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I.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE MANUMISSION, GOVERNMENT, AND POPULATION

OF

SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES ;

1822—1824.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 March 1825.

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

I.

A Return of the TAXES and FEES paid on MANUMISSIONS in the Colonies of *Demerara* and *Berbice*; from the 1st of January 1822 to the present Time - - - - - p. 5

II.

Copy of the PROCEEDINGS on the Trial of TWO SLAVES, named *Marquis* and *Regis*, who were sentenced by the Governor of *Trinidad*, on the 21st March 1823, to the Punishment of a public Flogging, for having preferred groundless Complaints against their Masters; with the Minutes of their Trial - - - - - p. 11

III.

Copies of the Record of the PROCEEDINGS of the Fiscals of *Demerara* and *Berbice*, in their Capacity of Guardians and Protectors of the Slaves, with their Decisions in all Cases of Complaint of Masters and Slaves respectively against each other, and the Punishments inflicted, or Redress given, in consequence of such Complaints; from the 1st of January 1814 to the present Time - - - - - p. 17

IV.

Copy of the latest Return of the Number of MAROONS belonging to the different Maroon Towns in *Jamaica*, distinguishing the Males from the Females - - - - - p. 21

V.

Copy of an ADVERTISEMENT which appeared in the Gazette of *Demerara*, in April 1822, offering a Reward of £.1,000. for the discovery of the Incendiaries who were supposed to have attempted the destruction by Fire of *George Town*, the Capital of that Colony - - - - - p. 34

VI.

Copies of the latest Returns of the POPULATION of *Demerara*, as made by the Registrar of that Colony, together with the Registrar's REPORT on the same - - - - - p. 35

VII.

Copy of all JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS relative to the Trial and Punishment of REBELS, or alleged REBELS, in the Island of *Jamaica*, since the 1st of January 1823; with the previous Informations, the Minutes of Evidence, and the final Fate of the Prisoners - - - - - p. 37

Colonial Department, }
Downing-street, }
1st of March 1825. }

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES.

I.

A Return of the TAXES and FEES paid on MANUMISSIONS in the Colonies of *Demerara* and *Berbice*; from the 1st of January 1822 to the present Time.

- 1.—Extract of a Dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824 :—With two Enclosures, (A.) and (B.)
 - 2.—Copy of a Dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Governor Beard, dated *Berbice*, 20th November 1824 :—With three Enclosures, (A.) (B.) and (C.)
-

- 1.—Extract of a Dispatch, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824.

I.
Taxes and Fees
on
Manumissions.

“ I HAVE had the honor to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 14th June, directing me to transmit, for the information of the House of Commons, Returns of Fees and Taxes paid in this Colony on Manumissions, from 1st January 1822.

“ I have lost no time in causing these documents to be prepared, and they are herewith transmitted, with such remarks upon them, as may be requisite for their respective elucidation.”

MEMORANDA.

1. The Taxes and Fees in (A.) appear to be precisely the same as those of the Dutch Government, and to have undergone no change.

2. Those in (B.) have been conditional, and depending upon the degree of probability that the slaves about to be manumitted might, sooner or later, become incapable of providing for their own support; and this because in that case the poor's fund would be bound to support them.

19th September 1824.

(signed) B. D'URBAN.

(A.)

Return of the TAXES and FEES paid on MANUMISSIONS, in the United Colony of *Demerary and Essequibo* ;
from the 1st January 1822 to the present period.

Date of the Letter of Manumission.	Party petitioning,	For whom.	King's Duty.	Colonial Duty.	Colonial Secretary's Fees.	TOTAL.
1822 :						
Feb. 20	E. J. Le Clerc - - -	The negro woman Nanette, and her son Charles, formerly belonging to plantation Ruimveld.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- 28	Andrew Jackson - - -	The black woman Cecilia, and her seven mulatto children; named Andrew, Adam, John, William, Thomas, Jeany and Mary.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
May 23	Espere Brotherson - - -	The negro woman Sukey Sampson, and her four children; John, Johanna, Frere and Felix.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- 24	Stephen Cramer - - -	The negro woman Judith -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
July 12	Johannes Merckle - - -	The mulatto boy George Wilhelm.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
August 20	Stephen Cramer - - -	The negro woman Lisette, and her three children; Fanny, Cornelius, and Adrian.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	Diana Wallace, mulatto woman, assisted by her former master, George Chalmers Wallace.	Herself - - - -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
October 8	Sarah M'Vicar, free coloured woman.	The black man Frank Barry, formerly the property of R. F. Allcock.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
Nov. 18	Park Benjamin and John Van Ness, deliberating executors of the late Joseph Kelly, deceased.	The two mulatto children, named Lucy and Henry Kelly.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
1823 :						
Feb. 25	The mulatto woman Sarah Maria, assisted by Miss Jeanette Wood.	Herself and child Jane -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	The black woman Simera, and her mulatto child Cornelia, assisted by T. Clarke.	The black woman Simera, and her mulatto child Cornelia, formerly the property of T. S. Masse.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	The black woman Molly, assisted by George Forrester, her former owner.	Herself and her two mulatto children, Jane and Isabella.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	N. M. Mangit, executor of J. J. Narjes, deceased.	The black man Pluto, the property of the deceased, now calling himself John Narjes.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	M. M. Mangit, executor of P. L. A. C. Nolvos, deceased.	The black woman Mirza -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	William Squires and A. C. Archer, executors to the will of J. D. King.	The mulatto woman Elizabeth Ann King, formerly the property of said J. D. King.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
April 15	Hugo Cantzlaar, guardian of the black woman Louisa; ordered to be manumitted by the will of C. H. de Florimont.	The black woman Louisa, and her son named Jan.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -

