment from all the whites, nor have I had a single insulting expression from a white man, either in prison or any where else. Before this court, I solemnly avow, that many of the lessons and discourses taught, and the parts of scripture selected for us in chapel, tended to make us dissatisfied with our situation as slaves, and, had there been no methodists on the east coast, there would have been no revolt, as you must have discovered by the evidence before you; the deepest concerned in the revolt,

Witness Bristol.

were

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were the negroes most in Parson Smith's confidence, the half sort of instruction we received I now see was highly improper, it put those who could read on examining the Bible, and selecting passages applicable to our situation as slaves; and the promises held out therein were, as we imagined, fit to be applied to our situation, and served to make us dissatisfied and irritated against our owners, as we were not always able to make out the real meaning of these passages; for this I refer to my brother-in-law Bristol, if I am speaking the truth or not. I would not have avowed this to you now, were I not sensible that I ought to make every atonement for my past conduct, and put you on your guard in future.

New Gaol, George Town, }
20th Sept. 1823. }

Witness Bristol.

(Enclosure 3.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 6th September.

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade of Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray,
A. D. C. to His Excellency the Com-
mander-in-chief.
Major Thomas Frankland,
Com⁵ Prov¹ Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Reg^t.
Captain Charles Playter,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain Arthur M'Kenzie,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain George Lawson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Members.

Major Henry Tullob,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Killikelly,
Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen.
Captain Edmund B. Gapper,
Royal Artillery.
Captain James H. Albony,
R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Lyng,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
1st Lieutenant John B. Ferguson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Captain Charles Playter, being ordered on another duty, Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment, was ordered to attend.

THE Court being duly sworn; and W. Y. Playter, esq. having been sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of RALPH, a negro belonging to the Plantation Success, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Ralph*, a negro of Plantation Successa.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this Charge, the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

John Stewart, manager of Plantation Success, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.— That he knows the prisoner; that his name is Ralph, and that he belongs to Plantation Success. On Monday night, the 18th August, I was in the gallery of the dwelling-house, about five o'clock in the afternoon, when a large body of negroes came up headed by the head driver Richard, who was absent for two or three months previous to this; when they came close to the step I told them to stop; the driver Richard said no, no, we must have you; there were a good many other negroes belonging to the estate, who came up and wanted to keep them back, but they were overpowered by Richard's party, till at last I was surrounded by them, when one of them took hold of my feet, others took hold of the collar of my coat, forced me down the step, and carried me as far as the sick-house; by that time they had taken away all the ammunition and arms; some of them then insisted that I must be allowed to come back to the house; I did so; Jack and Quamina and others followed me; there was still a large mob behind me, and wished to have me back into the stocks, or killed; Jack advised me to go into the house, and when I was out of sight they would not be so enraged; I did so; and he assured me that as much as he could help nothing should be done to me; I was not a minute in the house when Jack locked the door and I found that he disappeared, and that the house was surrounded with a guard; now and then they used to make violent threats that they should be at us, me and the overseers;

1st Evidence.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Against Ralph.

556. Demerara.
Received,
1st May 1824.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

overseers; we were in that way locked up in the house until Captain Simpson and four of his party came into the yard; Captain Simpson ordered his party to load, and was going on down the negro yard; when we observed that he had so few people with him, and sang out to him not to fire at the people; in the mean time we broke one of the jalousies and came out; told Mr. Simpson that they had taken all the arms and ammunition from us, and that he had better not enrage them, or fire at them; he instantly ordered his party to retreat; I asked him if he was going to leave us in this manner; he told me, you get behind me, and I tried to do so, and the overseers tried to get behind two of the rest; I followed Captain Simpson for twenty-five rods; I had one leg behind him and the other was on the ground; by this time a party of the negroes got before him; when he observed that, he told me to let go his horse or else he would cut me off with his sword; I did so, and I was not a minute or half a minute away from him when he was fired at; I leaned back, and was seized by the prisoner by the collar with one hand, and with the other hand he held over my head a cutlass; he carried me to the sick-house, with a good many other negroes, that were ready to assist if I made any attempt to get away; when I came to the sick-house he told me I must go into the stocks; I did so, put in one foot, and he said that I might leave out the other foot; another negro, named Britton, belonging to Plantation Success, ordered my two feet to be put in, and that I must be shoved further off from the overseers, which was done. Most of the negroes that were about the sick-house then went away except a guard that was left; the prisoner stopped some time, and assured us that nothing should be done to us that night. I was there in the stocks until released by Captain Stewart, Captain M'Turk, and some other military people. The prisoner held me by the collar from the time I was seized until I was seated on the stocks bench; another man had hold of my arm; the negroes who came up in a body were all armed with cutlasses. The prisoner is a jobber on the estate, he has had a sore on his leg for some time.

2d Evidence.

Malcolm Murchieson, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—He is overseer on the estate, and that he is the same witness who was examined on the trial of Frank and Windsor. I know the prisoner, his name is Ralph. I was in the stocks at the same time that Mr. Stewart was; I saw the prisoner when I was in the stocks; he, the prisoner, put me in the stocks; the prisoner had the stocks keys; I saw the keys in the prisoner's hand, but I cannot say who locked or unlocked the stocks; the prisoner went in and out of the room three or four times whilst I was in the stocks, I saw no more of him; the prisoner seized me before I was put in the stocks; I cannot say whether the prisoner was armed or not.

Prosecution here closed.

The prisoner being called on for his defence, stated as follows; viz.—At the time they put these people in the stocks I was in the sick-house; I saw Mr. Stewart put his foot in the stocks of his own accord; he put in only one foot, and I told the negroes that were around him, not to trouble that white man. Mr. Murchieson, who was in the stocks, asked me for water and I gave it to him, and I asked Mr. Stewart if he wanted a pillow, and that I would fetch it for him, but he refused.

Defence closed.

Opinion and
Sentence.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Ralph, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Ralph, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Ralph, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. T. B. M. President.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved) Jno. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

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(Enclosure 4.)

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.556. Demerara.
Received,
1st May 1824.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 25th of September;—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade of Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^t Prov ^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	}	Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain Donald Campbell, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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Capt. William Killikelly being unable to sit this day, in consequence of indisposition, Capt. George Buchanan, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia, was ordered to attend as a Member.

THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of the negro QUACO, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against the negro *Quaco*.

Charge:—For having on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony, and also for aiding and assisting others in such rebellion.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Alexander Simpson, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am Captain of the cavalry; on the evening of the 18th of August, the night of the rebellion, I left the General at the Brothers, and galloped up to the Success with two file of men; when I got to Success I found the house shut up, and no appearance of whites; the negroes were walking about in considerable numbers, with cutlasses in their hands. I called out, are there no white men on this estate, or where are you? Mr. Stuart looked out from a window above stairs, and said, “Captain Simpson, for God’s sake don’t fire at my negroes, they are doing no harm.” I had previously fired at one on a bridge leading to the house. I said to Mr. Stuart, if they are doing no harm, why don’t you come down stairs; upon that I thought I heard them breaking open a door or jalousies, when Mr. Stewart came out with two or three overseers. At this time I observed the negroes coming near the horses heads, and they made at the reins with their cutlasses, and we were obliged to keep them off with our sabres. I backed my own horse, and Mr. Stuart got up, but soon fell off again. The negroes were thick on the bridges, and I ordered the cavalry to retreat; whilst doing so, a man, very much like the figure of the prisoner, but I cannot swear to him, about ten paces distant, took a very deliberate aim at me, and fired, but missed; as he fired, he exclaimed, “Ah! me have um.” There were five or six muskets fired at us. I saw the prisoner in custody some days after; I asked him if he was the man who fired at me at Success; he said, yes; I threw away the gun. I asked him what he meant by that; he explained, that he had discharged the gun and thrown away the contents, by firing; he said the musket was put into his hands by Richard, of Success, to drive the buckras away; that the man who put the gun in his hands slapped his face for having missed, and took the gun from him. He took aim at me as I advanced, and let me pass a little before he fired; I kept my eye on him thinking he would hit me.

1st Evidence.