Date of the Letter of Manumission.	Party petitioning.	For whom.	King's Duty.	Colonial Duty.	Colonial Secretary's Fees.	TOTAL.
1823 :						
April 15	Hugo Cantzlaar, guardian of the mulattos Charlotte Elizabeth, Andries Willim, and Frederick Pieter; ordered to be manumitted by the will of C. H. de Florimont.	The mulatto woman Charlotte Elizabeth, with her three children, named Elizabeth Charlotte, Maria Louisa, and Karel Hendrick; and the two mulatto men, named Andries Willim and Frederick Pieter de Florimont.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
May 5	J. H. Solomon, duly authorized by Sasanna Whitehead.	The black woman Thelesia	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	John Kingston - -	Lissey Wood and her two children, named James Ewen and William.	50 - -	50 - -	186 10 -	286 10 -
- -	J. M. Spooner - -	The woman Retta Sampson and her children, named Nancy, John, Edward and Peter.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	W. Squires and A. C. Archer, executors to the last will and testament of J. D. King.	The black woman Jane, and her daughter Catherine.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- 10	Sally Amiens, or Anja, assisted by Colin Arrott.	Herself & six children, named Maria, Annette, George, Jane, Bessy and Peggy.	gratis.	-	-	-
- 30	Stephen Cramer, for J. Sterer	The mulattos Helen & Heintje	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
July 5	J. F. Sils - - -	The mulatto woman Frances	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	Ben Ramsden - - -	Himself - - -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
August 2	Alex. M ^c Lean - - -	The mulatto woman Lizzy, or Lizettee.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
1824 :						
March 15	The free coloured woman Doctrine, alias Margaret Williamson.	Her son Murchy, her property	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	J. Pantlitz, executor of W. S. Leeseaman, deceased.	The mulatto girl Eliza	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
May 25	The honourable Alexander Simpson.	The mulatto man Joe - -	gratis.	-	-	-
- 10	Thomas Mewburn and George Robertson, executors of M. C. Bellot, deceased.	The negro woman Phoebe, and her daughter Ann.	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
July 28	The coloured man John Frederick Sandoz, assisted by his curator ad lites, K. Borel.	Himself - - -	50 - -	50 - -	265 - -	365 - -
- -	Simon G. Van Berck Eyck -	Himself, and his three sisters, named Mary, Margaret, and Cornelia.	gratis.	-	-	-

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Demerary,
September 6, 1824.

(signed)

Charles Wilday,
J^r Dep. Sec^y.

(B.)

I.
Taxes and Fees
on
Manumissions.

Return of the TAXES on MANUMISSIONS paid into "The Church and Poor's Fund" of the United Colony of *Demerary* and *Essequibo*, from the 1st day of January 1822 to the 13th day of April 1824.—*Viz.*

Date.	By whom paid.	Persons manumitted.	Amount of Tax.
1822 :			
January 29	Andrew Jackson - - -	{ Cecilia, black, and seven coloured children - - - - - }	2,200 - -
	E. J. Le Clerc - - -		Nannette, black, & one ditto child
March 8	H. Baril - - -	Theirin Broadhag - - -	250 - -
April 29	St ^a Cramer - - -	Judith, black - - -	250 - -
	James Daley - - -	Himself - - -	250 - -
May 18	Diana Wallace - - -	Herself - - -	250 - -
July 31	Sarah M ^e Vicear - - -	Frank Barry, black - - -	500 - -
October 23	P. Benjamin - - -	Lucy and Henry, coloured children	1,000 - -
1823 :			
January 8	Thomas Clarke - - -	{ Semirie, black, and her coloured child, Cornelia - - - - - }	750 - -
- 22	Jennet Wood - - -		Sarah Maria and her child, both coloured - - - - -
- 25	E. J. L. Clerc - - -	{ Charlotte Elizabeth and her three children - - - - - }	1,500 - -
- -	- - Ditto - - -		Andries Willim, coloured - - -
- -	- - Ditto - - -	Frederick Pieter, coloured - - -	500 - -
- -	- - Ditto - - -	Louisa, black, and her son - - -	800 - -
- 28	W. M. Mangel - - -	Mirza, black - - -	800 - -
- -	- - Ditto - - -	Pluto, ditto - - -	500 - -
- 29	Thomas Forrester - - -	Molly, ditto - - -	2,000 - -
	A. C. Archer - - -	Elizabeth King, coloured - - -	700 - -
March 26	J. H. Solomons - - -	Thelesia, black - - -	250 - -
- 27	J. F. Sills - - -	Francis, coloured - - -	750 - -
April 17	St ^a Cramer - - -	Helen and Hunitje, coloured - - -	1,500 - -
- 18	J. M. Spooner - - -	{ Ritter Sampson and her sons, John, Edward and Peter, and her daughter Mary, coloured - - - - - }	500 - -
- 28	John Kingston - - -		Lizey Wood and two children, col ^d
- 29	A. C. Archer - - -	{ Jenny King and her child Catherine, coloured - - - - - }	1,050 - -
May 8	Colin Arnot - - -	Sally Ariano, black, and six children	500 - -
June 13	A M ^e Lean - - -	Lizette, black - - -	250 - -
July 29	George Robertson - - -	Phcebe and Ann, coloured - - -	1,000 - -
			21,800 - -
<p>N. B. The Treasurer during the above period had a commission of 5 per cent. on the total amount of the Revenue of the Church and Poor's Fund, he consequently derived from the said Taxes, the sum of - - - - -</p>			1,090 - -

No other emolument being allowed.

(Errors excepted.)

George Town, Demerary, }
7th September 1824, }

(signed) *Richard Batty*,
Treasurer Church and Poor's Fund.

(A.)

To the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

I.
Taxes and Fees
on
Manumissions.

My Lord,

Berbice, 20th Nov. 1824.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Lordship's dispatch of the 14th July last, transmitting a Resolution of the House of Commons of the 13th April, regarding Fees and Taxes paid in this colony on the Manumission of Slaves, from the 1st January 1822 to the 13th April 1824, and instructing me to prepare and transmit a statement thereof to your Lordship. In obedience to this instruction I therefore now have the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the following documents; namely,

- (A.)—Statement of Fees paid to the Board of Poor's Fund.
- (B.)—Statement of Fees paid to the Colonial Secretary's office.
- (C.)—Statement of Fees paid to the Receiver of Petty Duties.

I take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship that I have reason to expect that all fees on manumissions will shortly be abolished in this colony.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(signed) *Henry Beard.*

STATEMENT of Monies paid to the Poor Fund since the 1st January 1822 to the 1st November 1824, for Manumissions, and by which Fund the individuals manumitted are to be maintained, should they at any time be reduced to poverty and want, according to an Order of the Court of Policy, bearing date 13th and 14th April 1807.

C. Roelicke - - - -	For the negress Catherina - - -	250 - -
Jack Benjamin - - - -	For four children - - - -	600 - -
William Scott - - - -	The sambo woman Rebecca and her three children.	1,000 - -
A. Krieger and G. Prass qq the esta. of J. D. Luyken, deceased.	For the negress Kea and her son -	400 - -
F. A. Spangenberg - - - -	For the negress Hendrina - - -	700 - -
J. Brown and William Reynolds, qq estate of William Urlin, deceased.	For the negress Harriett - - -	1,000 - -
J. Ross and William Campbell qq the estate of Peter Fairburn, deceased.	For the negress Charm and her three children.	600 - -
William Reynolds qq the estate of W. Rose, deceased - - -	For the negress Louisa and her daughter.	300 - -
F. White - - - -	For the sambo men, Bob and Harry Akers.	300 - -
B. C. Kipp - - - -	For the mulatto boy Cornelius Behrend.	250 - -
J. Douner - - - -	For the mulatto women Mary Ann and her daughter.	400 - -
Total - - -		5,800 - -

(signed) *A. Krieger,*

Presiding Elder of the Poor's Fund of the Reformed Church.

Berbice, November 17, 1824.

(B.)

Return of FEES paid into the Colonial Secretary's Office, on MANUMISSIONS, effected in the Colony *Berbice*; from the 1st January 1822 to the 13th April 1824.

Proprietors.	Representatives.	Persons Manumitted.	Fees.	Guilders.
Plantation Profit - - -	W. Reynolds, curator ad lites.	Bob Akers - - -	Exempted from office fees per order of council of Government, dated 9th January 1822.	—
- - Idem - - -	- - Idem - - -	Harry Akers - - -	- - - ditto - - -	—
Daniel Allt - - -	Ben. Young, assisted by D. Allt.	Ben Young - - -	None paid - - -	—
B. C. Kip - - -	B. C. Kip - - -	Cornelius Bahrend -	Extract from return of slaves to Registry Office - - 4 <i>f.</i> Advertisements in the gazette 66 Certificate of non-opposition - 22 Recording second petition 15 <i>f.</i> preparing letters, 25 <i>f.</i> - 40 Recording letters, 8 <i>f.</i> governor's fee, 50 <i>f.</i> - - 58	—

Proprietors.	Representatives.	Persons Manumitted.	Fees.	Guilders.	
Charles Roelicke -	Charles Roelicke -	Catherine -	Advertisements, 66 f., certificate of non-opposition, 22 f. Recording second petition, 15 f. preparing letters, 25 f. Recording letters, 8 f., governor's fee, 50 f. -	88 f. 40 58	
John Benjamin -	John Benjamin -	Sebastian, Jack, Cornelius and Juliet.	ditto		186
Plantation Ruimzigt -	F. A. Spangenberg -	Hendrina -	ditto		186
Estate of J. D. Luyken -	A. Kreiger and C. Prass -	Kea & her child Heinrich	ditto		186
William Scott -	William Scott -	Rebecca and three children, named Mary Ann, William and Hugh.	ditto		186
Estate of Wm. Urlen -	J. Brown & W. Reynolds -	Harriett -	ditto		186
- W. Rose -	- Idem -	Louisa and her child Princess.	ditto		186
- P. Fairbairn -	J. Ross & Wm. Campbell -	Charmion and her three children, Mary Ann, George and Eliza.	ditto		186
John Douner -	John Douner -	Mary Ann & child Eliza	ditto		186

Remarks:—These (including the governor's fee of 50 f.) and all other fees and emoluments of this office, are (after defraying the expenditure) carried to public account in aid of the colonial revenue;—vide Lord Bathurst's Dispatch dated 12th June 1819.

I certify that the above is a correct Statement of the Fees paid at this office on Manumissions, during the period before stated.

Secretary's Office, Berbice, }
16th September 1824.

(signed) James Innes,
Col. Secretary.

(C)

BERBICE.

Return of the TAX paid into the Office of Petty Duties in the Colony of Berbice, on the Manumission of Slaves; from the 1st January 1822 to the 13th April 1824.

Date	Description	Guilders.
1822:		
February 19	For the manumission of the negro woman, Dorothea	200
March 21	ditto - Bob and Harry Akers, 200 each	400
- 26	ditto - Benjamin Young	200
April 26	ditto - Cornelius Behrend	200
November 8	ditto - the negro woman, Catherine	200
1823:		
January 10	ditto - four children, named Sebastian, Jack, Cornelius and Juliet, 100 g. each	400
May 2	ditto - the negro woman, Kea, and her child Bernhard Hendrick	300
	ditto - the mulatto woman Rebecca, and her three children	500
- 31	ditto - the negro woman Hendrina	200
July 3	ditto - the negro woman Harriett	200
- 12	ditto - the woman, Charmion, and her three mulatto children, Mary Ann, George and Eliza	500
	ditto - the woman Louisa, and her child Princess	300
1824:		
April 9	ditto - the mulatto woman Mary Ann, and her child Eliza	300
	Guilders	3,900

The above tax is fixed at 200 guilders for each slave upwards of, and 100 guilders for each under twelve years of age.

Berbice, }
11th September 1824.

(signed) D. Melville,
Receiver of Petty Duties.

II.

Copy of the PROCEEDINGS on the Trial of Two SLAVES, named *Marquis* and *Regis*, who were sentenced by the Governor of *Trinidad*, on the 21st March 1823, to the punishment of a public Flogging, for having preferred groundless Complaints against their Masters; with the Minutes of their Trial.

II.
Trial of Slaves
for false
Accusations.

Copy of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir R. Woodford, dated *Trinidad*, 26th May 1824:—With two Enclosures, (A.) and (B.)