William Roberts, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am a volunteer in the cavalry; I saw the prisoner on Plantation Le Reduit on the 4th September, he was in custody; he stated that he recollected the troopers coming to Success, on Monday the 18th of August, they were five in number; that Dick the engineer of Success had given him a gun, and desired him to go and drive the soldiers; he acknowledged that he had fired his gun at the soldiers as they passed; he afterwards said he fired at the first one; he stated the spot where he stood at the time to be somewhere about the boiling-house, near to a canal.

2d Evidence.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

canal. I think Capt. Simpson said to him, it would be better for him to confess the truth, but he held out no promises, or made use of any threats. Before I delivered the prisoner into the custody of Captain Simpson, who had sent me to take him, he acknowledged to me firing the musket at a soldier. I told him that Jessamin had been taken, who knew all about him, but I did not tell him what Jessamin had said, and on that he related what I have before stated; but nothing in the shape of a threat or promise was used.

Captain Simpson being again called, stated, the place where the prisoner fired at me, was at the end of a house, and near a trench.

Prosecution closed.

Defence.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated:—On the night of the insurrection I was in my house at Success; I saw Capt. Simpson come; I went out on the dam, and a man named Dick went into the cooper's shop and took up a gun, which Dick gave to me; I did not know whether it was loaded or not, after that I went into a cane-piece, close to a canal, and I fired the gun into the cane-piece; Jessamin had a gun, went somewhere to fire, but I did not see him.

Defence closed.

Opinion and
Sentence.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Quaco, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Quaco, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Quaco, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may deem fit.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut. col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) Jno. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

(Enclosure 5.)

Against Duke.
556. Demerara.
Received
1st May 1824.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 27th of September;—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade of Militia.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^d Prov ^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	} Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain Donald Campbell, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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Captain Arthur M^cKenzie, 1st Battalion Demerara Militia resumes his seat as a member this day, Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment, being unable to attend from indisposition.

THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn, to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of DUKE, a negro of Plantation Clonbrook, on the following Charges preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Duke*, a negro of Plantation Clonbrook.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the law in force within this colony, and for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

Thomas, a negro of Plantation Bee Hive, says, he understands the nature of an oath; and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am head boiler on Plantation Bee Hive;
I know

I know the prisoner; I remember the morning of the fight next to the Bee Hive; I saw the prisoner about seven o'clock in the evening of that day; I saw him then tie the head driver; Duke came and chopped my door open and called me, saying, Thomas! Thomas! what do you mean by leaving us to fight your battles; we had you and the water-side just now, and you have run away from us, and come to your house again: I observed, well, my wife has got supper for me; Duke said, why do you go to bed? Duke then went to the next door and chopped it; Duke had a fowling-piece and a cutlass in his hand when he came to me; I saw Duke give a boy an axe and tell him to go and cut away the bridge with it; he boy's name was Parkinson, and the bridge is over the canal at the Bee Hive, towards Mahaica.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you sure you saw me with a gun?—I am sure; he was bragging that he had been fighting all the way up from Chateau Margo to the Bee Hive; I am sure he had a gun.

Virginia, a negro of the Plantation Bee Hive, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows;—viz. I am a house servant on Plantation Bee Hive; I know the prisoner; I saw him on the Bee Hive the day of the fight with Lieutenant Brady; the prisoner Duke went to the negro-houses of the Bee Hive, and called the people to come out and fight, that he had been fighting all the way from Chateau Margo, and had put the Governor and Fiscal, and all the great people in the stocks; he turned out all the men, and brought them to the canal dam; I saw him give Parkinson an axe, and tell him to cut down the canal bridge; the men whom he took away from the estate returned home, and at night Duke came back, and again ordered every man upon the dam, he then went to Edwin's house, broke open his door and beat him; as he then could not get the people out, he said he would take a fire-stick and set the negro-houses on fire, a man named West prevented him from doing it; my master's house was plundered the same day.

Parkinson, a negro of Plantation Bee Hive, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I saw the prisoner, Duke, on the Bee Hive on the Tuesday the 19th August; he gave me an axe, and told me I must cut down my master's bridge; I refused to do so, and Duke tied me because I would not do it; as I got into the sugar-house, January, of Clonbrook, released me.

Question by the Prisoner.—When I tied you, what did I say I would do to you?—He said he was was going to kill me.

Brutus, a negro of Plantation Northbrook, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I belong to Plantation Northbrook; I know the prisoner; I saw him on Plantation Northbrook the day after the rising; he came to Northbrook about seven o'clock in the morning; he came to my house and said, here is a great serjeant here, what is he doing? he told me, that from Monday night till now he has lost sleep coming up all the way from Florimont's, and said, "do you think we are going to prepare freedom for you, and you sitting down in your house all the while? you had better turn out and do your duty; I said, I had no duty to turn out about; he said I had better turn out or he would off cut my head; he had a bayonet on a stick and a cutlass in his hand; I told him I would not turn out; he said don't you know it is the Governor's order; I told him he might have seen the Governor's order, but I had not; I said, do you suppose the Governor would give orders in such a comical manner? I then came out of my house, and a man named Nelson prevented him from cutting off my head; the prisoner collared me, and was threatening me, and Nelson prevented his executing his threats; Duke came with a large troop, many of them had guns; Duke threw down a new cutlass for me after I had come out of my house, but I refused to take it.

Prosecution closed.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated;—On Tuesday morning we were working at the Koker; Captain January sent plenty of hands to call us away, and we went to Northbrook; after that we called in at Dochfour, where we found Sam laid hold of; I begged hard, got him released, and hid him; after that, I had nothing to do with this business, and I hid myself; I came out Tuesday night, and went to the Bee Hive and slept in Frank's house; I had no gun, only a cotton pruning knife; I know nothing of the charges of having gone this way and that way; I touched no property belonging to white men.

Defence closed.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Duke, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Duke, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Duke, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman.
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) Jno. Murray, Com.-in.chief.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

2d Evidence.

3d Evidence.

4th Evidence.

Defence.

Opinion and
Sentence.

(Enclosure 6.)

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.
Against Kinsale.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 24th of September.

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^d of
the George Town Brigade of Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^d Prov ^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain Arthur M ^c Kenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	} Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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Captain A. M^c Kenzie having obtained leave of absence, Captain Donald Campbell 1st Battalion Demerara Militia was ordered to attend as a member.

THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of KINSALE, a negro of Plantation Bachelors Adventure, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Kinsale*, a negro of Plantation Bachelor's Adventure.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony, and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

Hugh Rogers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am joint proprietor of Plantation Clonbrook; I have related before the manner in which I was put in the stocks; I have before stated that Joseph dragged me down stairs and struck me; he gave me in charge to Kinsale and others, after passing a bridge which leads to the sick-house; I have known the prisoner since he was a child; Kinsale took hold of my ear, and said I was a very wicked fellow, and deserved to have my head off; that I was even worse than the overseers; that I had charge of the plantation papers, and had kept secret what had come out for them; he made use of other abusive language, and said I was a second Pharaoh; I was then led to the stocks; he was present when I was put in, but the place was dark and I do not know who put me in, but he laid injunctions on those who were by that the stocks should not be opened until his return from Mahaica; I heard him say that. The following Wednesday he was brought to my house on Bachelors Adventure, where I live as book keeper; he was wounded in the arm, and said he had received the wound from the soldiers; his arm was amputated the same day; the time he left me in the stocks was Monday night the 18th August; I did not perceive that he was armed; Joseph's party who were with the prisoner were armed; some of them had muskets.

2d Evidence.