The Earl Bathurst K. G. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Trinidad, 26th May 1824.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of the proceedings that took place in the case of *Marquis* and *Regis*, two slaves of a planter of colour. (A.)

In the month of March 1823, these slaves came to my residence in the morning early, at which time the slaves coming on complaint generally appeared, and, without alleging any ill treatment towards themselves, declared, in the most positive manner (and upon being separately examined each confirmed the statement), that their master had killed their fellow-slave *Philip*, by beating him with a stick, and otherwise adding to the cruelty.

I cautioned them of the danger of so serious an accusation, if disproved; but they persisted in their story, adding, that if I did not use expedition the body would be buried.

I immediately addressed a letter to the procurador syndic, protector of slaves, sending him the slaves; and I took the precaution of sending my secretary to him with directions to lose no time in repairing to the estate (about nine miles from Port of Spain), and to apply to the commandant of the garrison to allow the staff surgeon to accompany the syndic, as the negroes alleged that the medical practitioner of the estate had not done his duty.

The whole story proved groundless.

By the law a slave cannot accuse his owner, except in certain special cases connected with the state; and the *lex talionis* would have inflicted upon the slaves the punishment which the crime that they had so falsely accused their master of, would, if true, have brought upon him; but as this was not required, and as in such case the law dispenses with the formalities of a trial, it was recommended by the syndic that the slaves should be publicly punished; and it was particularly important to give an immediate example to the slaves of that quarter, from which an unusual number of false complaints had been made at that time, and where the gang of the commandant's estate were so disorganized as to require the frequent presence of the syndic. It was moreover due to the master, the most respectable person of his class in the colony, to punish, in an exemplary manner, so malicious a charge against him. The punishment ordered under these circumstances, will therefore, I confidently trust, not appear excessive.

I transmit, for your Lordship's information, the laws that apply to the case: the number of one and two hundred stripes is the punishment affixed by law for theft and other crimes by slaves.

I have the honour to be my Lord,

Your Lordships faithful and obedient servant,

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Enclosure (A.)

By His Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. (Seal.)

Ralph James Woodford.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that George Frederic Souper, by whom the annexed documents are authenticated, is acting for the Escribano De Camarà, such as he styles himself, and that due faith and credit, is, are, and ought to be given to all acts of his signature in his aforesaid capacity.

Given in Port of Spain, at Government House, under my hand and seal of office, this fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

By His Excellency's Command,
Frederick Hammett, Ass't Sec'l.

Trinidad, March 1823.

Before His Excellency the Governor, in the Tribunal of Supreme Jurisdiction.

In the matter of an accusation made by the slaves Marquis and Regis, against their master Noly Beaubrun, for causing the death of one of their fellow slaves by beating him with a stick.

Sir,

St. Anne's, 20th March 1823.

THE negro slaves who will deliver this letter to you, have represented to me that one of their fellow slaves has died under circumstances which appear to demand immediate inquiry and as the judge of criminal inquiry is absent on duty, I have to recommend your proceeding to the estate of their master with the commandant of the quarter, and inquire into the same.

Their declaration is, that on Sunday last their master, Noly Beaubrun, beat the slave Philip with a stick across his back until he dropt; that he was afterwards ordered to return to his duty, which was that of tending cattle in the Savanah, where he caught cold from the dew, which flew to the parts that had been affected by the beating; that on Monday he complained of illness to his master, who accused him of falsely alleging sickness, and put him in the stocks from early in the morning until sun-set; that on being released the man could not walk, and was carried by his son to his house, and was laid on his bed, and died yesterday evening.

That Dr. Tardy of St. Joseph's was sent for yesterday, and came at midday, and returned again after that the negro had died.

The Syndic Procurador Gen^l.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
Ralph Woodford.

Sir,

Port of Spain, 20th March 1823.

I RECEIVED the message that your Excellency sent me by Mr. Souper, requiring me to repair to the estate of Mr. Noly Beaubrun, in the quarter of St. Joseph, to inquire into a complaint by two of his slaves, named Marquis and Regis, of his having been the cause of the death of a slave, named Philip, by beating him.

Before I received your Excellency's letter, I repaired to the estate, in company with Dr. Loinsworth, and called on my way out upon Mr. Clark, the commandant of St. Joseph's, and Dr. Keith, who accompanied me to the estate; upon our arrival there, I asked of the negroes in the house (there being no free person then present), if any one of the negroes had lately died, and was answered in the affirmative. The nephew of Mr. Noly Beaubrun then came up and showed us the house, in which we found the dead body of Philip, laid out and dressed in clean linen; the body was then carried to the hospital, and was opened by the surgeons, and their report I have the honour to refer to.

I examined a son of the deceased, about twelve or fourteen years of age, who has been living with his father in his own house.

He informed me, and the same was confirmed by other slaves, that Philip was seized with the cramp in his legs, and chilliness, on Monday morning, while he was leading one of the cattle; and was led by two of the slaves into Mr. Beaubrun's house, from which he was carried to his own, and died last night about eight o'clock; Dr. Keith having been called in to attend him, his son, and the people who were with him, declared that the deceased did not complain of having received any blow or injury from any person, and there is no proof whatever of any blow having been given to Philip, much less that it was the cause of his death.

The general character of Mr. Noly Beaubrun is, that of being a very good and humane master, and he appeared to be extremely hurt at the cause of my visit.

Under these circumstances I consider the accusation as made by these slaves against their master to be most wicked, scandalous and false, and that they justly deserve to be sentenced to suffer some severe and immediate punishment as an example to the other slaves; and in justice to Mr. Beaubrun, I recommend it should be inflicted on his estate, under the authority of the commandant, and in the presence of his own and a few of the slaves of each of the adjoining estates.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,
Henry Fuller, Syndic Proc. Gen^l.

Trinidad.

St. Joseph's, 20th March 1823.

We certify, that we have carefully examined the body of a negro man named Philip, and that no external or internal marks of injury could be discovered; but we are of opinion the man's death was occasioned from an attack of tetanus, brought on from exposure to cold.

Aug. L. Loinsworth, Surgeon to the Forces.
James Keith, M. D.

The chief of police will order these slaves to be confined in cells until their punishment takes place; to be fed on bread and water.