John Bowerbank, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am an overseer on Plantation Bachelors Adventure. On Monday evening the 18th August, about nine o'clock, I was at Plantation Enterprize; that estate and Bachelors Adventure are under one management and united; Elizabeth Hall is between; the house I live in is on Plantation Enterprize, Mr. Rogers's house is on Bachelors Adventure. A crowd of negroes came to Plantation Enterprize at that hour, and demanded arms; after throwing some wood and bricks at the house they entered it, and came up into my bed-room where I was, and ordered me to give up the arms that were in the house, laying hold at the same time of a fowling-piece and sword in the room; I told them there were no more arms in the house, but they searched and found some, they then retired; the negroes brought two young men with them, named Munro and Ayres, who belong to the estate, but lived in a separate house; they ordered us all to the stocks at Plantation Bachelors Adventure; after taking us to the middle walk of that estate, they desired us to return back to Enterprize, and we did so: about an hour afterwards another body came to the house, broke up some of the windows,

windows and threw fire-sticks into the hall; I came down to the hall and met the prisoner, who took hold of me by the breast, and with others dragged me out; he had a cutlass; he said I must go with them to the stocks at Bachelors Adventure. I called the prisoner by his name, and begged him to let me put on my clothes; I had undressed, thinking they would not come a second time; they permitted me to do so; after which I was conducted to Bachelors Adventure by the prisoner and others, and there put in the stocks; the prisoner and a man named Prince, and others I do not know, put me in the stocks; I found them about to put Mr. Grant and Mr. Rogers in the stocks; I begged the prisoner not to put Mr. Grant in, but to do what they pleased with the young men; he said, what are you going to take Mr. Grant's part too? he said he should go in the stocks with us; he was put in, and the prisoner ordered us all to be put in with both feet, which was done. Mr. Munro and Mr. Ayres were both with me; the door of the stocks room was locked; I applied the next day to be let out, and was told by some negroes that the prisoner had the key of the stocks room door and of the stocks, and was absent at Mahaica. The prisoner has had a most infamous character on the estate since I knew it, since four years, and was at the head of all mischief.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you sure I laid hands on you at any time they were putting you in the stocks?—I am sure he laid hands on me in the hall.

Donald Martin, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I reside on Plantation Enterprize: I am a medical practitioner there; I saw the prisoner first at Plantation Paradise on the night of the 18th August; he was very busy amongst the people who put us in the stocks there; I suppose it was between twelve and one o'clock at night; the prisoner took hold of me himself by the collar of the coat and ordered me into the stocks; he ordered me to be put in and saw me put in; I told him I had some people sick whom I intended to visit in the morning, and he had therefore better leave me out; he said, who wants you for a doctor again? go to the stocks instantly, I tell you, and he collared me again; Joseph, Prince and the prisoner were in appearance the principal people; I took the prisoner to be the head man, he certainly was, so far as related to what was done to me. I have known the prisoner about five years; I have attended him, and not long before this, when he was ill with a pleurisy, during the sickness that prevailed amongst the negroes; I have practised about twelve months on the west coast and five years on the east coast. I attend the Cove and the John, Bachelors Adventure and Enterprize, Ann's Grove and Clonbrook, and have attended others when I was an assistant with Dr. Richardson. The negroes when sick are well attended to, and every comfort for sick persons is furnished; throughout the whole of my experience I never met with a single instance to the contrary. I have attended the Glasgow infirmary, and I consider the negroes here when sick are as well taken care of as patients in that institution; with regard to comfort and food and attention, they are as well provided for here as there.

John Munro, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: viz.—I am an overseer on Enterprize and Bachelors Adventure; I live on the former; the prisoner ordered me to put my two feet in the stocks; I said I would only put one; a stranger then said, if I would not put two he would chop my head off; I then put my two feet in the stocks, and the prisoner locked them; this is the same time Mr. Bowerbank who was with me speaks of.

François, a negro belonging to Plantation Bee Hive, says he understands the nature of an oath; and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am a field negro on Plantation Bee Hive; I know the prisoner, his name is Kinsale; I did not know him before the beginning of the rebellion; about the middle of the day the prisoner Kinsale came to the Bee Hive, he was with about twenty others; he inquired where François (meaning me) was; the prisoner had a musket; I replied I am here; he said, you want to help the white people, do you? he said, they must kill me; another one said, you must not kill him, but carry him with us and make him fight; they carried me with them, and Kinsale gave me a fowling-piece; he had a musket himself at the same time; he then went to Rogers's Koker, where there was a collection of people, where Kinsale told January that I was the man killed the black man Andrew (who had been shot by the soldiers,) and they wanted to kill me for it; they went away, tied me, and a man named Ned of Clonbrook took me to the stocks and put me in, both feet; Ned took away the fowling-piece.

Prosecution here closed.

THE prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated; I am very sorry at having committed what I have done; I beg the Court's pardon for it and I am sure I shall never do the like again.

Defence closed.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the Charge preferred against the prisoner Kinsale, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion that he the prisoner Kinsale is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Kinsale, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

3d Evidence.

4th Evidence.

5th Evidence.

Defence.

Opinion and
Sentence.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) Jno. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

(Enclosure 7.)

Enclosures in
No 11,
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Against Cudjoe.

556. Demerara,
Received,
1st May 1824.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Court Martial to draw the attention of your Excellency to the latter part of the evidence of James Carson, stating the prisoner's surrender on Saturday morning, if your Excellency should be of opinion that the circumstances of the case are not of an aggravated nature.

His Excellency the Lieut.-governor,
&c. &c.

Colony House, George Town, 2d Sept. 1823.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to 2d September;—

President, Lieutenant-colonel STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Commandant of the George Town Brigade of Militia.

<p>Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com^d Prov^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Reg^t. Captain Charles Playter, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Arthur M'Kenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>	}	Members.	<p>Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>
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THE Court being duly sworn; and Robert Edmonstone, esq. acting A. D. C. to Lieut. Col. Goodman, having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of CUDJOE, a negro of Plantation Porter's Hope, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Cudjoe*, a negro of Plantation Porter's Hope.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich. Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

James Carson, an inhabitant of this colony, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am overseer on Porter's Hope; the prisoner belongs to Porter's Hope. On the morning of the 19th, about half past two o'clock, when I was taken into the stocks room (as I related on the trial of Jemmy,) the prisoner was there; there was a light there, either a lamp or candle: the manager, and the other two overseers were already in the stocks before I entered; the prisoner assisted in putting me in the stocks, one foot, then said, if I did not put in the other he would chop me; he had a military sword and brandished it, and said they had got their freedom, since Governor Meerten's time; he had such command over the people, that he was able to get the manager released, and left us there; he released the manager, he said, because he was sick; he had been sickly for some time; his name is Samuel Shepherd; we three were left in the stocks; the stocks being broken, we were removed to Enmore, the adjoining estate; I did not see the prisoner at the moment we were removed, nor afterwards; when he brandished his sword, and said they had been free since Governor Meerten's time, he also said, the rascally white men kept it from them, but they should have it now. On the Saturday following, the prisoner came and returned the sword to Mr. Shepherd, the manager; he was not caught, but came himself from aback.

Question by the Prisoner.—Were you put in the stocks by me or Jemmy?—I did not see Jemmy after I entered the houses; the prisoner assisted in putting me in the stocks.

When the negroes were dragging you to the stocks, did not I interfere, and insisted upon allowing you to go without being dragged?—I did not recognize the prisoner until in the stocks; some person did interfere in the manner he states, but I cannot say who it was.

Did you see me strike or lay my hands on any white person?—I only saw him brandish his sword.

2d Evidence.

John Williams, an inhabitant of this colony, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I am overseer on Porter's Hope; I saw the prisoner when I was in the stocks there, on the morning of the 19th; he was armed with a sword, which he flourished several times over his head, and seemed to be taking a very active part. I saw several of the negroes armed with cutlasses, and some with muskets; I saw two only that were not armed. I saw

Mr. Carson,

Mr. Carson pushed into the room by several negroes; I believe the prisoner was in the room before Mr. Carson came in; I cannot say I saw Mr. Carson's feet in the stocks, but I saw him on the bench; I was a good deal alarmed, I have been seven months and a half on the estate; I have always heard the prisoner was accounted a head man amongst them, and as a parson. I do not know this man's general character or conduct, as I work with the creole gang, and very seldom with the gang he works with.

Question by the Court.—Who put you in the stocks?—A man by the name of Louis, of Porter's Hope, dragged me to the sick-house.

Question by the Prisoner.—When I came into the sick-house, did I not find you already in the stocks?—I was sitting on the bench at the time he came into the room.