21st March 1824.

Ralph Woodford.

Before me,

John Carter, Escribano de Camarà.

On the same day I sent a copy of the foregoing decree to the chief of police.

John Carter, Esc^o. de Camarà.

21st March 1823.

AS from the foregoing report of the procurador syndic, protector of slaves, supported by the attestation of the staff surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, and a medical practitioner of the island, it appears that the negro slaves, Marquis and Regis, have been guilty of making a very serious complaint against their master, which has, on investigation, proved to be groundless; and as it is necessary, both in justice to proprietors of slaves as well as for the preservation of due subordination among the negroes, publicly to testify the displeasure of the Government at such malicious representations, which are an abuse of the disposition which has been manifested for the protection of slaves, It is ordered, that the following punishment be inflicted on the said slaves:

That the negro, Regis, be punished with seventy-five lashes, in the market-place of this town, to-morrow morning, in presence of the gaol physician, who is authorized to curtail the number, if he deems it expedient, from regard to the health of the slave; and that he be then delivered to the order of his owner. The chief of police will attend the punishment, and declare the crime of the slave.

That the negro Marquis be sent out, secured by the alguacils, to the commandant of the quarter, Mr. Germon, who will be instructed to summon ten negroes from each of the neighbouring estates, as he may deem expedient, as well as from the quarter of Tacarigua, a notification being made to the commandant of that quarter also, and in the presence of the medical practitioner, Dr. Keith, cause one hundred lashes to be inflicted on the said negro; the number being curtailed, if the medical attendant shall deem the negro's health to demand it.

And the commandant of the quarter will be pleased to declare to the negroes assembled the cause of the punishment, that it may serve as a warning and example to other slaves.

Ralph Woodford.
Antonio Gomez.

Before me,
John Carter, Escribano de Camarà.

On the same day I sent a copy of the foregoing decree to Mr. Germon, commandant of the quarter of St. Joseph.

John Carter.

On the same day I sent a certified copy of the foregoing decree to the commandant of Tacarigua.

John Carter.

On the same day I sent a copy of the foregoing decree to the chief of police.

John Carter.

The chief of police has the honour to report to his Excellency the Governor, that in obedience to the decree of the tribunal of Supreme Jurisdiction, of the 21st of March instant, the prisoner Regis underwent his punishment as therein directed.

James Meany, Chief of Police.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

Quartier St. Joseph, 23 Mars 1823.

En vertu du décret de votre Excellence du 21 de Mars, le nègre Marquis a subi le 22, à quatre heures de l'après midi, la punition ordonnée; il a été assisté par le Docteur Keith, et les nègres des divers ateliers du voisinage ont été instruits des motifs qui ont déterminé votre Excellence d'imposer ce chatiment public, qui a eu lieu sur la place du marché de la ville de St. Joseph.

Je suis avec respect, Monsieur le Gouverneur,
de votre Excellence, se tres humble et tres obeiss' serviteur,
A. Germon, Commandante.

Trinidad.

Port of Spain 4th June 1824.

I hereby certify that the foregoing seven folios of paper writing contain true and faithful copies of the original proceedings; intituled,

" An Accusation made by the slaves Marquis and Regis against their master, Noly
" Beaubrun, for causing the death of one of their fellow slaves by beating him with
" a stick."

George Frederick Souper,
Act^s Escribano de Camarà.

II.
Trial of Slaves
for false
Accusations.

II.

Laws relating
to Accusations
by Slaves.

Inclosure (B.)

LAWS referring to the Case of MARQUIS and REGIS.

- (1.) Law on false Accusations.
- (2.) Lex Talionis.
- (3.) Law on Accusations by Slaves and Servants.

(1.)—LAW ON FALSE ACCUSATIONS.

Setena Partida, Titulo 1, De las Acusaciones;
Ley 28.

Quales yerros puede el Rey ò el Juez de su oficio escarmentar, maguer non fuesse fecha denunciacion in acusamiento nin fuesse fama en razon dellos.

DE su oficio puede el Rey ò los Judgadores à las vegadas estrañar los malos fechos, maguer non los aperciba ninguno, nin sea fecha acusacion sobre ellos. E esto puede facer en cinco casos:—El primero es,—Si alguno aduxese á sabiendas carta falsa à alguno de los Judgadores é usase de ella para provar lo que demanda, ó para defenderse delo que le demandasen;—El segundo es,—Si fallase algun testigo por falso en el testimonio que dixesse ante el:—El tercero es,—Quando algun malhechor anda haciendo algun mal recando furtando, ó haciendo otros yerros manifestamente de manera que lo saben los omes de aquellos lugares, é es cosa manifesta, é el fecho del es en guiza que se non puede encobrir:—El quatro es,—Quando fallare que alguno que avria acusado à otro, se moviera maliciosamente á lo facer é non podia provar aquello de que lo acusaba; fueras onde, si fuere el acusador de aquellas personas que diximos que non deben aher pena, si non pruevan lo que digen;* ca à este tal puede escarmentar de tal yerro como este farta el dia que diesse sentencia por el acusado:—El quinto es,—Quando Supiere ciertamente, que alguno era guardador de huerfanos, è usase mal de la guarda à daño dellos; ca en qualquier destos casos sobre dichos, puede todo Judgador que ha poder de judgar, escarmentar de su oficio, à tales malfechores de los yerros, sobre dichos que fizieren, maguer non fuessen ende acusados, nin denunciados, nin fuesse aducha otra prueba contra ellos.

7th Partida, 1st Title, of Accusations;
28th Law.

What offences can the King or the Judge in the exercise of his office punish, although they shall not be denounced, accused or reported.

THE King, or the Judges in the exercise of his office, can sometimes punish bad doings, although they shall not be known by any one, and although no accusation be made of them. And this they can do in five cases:—The first is,—If any one should consciously exhibit before any of the Judges a false document, for the purpose of proving his demand, or his defence on any demand that may have been instituted against him:—The second is,—If the Judge shall find any false witness in the evidence which is given before him:—The third is,—When a malefactor goes about doing mischief, stealing and committing other offences, so publicly that it is known as a notorious fact which cannot be concealed by the inhabitants of those places:—The fourth is,—When it is found that the person who had accused another had been moved thereto maliciously, and he could not prove his accusation, save and except if the accuser shall be one of those persons whom we declared (*) free from penalty if they cannot prove what they say; because the person alluded to in this fourth exception may be punished summarily before sentence is given on the accusation:—The fifth is,—When the Judge should be positively informed that a person was the guardian of orphans, and did not perform his duty well, or acted to their injury; for in any of these cases every Judge who has the power to judge, has the authority to punish, in the exercise of his office, such malefactors for the above said offences, although they shall not have been accused or denounced, nor any other proof adduced against them.

Antonio Gomez, Assessor.

* Ley 26.

* 26th Law.

Setena Partida, Titulo 1, De las Acusaciones;
Ley 26.

Como el Juez deve librar la Acusacion
despues que la ouiese oyda.

LA persona del hombre es la mas noble cosa del mundo, è por ende dezimos, que todo Judgador que ouiese à conocer de tal pleyto sobre que pudiere venir muerte, ò perdimiento de miembro, que dene poner guarda muy afin cudamente que las pruebas que recibiese sobre tal pleyto que sean teales è verdaderas, è sui ninguna sospecha; è que los dictios è las palabras que dixeren firmando, sean ciertas è claras como la luz, de manera que non pueda sobre ellas venir dubda ninguna; è si las pruebas que fueren dadas contra el acusado non dixessen, è tertiguasen claramente el yerro sobre que fue fecha la acusacion, è el acusado fuesse ome de buena fama denelo el Judgador quitar por sentencia; è si por aventura fuesse ome mal enfamado, è otrosi por las pruebas fallasse algunas presunciones contra el bien lo puede entonces facer atormantar, de manera que pueda saber la verdad del; è si por su consciencia, nin por las pruebas que fueron aduchas contra el, non lo fallase en culpa de aquel yerro sobre que fue acusado, denelo dar por quite, è dar al acusador aquella misma pena que danà al acusado; fueras ende si el acusador ouiese fecho la acusacion sobre tuesto que al mismo fuesse fecho, ò sobre muerte de su padre, ò de su madre, ò de su anelo ò de su annela, ò visannela, ò sobre muerte de su fixa, ò de su nieta ò de su visnieta, ò sobre muerte de su hermano ò de su hermana, ò de su sabrino ò de su sabrina, ò de los fifos ò de las fifas dellos; eto mismo sevia si el marido acusare à otro por razon de muerte de su muger, ò ella fiziesse acusacion de muerte de su marido; ca maguer non la provasse, non le deuen dar ninguna pena en el cuerpo; por que estos atales se mueven con derecha razon, è con dolor à facer estas acusaciones, è non maliciosamente.

7th Partida, 1st Title of Accusations;
26th Law.

How the Judge is to decide upon an
Accusation after having heard it.

11.

Laws relating
to Accusations
by Slaves.

MAN is the most noble part of the creation, and we therefore say, that every Judge who shall take cognizance of a matter upon which the penalty of death or mutilation may be inflicted, that he must take particular care that the proofs which he will receive upon such a matter shall be loyal and true, and without any suspicion, and that the dictums and words, of which use be made at the time of signing, shall be as certain and clear as light, and that no kind of doubt be entertained thereupon; and if the proofs that shall be given against the accused shall not show or witness in a clear manner the offence upon which the accusation was made, and if the accused be a man of good character, the Judge must acquit him in the sentence; and if he shall perhaps be a man of bad character, and if the Judge shall find in evidence any presumptions against him, he may condemn him to the torture in order to be able to know the truth from him; and if from his acknowledgement, or from the proofs brought in against him, the Judge shall not find him guilty of the offence of which he was accused, he must acquit him *and condemn the accuser in the same penalty* in which the accused might have been condemned; save and except if the accuser would have made the accusation upon an offence made to himself, or upon the murder of his father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, or great grandmother, or of his son or daughter, or granddaughter or great granddaughter, or of his brother or sister, or nephew or niece, or of the sons and daughters thereof; and the same would apply also if the husband would accuse another of the murder of his wife, or if the wife would make the accusation upon the murder of her husband; because although the accusation would not be proved in those cases, yet no corporal punishment can be inflicted, because such accusers are moved to make such accusations with good reasons and grief, and not maliciously.

Antonio Gomez, Assessor.

II.

Laws relating
to Accusations
by Slaves.

Setena Partida, Titulo 1, Ley 3.

Como aquel que est Siervo, non puede acusar à otro.

CONTRA ninguno non padria facer acusacione el que fuesse siervo sinon en casos señatados. El primero sevia,—Quando alguno quisiesse acusar à otro en razon de pan que alguno quisiesse sacar de la tierra contra defendimiento del Rey:—El segundo es,—Si alguno encubre ò furta tributos ò los derechos del Rey:—El tercero es,—Si alguno falsa su moneda:—El quarto es,—Si alguno se trabafare de facer yerro que tanxese à la persona del Rey ò á perdimiento ò menorcato de su señório, ò si lo fiziese por alguna de las razones que diximos en la Tercera Partida de este libro en el titulo que fabla de los demandadores;* ca estome bien puede acusar el siervo ò la sierva non tan solamente à los estranós, mas aun a su señór mismo, si ouiere fecho alguno de estos yerros.

* 2 Ley, 9.

(12.)—LEX TALIONIS.

7th Partida, 1st Title, 3d Law.

How a Slave cannot accuse any other person.

A SLAVE cannot accuse any one but in certain cases. The first is,—When one man accuses another of having exported wheat from the country against the King's prohibition:—Secondly,—When any one conceals or robs the tribute or duties of the King:—Thirdly,—If one coins:—Fourthly,—If any person endeavours to commit any wrong against the King's person, or relating to the loss or diminution of his dominions; or if he would act according to that which we have said in the Third Partida in the title relating to plaintiffs†; because the male or female slave will be then able to accuse not only strangers, but also their own lord, if he would have committed any of those offences.

† 2d Law, 9.