G. F. Pickersgill, an inhabitant of this colony, being duly sworn, deposed:—I am overseer of Porter's Hope; I saw the prisoner there on Tuesday morning, the 19th; I was in the stocks before I saw the prisoner; I was put in by strange negroes; I had been about two minutes in the stocks, and the prisoner came into the room armed with a sword; he brought it flourishing it over our heads. He had a great deal to say; he was very active; he said something about being free since Governor Meerten's time, but the rascally buckra kept him from it. He staid four or five minutes; I can't say I heard him give any orders; I did not see him release the manager; I believe it was a man of the name of France, he belongs to Porter's Hope, that released the manager.

Questions by the Prisoner.—What was my general character on the estate?—From what I have always heard, it was a very indifferent one.

Was I ever insolent to you?—I cannot say you ever was; he is a very good workman, and that is all I can say of him.

To a question by the Court.—I don't know whether he was called a Parson.

To a question by the Court.—I have been about two years on the estate.

Here the Prosecution closed, and the prisoner being put on his defence, stated as follows:—That Joseph misled him into all this.

The Defence closed, and the Court proceeded to deliberate.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Cudjoe, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Cudjoe, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Cudjoe, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

S. A. Goodman,

Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved.) Jno. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

Enclosure in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

3d Evidence.

Opinion and
Sentence.

(Enclosure 8.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to 1st September;—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com. of
the George Town Brigade of Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray,
A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com-
mander-in-chief.

Major Thomas Frankland,

Com^d Prov^t Batt. Dem. Militia.

Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Reg^t.

Captain Charles Playter,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Captain Arthur M'Kenzie,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Captain George Lawson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Members.

Major Henry Tulloh,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Captain William Killikelly,
Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen.

Captain Edmund B. Gapper,
Royal Artillery.

Captain James H. Albony,
R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia.

Captain William Lyng,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

THE Court being duly sworn; and Robert Edmonstone, esq. acting A. D. C. to Lieutenant-colonel Goodman, having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of ADONIS, a negro of Plantation Plaisance, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against ADONIS, a negro of Plantation Plaisance.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Against Adonis.
556. Demerara.
Received
1st May 1824.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

1st Evidence.

Plea :—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

John Semple, an inhabitant of this colony, being duly sworn, deposed :—I am not free, but belong to my mother; I have not got my free paper; generally I live in town; I have been living up the coast the last six months; I was working at Plaisance; I was employed in carpenter's work; I was at the Brothers on the Monday this disturbance began; I had been staying there a week before, and was employed in fishing, and sold the fish to the women that came up from town. About seven o'clock on the Monday, a whole mob of negroes came on the estate, upwards of one hundred of them; they were armed with cutlasses on sticks a great quantity of them. When they came into the place, Bob, the driver of the Brothers, came out to them and said, "My friends, what's the matter? where are you going to?" Attila said, "If you are the manager, to ask me where we are going to, take what we are going to give the manager;" and then they rushed against him, and passed him, and the driver followed till they got to the door, and then the mob threw him down; I saw them: and after they were in the house they began to chop about with their cutlasses, and broke every glass window in the house; a man of the name of Richard of Success, a driver, went up stairs into the ladies chamber; the prisoner Adonis, who belongs to Plaisance, was there; I have known him a long time; I am sure I saw him when I first saw the mob coming; he was armed with a cutlass; it was fixed on a stick; I did not see him do any thing particular; the prisoner was as active as any one of them, and was active enough amongst them; I did not see any one in particular who had a command; I did not hear him say any thing; I heard Attila say, when they threw the driver down, chop him; another said, no: the prisoner was amongst the crowd at that time; the prisoner had a cutlass in one hand, and a lance in the other; the lance was a cutlass on a stick, made of an old cutlass ground on both sides. I did not see the prisoner in the house; they stopped about half an hour good, and they went away. I saw Mr. M'Farlane and James Bartrum in the house before the mob came; and after the mob went away I saw those two white men in the stocks: I did not see them put in. I remained on the estate. The whites were let out of the stocks by Robinson and Demerey of the estate the Brothers. Demerey is the driver. The manager, Mr. Mercer, had gone to Dr. M'Turk's.

This witness was
examined without
an Interpreter.

To questions by the Prisoner.—I am perfectly certain the prisoner was there. I did not see him injure, or attempt to injure any one; but he was there.

To a question by the Court.—Bob, Demerey, Robinson and Mingo, stood on the steps, and Bird, to prevent their coming up: they were not armed, and that was the only resistance that was made. I am sure the prisoner was not in the house.

2d Evidence.

Bob, the Mahometan, on a former trial :—I saw the prisoner; his name is Adonis; he belongs to Plaisance. When they had dragged me down the steps, and throwed me on the ground, I heard Adonis cry out, "You, Bob! I will kill you!" I saw him at the time I heard him; I have known him for a long time. After I got away from them I saw nothing more.

3d Evidence.

Mingo, being duly sworn, declared to understand the nature of an oath :—I am head carpenter of the Brothers; I know the prisoner; he belongs to Plaisance. I saw the prisoner, along with a large body of negroes, come on the Brothers, about eight o'clock that Monday night. Attila was also there. The prisoner had a lance and cutlass in his hand: the lance was an iron-handled cutlass, generally termed 'bill,' fixed at the end of a pole, about four feet long. I did not see the prisoner do any thing in particular; he was one of the mob. When Bob was dragged from the house the prisoner followed him: I stopped in the house, inside.

Attila appeared to be the head man, along with a boy named Ajax, belonging to La Resouvenir. I saw the white men in the stocks; Attila gave the order to put them in.

Defence.

Here the Prosecution closed; and the prisoner, being put on his defence, made a general denial of the evidence produced against him.

Here the Defence closed; and the Court proceeded to deliberate.

Opinion and
Sentence.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Adonis, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion that he the prisoner Adonis is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of that part thereof which states, "and actively engaged therein;" and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Adonis, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. T. B. M. President.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved) Jn^r Murray, Com.-in-chief.

(Enclosure 9.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a Warrant, and in pursuance of an Order of his Excellency Major General John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 8th September:—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade of Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^s Prov ^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain Arthur M ^c Kenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	} Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esquire, having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of GILBERT, a negro belonging to Plantation Paradise, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against the negro *Gilbert*, of Plantation Paradise.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Stephen, a negro belonging to Plantation Paradise, says, he understands the nature of an oath; and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I belong to Plantation Paradise; I know the prisoner; he belongs to Plantation Paradise; he was creole driver on the estate. On Monday night, the 18th August, I went to bed; I laid down to sleep, and a man came to call me: that man was the prisoner; he asked me what I was laying down for; my companions are all fighting and you are asleep; get up and go and fight. I replied, my feet hurt me and I cannot go; as I said this, the prisoner replied, are you to lay down in your bed while we fight your battles? He held a cutlass and beat me with it, and I tried to take it out of his hand; in doing which he slightly wounded both hands, and struck me on the collar-bone; he forced me to the public road, and when I got in the crowd I escaped from him and got in the cotton-piece; I remained there until breakfast time next morning; about mid-day I went aback to the plantain walk to get something to eat. I am sure the prisoner is the man who struck and wounded me; he belongs to the same estate. I was bruised on the collar-bone, and cut on the thumb of my right hand and the back of my left hand; the marks of the wounds exhibited are there very slight, but visible. The crowd I speak of had guns, cutlasses and pikes.

Question by the Prisoner.—Was you not sitting at the door-way when I came to you?—No, I was in my bed.

William Rowe Whitelock, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am overseer on plantation Paradise. I know the prisoner; his name is Gilbert; he is a driver on that estate. On Monday the 18th August, when the disturbance began, I was on that estate. On Tuesday morning, about eight o'clock, I saw the prisoner; he was armed with a gun; I was in the stocks at the time and saw him pass; he was alone at that time. In the evening, after I was released, I saw him again; there were a great many negroes at the stocks door, some armed with guns, some with cutlasses; they were all armed. From the stocks door I went to the house; I then saw all the negroes go from the stocks door out of the yard, and the prisoner followed them with a gun; I did not observe him till then. About twelve o'clock on Monday night about a thousand negroes came to the door and demanded our arms, which we refused to give them; there were ten white people in the house; the negroes then said if we made any resistance they would set fire to the house; there was no resistance made, and five or six of them came into the house and demanded a candle to search for our arms; a candle was given them; they then took our arms and went away; about half an hour after that, a second gang, of three or four hundred, came in, all armed; they asked no questions, but put us in the stocks. I did not observe the prisoner then,

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Against Gilbert.

556. Demerara.
received
1st May 1824.

1st Evidence.

2d Evidence.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

3d Evidence.

nor until Tuesday, as I have stated. They took, I believe, about four brace of pistols, four double barrel guns, and three or four single barrel guns, two or three muskets, and a great deal of powder and small shot; we had very few ball cartridges, a great deal of shot.

Charles Grant, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—That he is owner of Plantation Bellefield. I know the prisoner; his name is Gilbert; he belongs to Plantation Paradise. I saw the prisoner with a large crowd of people on Tuesday the 19th August; they were in general armed with fowling-pieces, pistols, cutlasses and bayonets on sticks; the prisoner was armed with a gun. The prisoner was one of those who between three or four o'clock in the afternoon came to me with a paper to sign; I told them I had signed one before, and therefore did not sign the one they offered. Sandy, Paris, Jack of Success, the prisoner, Providence and Hamilton were all present; Hamilton of Success; the prisoner was with that party; they asked me for a letter to the Governor, but I satisfied them without that, and they all went away.

Prosecution here closed.

Defence.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated as follows: viz.—On Sunday the 17th August I went to chapel; morning service was over, but I stayed the mid-day service; I saw Jack, Quamina and Providence talking together, and at first they did not wish me to know what they were talking about; but on my return home, when I got as far as Plantation Success middle path, Jack ran after me and called me; there were a great many people on Success middle path, and they were talking about something good that the King had sent out for us; they did not tell me what it was, but we were all to seek for it. I then went home to Paradise; I did not speak of this on my return, but the next night, when they put the manager in the stocks I came to that place where the stocks were, and they asked me where Barston and Hanover were? I replied I did not know; the party then went towards Mahaica, and on my saying I was unable to go from a sore on my leg, they insisted on my going, and put a gun into my hands, with which I marched with them as far as Golden Grove, but not being able to get over the canal at that place, I returned back again to Paradise the following morning, being Wednesday: Providence sent Joseph for me all the way from Clonbrook, and I went with Joseph accordingly to Clonbrook.

Defence closed.

Opinion and
Sentence.

The Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Gilbert, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he the prisoner Gilbert is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Gilbert, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

S. A. Goodman,

Lieut. Col. Com. &c. President.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved) Jn^o. Murray, Com. in-chief.

(Enclosure 10.)

Against Smith.

556. Demerara.
Received
1st May 1824.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 17th of September;—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^d of
the George Town Brigade of Militia.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^d Prov ^t Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain Arthur M'Kenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of the negro SMITH, of Plantation Friendship, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against the negro Smith, of Plantation Friendship.

Charge:

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

V. H. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Christian John Schmidt, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am manager of Plantation Friendship; I know the prisoner, he is a field negro belonging to that estate; he is one of the men who entered my dwelling-house; he struck me a blow in the face, and assisted in carrying me into the stocks, and I was put in the stocks by him and others; he said, you had me in the stocks yesterday, I have you, now. He was in the stocks, he was serving out allowance and stole salt fish, for which I put him in the stocks; about seven o'clock on Monday evening the 18th August, the prisoner Smith was unruly; I told him I would put him in the stocks if he was not quiet; he said, come down yourself and put me in the stocks; I told the man Ned to put him in the stocks; he was not put in, and Ned and he walked off towards the negro-houses; after he had put me in the stocks he went back with the rest of the negroes and brought Mr. M'Lean; when he came back with Mr. M'Lean he had a gun in his hand, which he had not before; the prisoner kept guard over us the whole night, he had a gun the whole time; he said to Mr. M'Lean, I am sorry for you old, gentleman, but you know about the war, and came to tell Schmidt; but as for you (speaking to me) you ought to be put in hands and feet, and if it was left to me I would take your head off, this was about an hour after we were confined in the stocks; I asked him then for a little water, and he told me I should have no water for three days and three nights; a little after that there was a noise in the next room, and the prisoner asked what was the matter? Mr. M'Lean said it was the rats; the prisoner said, no, I suppose you want to get out of the stocks, if you do I will shoot you through the head both of you dead; I then asked him leave to get out of the stocks from a necessity for a moment, and that he could go with me; he said he could not allow it, he had orders; I asked him who gave him the orders; he said Quaco, who had five thousand Bush negroes with him, and would make him answerable for it with his head; about nine o'clock in the morning he asked if we would take out one foot; I told him he had put in both feet, and he might take them out or leave them in, just as he liked; he then told me to pull out one foot, and I did so. He then spoke a great deal of a plan about three months ago of raising the whole country, but the river in Essequibo had not then joined; he asked me if I had seen a fire about seven o'clock on Monday night, and told me it was a signal for rising; he said there was to be a fire aback of La Penitence, aback of Lusignan, and aback of Non-Pareil, and that was the sign to put the managers in the stocks; he told me not to be afraid, the Baron and every one on the coast was in the stocks then; that they would keep us three days and three nights in the stocks; and that the negroes, after taking Mahaica post, would go down to the Governor in town to have their three days, and if they did not get them, they would know what to do; I told them that would never do, and that the soldiers would come up and cut them all to pieces, and that was the freedom they were likely to expect; about three or four hours after the negro Ned came and released us, he was one of our guards: the prisoner told me he had saved my life that night; it might be, but I know nothing of it.

1st Evidence.

Alexander M'Lean being duly sworn, deposed, that on Monday night the 18th August, I was on Plantation Friendship; I saw the prisoner there; Mr. Schmidt was in the stocks first, I was put in afterwards; when I was in the stocks I saw the prisoner, he was one of the sentries over us, he walked backwards and forwards before the house; he had a gun; now and then he came into the room to see if we were secure; Schmidt asked him for a little water soon after we were put into the stocks; he said he would be damned if he would give him a drop of water for three days and three nights; some time after the rats made a noise; the prisoner inquired what noise that was; I told him the noise was in the next room; he said immediately, if we kept any more noise he would shoot us both dead. He kept guard over us until betwixt one and two o'clock on Tuesday in the day; about nine o'clock in the morning he let one of our feet out, and we got some water.

2d Evidence.

Prosecution here closed.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated, The Friendship people were not acquainted with this rebellion; until Monday night the 18th August, when about two hundred strangers came on the estate, among these people I knew Scipio and Tom of Bachelors Adventure. Scipio held the manager, and the others put Mr. M'Lean in the stocks; this I had never seen done before; and I went to stand security for the white people, and I begged for the key of the stocks, in order that I might wait on the white people; the ladies were crying, and I comforted them; they asked me to carry water to them in the stocks, and I said I would carry any thing. One man who objected to leave the stocks key had a gun, and I ran after him and took the gun from him; I showed the gun to some of the soldiers and to an officer; the manager remained in the stocks until seven o'clock the next day, when I and Ned let out one foot of each, and about nine o'clock we let them out altogether.

Defence.

Defence closed.

THE

Opinion and
Sentence.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Smith, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner Smith, is guilty of the charge preferred against him; and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Smith, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in chief may deem fit.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut. col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) John Murray, Com.-in-chief.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Against Quamine.

556. Demerara.
Received
1st May 1824.

(Enclosure 11.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a Warrant and in pursuance of an Order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to 12th September.

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t of
the George Town Brigade of Militia.

<p>Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com^s Prov^l Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain Arthur M'Kenzie, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>	<p>Members.</p>	<p>Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.</p>
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THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of QUAMINE, a negro of Plantation Haslington, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. against Quamine, a negro of Plantation Haslington.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich. Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

Charles Grant, proprietor of Plantation Bellefield, being duly sworn, deposed as follows, viz.—About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the 19th August; I have been examined on some former trials; before I was put in the stocks I had no knowledge of the prisoner; when the crowd of negroes was gone away the prisoner and another negro were left to guard me; the prisoner had a cutlass; I was about an hour in the stocks, and the prisoner guarded me all that time; he occasionally opened the door and went out, and locked the door and came in again; this was on plantation Northbrook, where I had been taken from Bellefield, as they could not find the key of my own stocks; there were three of us in the stocks, myself and the manager and overseer of Northbrook; I asked occasionally to open the door to give us air, but he said they would not allow him; I cannot say if the prisoner had orders to guard us or not; I am sure of the man, I saw him in the barracks, and recognized him immediately; he did not strike us, or use ill language to us; some of the Northbrook people came to bring us some breakfast, and he opened the door and allowed them to give it us; Sandy came immediately afterwards and ordered him to release us from the stocks, and I saw no more of the prisoner.