A slave can accuse the murderer of the master, if his relations fail in doing it. The slaves of an emperor or king can institute a demand for recovery of property belonging to their master.—3d Partida, 2d Title, 9th Law.

Antonio Gomez, Assessor.

(3.)—LAW ON ACCUSATIONS BY SLAVES AND SERVANTS.

Tercera Partida, Titulo, 2, Ley 6.

(Extracto.)

“SERVIENTES nin criados que ome tenga en su casa, que binan à subien fecho ò por soldada, que del tomen non puede ninguno dellos mover demanda contra aquel con quien bine ò bienó sobre cosa de quel podiesse venir muerte, ò perdimiento de miembro ò de sa fama, ò de gran partida de sue auer, citanto que ouiere de fincar pobre si lo perdiessse; è si alguno de ellos tal demanda moviere contra qualquier de los que desuso diximos, en manera de acusacion non le dene sur cabida, è demas debi morir por ello.”

3 Partida, 2d Title, 6th Law.

(Abstract.)

“SERVANTS and waiting men that any one keeps in his house for their own benefit, or for wages, cannot institute an accusation against that person with whom he lives or lived, on any matter upon which the penalty of death, mutilation, infamy or confiscation of property, or of the greatest part of it, can be inflicted; and if any of them shall institute such action in the way of accusation against any such person, the same will not be admitted, and that person will die for the same.”

Antonio Gomez, Assessor.

III.

Copies of the Record of the PROCEEDINGS of the Fiscals of *Demerara* and *Berbice*, in their capacity of Guardians and Protectors of the Slaves, with their Decisions in all cases of Complaint of Masters and Slaves respectively against each other, and the Punishments inflicted, or Redress given, in consequence of such Complaints; from the 1st of January 1814 to this time.

Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824:—With three Enclosures.

Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir Benjamin D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824.

“ I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 14th June, directing me to transmit, for the information of the House of Commons, Copies of the Record of the Proceedings of the Fiscals of *Demerara* and *Berbice*, in their capacity of Guardians and Protectors of the Slaves, with their Decisions in all cases of Complaint of Masters and Slaves respectively against each other, and the Punishments inflicted, or Redress given, in consequence of such Complaints; from the 1st of January 1814 to this time.

“ I have lost no time in causing these documents to be prepared, and they are herewith transmitted, with such remarks upon them, as may be requisite for their elucidation.

MEMORANDUM:

I cannot discover that any records of the proceedings of the fiscal of *Demerary* have ever been kept, antecedent to those which I enclose.

By the present fiscal's letter, annexed, it appears he has not been able to find any such in the fiscal's office.

Immediately after my arrival in April last, I caused all the slaves to be well informed, that whenever they considered themselves aggrieved or oppressed they were to apply to their respective burgher captains (these are the country magistrates and fiscal's assistants), that if they failed of redress from that application, they were to apply to the fiscal, and that if they failed there, they were to apply personally to me.

At the same time I signified to the fiscal that I expected every case of complaint to be closely investigated, and even handed justice rendered.

I have not had any complaint, *in appeal* from the fiscal's decisions.

Mr. Herbert, the present fiscal, has shown himself very ready to go to any distance to make inquiry into complaints, and I believe conducts them very carefully and effectually.

Demerara, 19th September 1824.

(signed) *B. D'Urban*.

Sir,

Fiscal's Office, September 17 1824.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter enclosing the resolutions of the House of Commons calling for the record of the proceedings of the fiscals of *Demerary* and *Berbice*, in their capacity of guardians and protectors of slaves, with their decisions in all cases of complaints of master and slave respectively against each other, and punishments inflicted, and the redress given; from the 1st January 1814 to this time.

I have now to state to your Excellency that there is no record of such proceedings in this office, and that until the month of April 1824, there does not appear to have been a memorandum even of the proceedings held before the fiscal as a magistrate.

His honour George Bagot, the second fiscal, was, I believe, appointed acting first fiscal about that time, in consequence of the departure of Mr. Heyliger, and it seems to have been first adopted by that gentleman. On my arrival in this colony I thought it advisable to follow

III.
Proceedings on
Complaints between
Masters and Slaves.

the same plan; and I have the honour to inclose a copy of the complaints in the time of Mr. Bagot and myself, and beg at the same time to state, that this seems the only mode I can well adopt.

I feel it my duty to state to your Excellency, that I do not consider the fiscal exclusively a protector and guardian of slaves; he is the law officer of the crown; he acts as a magistrate, and the head magistrate, and he is bound to listen to every complaint on the part either of the master or of the slave, and to decide, as far as lies in his power, with the most rigid and scrupulous impartiality. At the same time, however, I must confess, that although I have only been three months in office it is my opinion, that the slaves do look up both to your Excellency and myself for what they term "right," and that the fiscal is by them considered as their friend, at least during the investigation of complaints on estates; many subjects of domestic and internal management have been discovered and pointed out as tending to the annoyance of the negroes, and they have been altered. Complaints on the part of a master against his own slaves are very rare, as his power, if properly exercised, will generally preserve good order; on the part of the slaves they are also rare, and most frequently occur when they have been guilty of some fault, the consequences of which they are desirous of avoiding. On all occasions they are carefully examined, and the decisions are made without respect of persons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *Charles Herbert*, First Fiscal.

His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban,
&c. &c. &c.

Date.	Complainant.	Against whom.	Nature of Complaint.	How settled.
1824: June 16.	Negroes of plantation Big Dimond.	Their master	For ill treatment, &c.	- Punished three of the ringleaders, the complaint being unwarranted.
	Negroes of plantation Friendship.	Their manager	- - ditto - -	- Four of these punished; all sent back with a severe reprimand.
	Negroes of plantation J ^{ns} and Cove.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- The manager to be discharged.
	Negroes of plantation La Bonna Mere.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- Frivolous and unwarranted; seven of them punished.
	Izak, of plantation Fowlis.	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	- Punished.
	George - -	His owner, Mary Appleton.	- - ditto - -	- To go to his work, and Mr. Urquehard to punish him.
- 24.	Daniel Smith	George, his mulatto slave.	Disobedience, &c. &c.	- Reprimanded and sent to his master.
	Several inhabitants on Ameri. Stelling.	Mulatto girls Kitty and Hanna.	For continual riotous behaviour and fighting.	- Sent to gaol on plantains and water for four days, and their mistress to lodge both, a sec ^d . bond.
	Sally - -	Her mistress, Susan Parish.	Begs leave to be sold without her infant child.	- Not allowed, and warned to take care of said child.