2d Evidence.

Brutus, a negro of Plantation Northbrook, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I belong to Plantation Northbrook; I am a field negro; I know the prisoner; I did not know him before the rebellion broke out; the same day the negroes came to Northbrook, that is on Tuesday at half-past six o'clock in the morning, and when they had taken the manager and overseer and put them in the stocks, I saw Quamine guard over the stocks; he had the key of it; I begged him to allow the windows to be opened, to let in the fresh air, and he said he would not allow it; if it was black people in there it would not be allowed to them; and he said that rascal Mr. Gainsford, of Golden Grove, if I had not shot him this morning in the window they would not have caught him; he told me Mr. Gainsford had shot two men dead

dead, and as he leaned out of the window he had shot him with small shots; and that he the prisoner had made the fire under the house, and blown upon it to raise a smoke, which made them come out of the house, when Mr. Gainsford was taken and put in the stocks; that Mr. Gainsford ran towards the garden, and through the garden, before they caught him, and before catching him they had beaten him plentifully with a cutlass; he told me he was very weary from having carried a gun so long, and that he had done enough with it, and had therefore given it to another man; this conversation took place at the stocks door; there was another young man there, but I don't know his name; he then told me to carry him towards the trench to assist to wash him, and he told me part of this whilst doing so; the Sunday after the rebellion I told this to Mr. Gunn, the manager, he was not with me before that; the overseer was also at Mahiaca post when I told this; when I told Mr. Gunn, I did not know whether the prisoner was taken up or not; the other man who was guarding did not say any thing, he sat down in one corner; I am sure he (the prisoner) is the man.

Question by the Prisoner.—Were you not one who guarded the stocks also with me?—I belonged to the estate; I was about the yard; when they brought breakfast for the persons in the stocks, I begged the prisoner to let the door be opened, and he allowed it.

Did you not say when I asked you why you did not go with the rest of the people, you were put along with me to guard the stocks?—It is true he asked me why I did not go, but I told him I would not go, it would be no comfort to me to go.

Were the windows of the stock-house not jealousies, and did not the carpenter of the estate break the jealousies to let in the air?—It is true that the windows are jealousies, nailed close up; the carpenter came to break them, but the prisoner would not allow it, for fear, when the negroes returned, they would trouble him.

After letting Mr. Grant out of the stocks, did you not come to me in the kitchen, and when I asked you to go and join the people, you said you would not; you said you would go by and by?—The first part is true, but I did not say I would go by and by.

Allen Gill Gainsford, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock before daylight, I was, I believe, out of the house; I believe I was on the ground below the gallery, down stairs, but I am not sure; I got out of the house through a broken jealousy, the jealousy was up stairs, in the hall leading to the gallery; I believe I was wounded after I had got through the jealousy and down stairs; there were some shots fired at the house before I got through the jealousy; I cannot say whether any shots were fired at the moment I was getting out; I was wounded with slugs; one was in the back of my head, which was taken out, and was the quarter of an ounce ball cut into four pieces; the other appeared much larger, and is still in, it is under my jaw; to the best of my recollection, it was not more than two minutes from the time of my getting through the jealousy until my perceiving that I was wounded; the reason of my quitting the house was, they set fire to the bottom of the house, and filled it with smoke; I did not see the fire put, but I perceived the smoke, which compelled me to come out. After I was wounded I attempted to run away; I ran past the garden, in the middle path; I had not got very far past the garden when they caught me; I was followed by two or three hundred people; they then dragged me to the stocks, after inflicting several wounds in my body; they struck me as they were pursuing me, and also after they caught me; one wound was with a bayonet, some were with cutlasses, and some with a horsewhip; I fired several times before I came out of the house, I suppose eight or nine times; my musket, as well as my pistols, were loaded with ball; I ran the bayonet through the body of a man who attempted to rush into the house; Dr. Goldie, Mr. Rafferty, and Mr. Arnot were with me; Mr. Arnot lost his arm.

Prisoner's Question.—Did you see me there, or had I a gun?—I cannot say I saw him, he might have been there; it was quite dark; the moon was just gone down.

Prosecution closed.

THE Prisoner being called on for his defence, stated;—The first that I knew of this rebellion was on Monday afternoon, the 18th of August; when Sandy, of Non-Pareil, passed up the coast, giving intelligence of it; he told us some good had arrived for us; and that when we saw the people coming up from the town side, we were all to turn out with our cutlasses and join them; and that whoever did not join, he would turn upon them and put them to death; and that on each estate as they went up, they were to put the white people in the stocks; I followed them to each estate, as far as Northbrook; I then turned back; and on my return I saw Telemachus with a paper in his hand, which he caused all the people in the stocks to sign, but I do not know what it was about; we all met together at Bachelors Adventure afterwards.

Defence closed.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Quamine, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Quamine, is guilty of the charge preferred against him; and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Quamine, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Rich^d Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved) J^r. Murray, Com.-in-chief.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

3d Evidence.

Defence.

Opinion and
Sentence.

Enclosures in
N° 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

(Enclosure 12.)

Against Nelson.
556. Demerara.
Received
1st May 1824.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant and in pursuance of an order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. : and continued by adjournment to 9th September :—

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^d. of
George Town Brigade of Demerara Militia,

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray,
A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com-
mander-in-chief.
Major Thomas Frankland,
Com^d Prov^t Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment.
Captain Edmund B. Gapper,
Royal Artillery.
Captain Arthur M'Kenzie,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain George Lawson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Members.

Major Henry Tulloh,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Killikelly,
Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen.
Captain Thomas Fairweather,
21st Regiment.
Captain James H. Albony,
R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Lyng,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of NELSON, a negro of Plantation New Orange Nassau, on the following Charge preferred against him :—

CHARGE preferred by order of his Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieut-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Nelson*, a negro of Plantation New Orange Nassau.

Charge :—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich. Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea :—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

Cuffy, a negro belonging to Plantation Annandale, says, he understands the nature of an oath and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows :—That his real name is Nelson, but he is called Cuffy; that he knows the prisoner, his name is Nelson, belonging to New Orange Nassau. On Monday night the 18th August, about eight o'clock in the evening, I was watching in the yard at Annandale; I saw the prisoner a little after eight o'clock; the prisoner came in the yard amongst the rest, a great number of them, some with guns and some with cutlasses; when they came there, two or three of our estate's people stood in the gateway and called to them to stop; they cried they would not stop, and great numbers burst into the dwelling-house; I saw the prisoner amongst those who rushed in; the prisoner Nelson commenced cutting up the furniture with his sword, and the others were committing like destruction; when I attempted to get into the house they shoved me back again; I then returned to the gateway; I am positive I saw the prisoner cutting at the furniture; I was at the head of the gallery rail; I mean a sword with a belt and scabbard which the prisoner had. I saw the boy Cuffy beat by Alick because he would not tell where his master was. I do not know who it was prevented my going into the house.

2d Evidence.

Nero, a negro belonging to Plantation Annandale, says, he understands the nature of an oath; and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows :—I know the prisoner, his name is Nelson; he belongs to New Orange Nassau. On Monday night the 18th August I was keeping watch, between seven and eight o'clock, in my master's yard; my master was sitting on the top of the stairs, he called for his chaise, and a boy came and told him that the public bridges were broken and it would be useless to attempt to drive a chaise. I and others told our master that he had better stay at home, as there seemed to be trouble in the country; that we would protect him as long as we were able; at this time the two overseers were at the gateway, and seeing a large body of negroes coming on them they retired towards the dwelling-house. I ran to the gate and shut it and cried out to them to stop, when Barson of Paradise knocked his foot violently on the ground, crying out, who dares to stop us? another, of the name of Prince, knocked me down with a gun; they all then began to beat me with swords and cutlasses; they tied me and gave me to Jem of Plantation New Orange Nassau, and Jem put my two feet in the stocks. I remained there until the soldiers arrived, and they released me. The prisoner was one of the first who went into the house; I saw him chopping about the house; some of them threw fire into the house, but I cannot say if it was the prisoner, I saw no more of him; I saw the prisoner cutting with a cutlass.

3d Evidence.

Renn, a negro belonging to Plantation Annandale, says, he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows :—I know the prisoner, his name is Nelson;

Nelson; he belongs to Plantation New Orange Nassau. On Monday night the 18th August, between seven and eight o'clock, I was watching in front of the house, I heard Nero the other watchman calling out who comes there? When I saw the prisoner he was going away, and he had an axe on his shoulder, and he had a cutlass also; I saw him coming out of the house, but I could not see what he did in it.

Chance, a negro belonging to Plantation Friendship, says he understands the nature of an oath, and being then duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I know the prisoner; his name is Nelson; he belongs to Plantation New Orange Nassau. On Monday night the 18th August, at half-past seven o'clock, I was in the house of the manager of Friendship; I am his cook; Friendship is the next estate but one to Plantation Annandale; at the hour before mentioned, my master seeing a great number of people coming on the estate, ordered me to blow the shell, to give the alarm; whilst I was blowing the shell, a great number of people rushed around the manager's house; my manager, Mr. Schmidt, was standing at the door-way of the dwelling-house with a gun in his hand, when the man Paul, the head carpenter of the Friendship, together with the prisoner, made a rush to take away the gun from him; after taking it away a number of them laid hold of the manager; I saw the prisoner lay hold of him; they carried him to the stocks, and the prisoner held one foot in carrying him there; after that I saw no more of the prisoner; the prisoner was armed with a cutlass; I knew the prisoner since I was a boy.

Christian John Schmidt, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—That he knows the prisoner; he belongs to Plantation New Orange Nassau, and he believes his name is Nelson. I was in the dwelling-house of Friendship about seven o'clock on Monday night the 18th August; about eight o'clock I saw the prisoner; he was one of the first negroes who came to the house; he assisted a negro of the name of Paul to take away a gun from me; I was dragged to the stocks by the legs and arms; I cannot say whether the prisoner was one who assisted in taking me to the stocks; a great crowd was there, at least a hundred. I was cut on my arm and bruised on my neck and body with cutlasses; the negroes were armed with guns and cutlasses.

Question by the Prisoner.—Are you sure I was on Plantation Friendship on Monday evening the 18th August?—Yes.

Prosecution here closed.

THE prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, stated as follows:—On Monday night, 18th August, I remained at New Orange Nassau; I know nothing about a gun or a cutlass; I did not go to Plantation Friendship, but I did go to Annandale, other people forced me to go; I was in Mr. Spencer's house; they forced me against a table, and shoved it down and broke the glasses that were on it.

Defence closed.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Nelson, as well as the statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion, that he, the prisoner Nelson, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Nelson, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Rich Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

(Approved) *Jno. Murray*, Com.-in-chief.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

(Enclosure 13.)

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief, in and over the United Colony of Demerara, Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 9th of September.

President, Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Com^t. of
the George Town Brigade of Demerara Militia.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray,
A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com-
mander-in-chief.
Major Thomas Frankland,
Com^{ts} Prov^l Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment.
Captain Edmund B. Gapper,
Royal Artillery.
Captain Arthur McKenzie,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain George Lawson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

Members. { Major Henry Tulloh,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Killikelly,
Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen.
Captain Thomas Fairweather,
21st Regiment.
Captain James H. Albon,
R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia.
Captain William Lyng,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson,
1st Batt. Dem. Militia.

THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of ZOUTMAN, a negro belonging to Plantation Beeter werwagting, on the following Charge preferred against him.

CHARGE

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

4th Evidence.

5th Evidence.

Defence.

Opinion and
Sentence.

Against Zoutman.
556. Demerara.
Received,
1st May 1824.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against *Zoutman*, a negro of Plantation Beter Verwagting.

Charge :—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th of August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

Rich^d. Creser, Assist. Judge Advocate.

Plea :—To this charge, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

1st Evidence.

James Spencer, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—That he is overseer on Plantation Triumph; I am the witness examined before on the trial of Cobus and Quintus. I know the prisoner; I saw the prisoner on the night of Monday the 18th August, about half past seven o'clock, when the first disturbance took place; I was in one of the chambers at the top of the house; I heard a disturbance below, in consequence of their taking the other overseer to the stocks; I threw open the jealousie, and the first person I saw was the prisoner; he called out to me to come down and give up my arms; I refused to do so, he then began to abuse me in the vilest manner, saying I was a damned scoundrel, and a damned rascal as well as all other white men; that the King had sent out their freedom, and that myself and others made them fools; after that the manager returned, and the prisoner with his party retired to get, as I supposed, reinforced; a short time after he returned, and I had just finished a note I had wrote to Mr. Spencer, informing him of what had happened, when the party fired three shots; he was among the party when they fired, and when they threw fire-sticks into the house; I cannot say whether the prisoner threw any or not; we however did not surrender our fire-arms they then retired, telling us they would soon make us glad to surrender them; Jack and his party came up; we then agreed to give up our arms, and surrendered them; at this time I should suppose there might be seven or eight hundred negroes, of us there were only three. I did not see the prisoner had any fire-arms at the time he cursed me; they then left us and went to Mon Repos. I saw the prisoner the next morning, about eight o'clock, pass through the estate alone, at that time he had a gun and belts; the first crowd I did not observe had any fire arms, the second crowd had some, and fired three shots, the last crowd had arms of all descriptions, muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, swords, and cutlasses, and seemed generally well armed. The prisoner was amongst the last party. I saw David with the prisoner; I said unto him, are you here, Mr. Grovestein's driver, he answered I am no longer a driver for bukra.

9d Evidence.

Augustus Gurney, being duly sworn, deposed as follows: viz.—I am overseer on Plantation La Bonne Intention; I do not know the prisoner.

This witness was called by mistake, being intended for the trial of Zoutman, of La Bonne Intention. (Ordered to withdraw.)

2d Evidence.

Dover, a negro belonging to Plantation Triumph, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz. I have been examined before on the trial of Quintus and Cobus. I know the prisoner, his name is Zoutman, belonging to Plantation Beeter Verwagting. On Tuesday morning, the 19th August, I saw the prisoner on Triumph, he had a gun and a cartridge box, he came from the Baron's side, and passed through the Triumph; I heard him tell the women in the yard the soldiers were over at the Baron's, and they must not go away but stay in the yard, for if they went to the cotton-piece, the soldiers would shoot them; after this he went towards Mahaica side.

Prosecution here closed.

Defence.

The prisoner being asked what he had to say in his defence, he stated;—When the rebellion commenced, I was entirely ignorant of the plan; I remained very quietly in my house; the overseer called me to sweep out the logie for the soldiers to sleep in, who had come from town; I fetched water for them, waited upon them, boiled plantains for them; I remained with them until next morning, when the Colonel and the soldiers arrived, who said he was much satisfied with what I had done for the soldiers, and that I behaved better than even his own servant could have done; I went into the kitchen, assisted the servants in cleaning knives and other matters in the house, and I never quitted Beter Verwagting; I never even quitted the buildings. I can refer to the Colonel for the truth of these assertions.

Witness called by the prisoner.

1st Evidence.

Lieutenant-colonel Leahy, being duly sworn;—I do not remember the prisoner, nor do I remember any man boiling plantains for the soldiers, nor did I say any words of the effect as stated by the prisoner to any person.

Colonel Leahy came in at the latter part of the prisoner's defence, and was called at his desire.

Defence closed.

Opinion and
Sentence.

THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoner Zoutman, as well as the statement

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

statement made by him in his defence, is of opinion that he, the prisoner Zoutman, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and does therefore sentence him, the prisoner Zoutman, to suffer death, at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit.

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

Rich^d Creser, Assistant Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) *Jno. Murray*, Com.-in-chief.

(Enclosure 14.)

Against Primo,
Quaco, and Kate.

PROCEEDINGS of a General Court Martial, held at the Colony House in George Town, on Monday the 25th day of August 1823, by virtue of a warrant, and in pursuance of an order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the United Colonies of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c.; and continued by adjournment to the 26th of September.

556. Demerara.
Received,
1st May 1824.

President, Lieutenant-colonel STEPHEN ARTHUR GOODMAN, Commandant of the George Town Brigade of Militia.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles Wray, A. D. C. to his Excellency the Com- mander-in-chief. Major Thomas Frankland, Com ^s Prov ^t Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain Richard Daniel, 21st Regiment. Captain Edmund B. Gapper, Royal Artillery. Captain William Lyng, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain George Lawson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.	Members.	Major Henry Tulloh, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. Captain William Killikelly, Dep. Assist. Q. M. Gen. Captain Thomas Fairweather, 21st Regiment. Captain James H. Albony, R. Artillery Comp. Dem. Militia. Captain Donald Campbell, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia. First Lieutenant John B. Ferguson, 1st Batt. Dem. Militia.
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THE Court being duly sworn; and William Young Playter, esq. having been duly sworn to interpret faithfully; proceeded to the trial of the negroes PRIMO and QUACO, and the negress KATE, of Plantation Chateau Margo, on the following Charge preferred against them:—

CHARGE preferred by order of His Excellency Major-general John Murray, Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief in and over the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, &c. &c. &c. against the negroes *Primo* and *Quaco*, and the negress *Kate*, of Plantation Chateau Margo.

Charge:—For having, on or about the night of Monday the 18th August last, been in open Revolt and Rebellion, and actively engaged therein, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the laws in force within this colony; and also for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

Plea:—To this charge, the prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

George Manson, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am manager of Plantation Chateau Margo; I was examined before on the trial of Thomas, the carpenter. I was knocked down in the gallery of my house, as I before related. I was stunned for a few seconds by the blow; when I recovered, Primo, one of the prisoners, had hold of me by my two feet; he hauled me down to the bottom of the steps; there are five or six steps: my head was knocked against the steps as I went down, but not much hurt. Some one then called out that Mr. Thomson was going through Success cane-piece, and Primo then called Tinne to come and take care of me, or else he would know what to do with him: Primo had no cutlass. On the Saturday, the 23d, Primo came and said he surrendered under the Governor's proclamation; he was sorry for what had passed, and that he would go to work on Monday morning. He, and six or eight others who came with him, I gave a dram to. As I was going in at the stocks door, the women gang were about the building. I saw the prisoner Kate there. I was trying to make some resistance at the door; some person was shoving me forward; and she was standing on one side; she struck me with her hand on the side of the head, and asked me how I liked it, or something to that effect. I understood afterwards that the women gang had been violent and plundering.

1st Evidence.

To question by the Court.—Primo, on the Monday, did not go to work, as he had promised; he was absent from the estate. I have not seen him since till now.

Question by the Prisoner Primo.—Are you certain I laid hands upon you?—Yes, I am certain the prisoner laid hands on me.

Question by the Prisoner Kate.—Are you positive, on your oath, it was me who slapped your face?—I am certain.

Was

Enclosures in
N^o 11.
Proceedings of
Courts Martial.

2d Evidence.

Was I not standing at the kitchen door at the time you were carried to the stocks house?—I cannot say where she was standing when I was taken to the stocks, but when I was passing the stocks room door she was there.

Was Mr. Thompson there?—Mr. Thompson was there, but could not see her at the time.

Ralph Thompson, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am an overseer on Plantation Chateau Margo. After I had escaped on the Monday evening, I was seized by the prisoner Quaco; he was the first who got hold of me; I think he seized me by the arm; a number then came up, and Quaco carried me away towards the stocks; when we went to the door of the stocks house, I was tied there to Mr. Manson, and then pushed up the step of the logie the stocks are in. We were put in the stocks: I saw Primo there at the time, but I did not see him do any thing. A man named Quaco locked the stocks. Quaco had a hand with others in tying me, and helped to put the rope about me when I was tied to Mr. Manson.

Question by the Prisoner Quaco.—Are you positive it was me who first laid hold of you?—He was the first whom I perceived had hold of me after I was dragged down the stairs, and the first who caught me after I ran away.

Are you sure I assisted in tying you?—Yes.

To Question from the Court.—Quaco was one of the persons who assisted in putting me in the stocks.

Prisoner Kate's Question.—Were you not in such a position as to have seen me if I had struck Mr. Manson at the stocks room door?—I cannot say what position I was in at that time, as I was hurried on, and every one pushing about me.

Were you and Mr. Manson not tied together in such a manner that you must have seen me if I had struck him?—The confusion was such that I cannot say.

3d Evidence.

Lieutenant Thomas Nurse, being duly sworn, deposed as follows; viz.—I am a Lieutenant in the Demerara militia; I was sent out with a party to attempt to take Quamina, and some other negroes supposed to be in the Bush; this was on the 10th September, at the back of Chateau Margo, behind the back dam. On Tuesday the 16th September, about four o'clock in the afternoon, some negroes were discovered by the advance; I was sent for by Captain M'Turk, and when I reached him he had these two men, Quaco and Primo, and another named Jack of Beeter Verwagting, and when I had got up Quamina was there dead, he had been shot by one of the Indians a few minutes after the capture of these men; Quaco I understood was the first man taken; Dr. M'Turk, in his presence, said that he promised to exert his influence to have his life spared him if he would lead us to the rest of the party; he promised to do so, and led him in a contrary direction to that which would have carried him to the rest of the party; Dr. M'Turk told me this, and asked the prisoner if he could deny it, and he shook his head; on the following day I heard Primo say, in answer to a question I put to him, that he would not have remained in the Bush but have returned to his work long before, but for the advice of that man, pointing to the dead body of Quamina; that he, Quamina, had told him they were entitled to their freedom; that Primo had told him that after all this work with the white men and negroes that he did not believe it, but Quamina insisted they were, and told him they might all go away and leave him as some others had done, and that they would be fools to go; that he would remain in the Bush, and that no white man should take him alive, and if they took him by surprise he would kill himself; he also told me that we should never have taken Quamina alive; Quaco and Primo repeated the same story, and told me that the day previous to their being taken they were desirous of returning to their work, but were prevented by Quamina; that they were straitened for food, and were disappointed at Jack of Success not returning to them, as they had given him money to buy fish and other provisions; I also understood from Primo that he had been absent with Quamina from Monday evening the 18th August.

Prosecution here closed.

Defence.

Primo's defence.

The prisoners being asked what they had to say in their defence, the prisoner *Primo* stated:—On the Saturday following the 18th August, Colonel Leahy read a paper to us, and we went to work; I afterwards went to the back dam, where I saw Jack, who told me I had better go with him, I might be killed if I stayed away, and I went with him; being frightened at this, made me run away.

Prisoner Quaco's defence.

Quaco's defence.

On the Saturday of the Governor's proclamation of the peace we intended to do our common work; I went to fetch my blanket, and I met with Jack, who told me the white people were going to kill us all, and that I had better go with him; I was frightened at this and went with him; I can only beg the Court for mercy.

Prisoner Kate's defence.

Kate's defence.

I went to my work with the other people; at the time I am accused of having struck the manager I was standing at the kitchen door, and not at the logie door.

Defence closed.

INSURRECTION OF SLAVES IN DEMERARA.

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THE Court having most maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the charge preferred against the prisoners Primo, Quaco and Kate, as well as the statement made by them in their defence, is of opinion that the prisoners Primo and Quaco are guilty of the charge preferred against them, and that the prisoner Kate is guilty of the latter part of the said charge, viz. "for aiding and assisting others in such Rebellion." And the Court does therefore sentence the prisoners Primo and Quaco, each of them, to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may deem fit, and then to be hanged in chains. And the Court does sentence the prisoner Kate to be placed in solitary confinement for the space of two calendar months.

Opinion and
Sentence.

V. A. Heyliger, Judge Advocate.

S. A. Goodman,
Lieut.-col. Com. &c. President.

(Approved) *Jno. Murray*, Com.-in-Chief.