The above is a true Copy from the Memorandum Book of Complaints, found by me in the Office on the 1st July 1824.

Demerary, Sept. 18, 1824.

(signed) *Charles Herbert*, Fiscal.

III.
Proceedings on
Complaints between
Masters and Slaves.

Complaint.	Against whom.	Cause.	Decision.	Remarks.
July 4: The gangs of plantation Better Hope.	The master and manager	- Ill-usage, hard work, starvation, &c.	- Frivolous and altogether unfounded. Investigated by the fiscal on the estate, assisted by burgher officer and two planters; punished three of the ringleaders.	
Lucinda	- The manager of plantation La. Jea-lousie.	- Various ill-treatment; the manager and overseers.	A made-up story; punished on the estate.	
Adam	- Mrs. Howard	- For ill-treating his little sister	- Unfounded; contradicted by the mother and the child; punished in gaol.	
A woman and a boy	- Owner, Miss Heggre	- Not giving them proper clothing, and ill-treatment.	- Unfounded; the woman eight days confinement, the boy flogged.	
Elizabeth Earnst	- Her slave Tabba	- Abuse	- Proved; confined for a week.	
Mary Ann, a slave, as- sisted by her mistress.	- Princess	- Assault	- Both wrong; warned to be more quiet in future, under threat of imprisonment.	
August: F. Kent	- Four of his servants	- Running away, and ill-behaviour	- Proved; punished three of them.	
Twenty-seven negroes from the estate, Land of Canaan.	- Their master	- No clothing, tools, comforts in sickness, lodging, no pipes, no tobacco, no proper food.	- Just, except as to fond; summons issued against the owner for a heavy fine, 10 l. on every negro, not yet paid; directed the master to furnish every thing required; subpoena informed the negroes that they should have what they asked for.	- This estate is eighteen miles up the river, and almost desolate; the negroes are about to be re-moved to a better estate.
H. Halket, esq.	- Twenty-six negroes of Maria's Lodge.	- For running into the bush, striking work, and bad behaviour.	- Correct; no ground of complaint by the negroes; punished three of the ringleaders, also one of the women, who was very insolent and said, "You can not flog a woman."	
A negress	- Mr. Cantslaar	- That her master was taking her into the country to punish her for nothing.	- The negress had misbehaved; the master was taking her into the country, and she ran away to complain; returned her to her master to act discretionary.	

III.
Proceedings on
Complaints between
Masters and Slaves.

Complainant.	Against whom.	Cause.	Decision.	Remarks.
Iris and another -	The manager, plantation Kissingin -	- Not sufficient to eat - -	- Frivolous; restored to his master.	
Caroline and some others of plantation Groenseld.	The manager - -	- Caroline said that he had flogged a negro until he died. - The rest of being beaten with a tar rope.	- Altogether unfounded; six weeks confinement on bread and water, to be mitigated on contrition. - No proof of any violence; the tar-rope was taken away, and the negroes satisfied; manager reprimanded.	
September:				
Peggy - -	Her mistress, Miss Neil - -	- Ill-treatment and no clothing - -	- Altogether unfounded; punished.	
Eliza Heathcote - -	Slave Margaret - -	- Abuse - - - -	- Remanded for a week, and released on begging pardon.	
Four negroes of plantation Northbrook.	Their manager - -	- Hard work, overwork, flogging.	- Altogether unfounded; punished one man rather severely, one very slightly, two sent to another estate of the proprietor to work as convicts for a month, to be mitigated on better behaviour.	- As these identical negroes had been in fault, and punished some time ago, the fiscal went to the estate and examined the state of the gang; he was assisted by a burgher officer; Mr. Stuart, the master, is very kind and indulgent; discipline and proper method wanting.
L. Kleyer, Gravesande.	Slave Abraham - -	- Disobedience and refusal to submit when ordered into the stocks.	Proved; punished on the estate.	

The preceding Accounts are Copies from the Memorandum Book of Complaints between Master and Slave, as kept by me since I have been in Office.

Demerary, Sept. 18, 1824.

(signed) Charles Herbert, Fiscal.

IV.

IV.
Maroons in
Jamaica.

Copy of the latest Return of the Number of MAROONS
belonging to the different Maroon Towns in *Jamaica* ;
distinguishing the Males from the Females.

Copy of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, by his Grace the Duke of Manchester; dated King's House, *Jamaica*, 9th September 1824 :—With four Enclosures.

The Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

9th September 1824.

REFERRING to your Lordship's dispatch of 29th May last, I have now the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information, returns of the number of Maroons belonging to different Maroon towns in this island, distinguishing the males from the females, agreeably to a Resolution of the House of Commons of 13th April last.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(signed) *Manchester.*

RETURN of the ACCOMPONG MAROONS, 4 July 1824.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.
1.	Major Clark	57		14.	Roger Dennis	48	
	Captain White	55		15.	Bartholomew Dennis	38	
	— Roach	70			Joseph Dennis	22	
	— Rowe	55			W. Dorin	19	
	— Faster	50			Simon Forbes	24	
6.	— Falconer	55			Alexander Forbes, 1.	53	Fort William.
1.	Lieutenant Dennis	48		20.	Alexander Forbes, 2.	24	
	— Wright	49			Robert Farguson	30	
3.	— Peate	48			Samuel Falconer	21	
1.	Private, Chas. Austin	38			John Griffiths	49	
	William Adlam	48			William Grant	47	Spring Vale.
	Richard Burrows	25	Stoney Hill.	25.	John Holliday	47	
	Joseph Barrett	19	St. Aramy.		James Houghton	23	Sav. la Mar.
5.	F. Cross	29			William Humphries	53	
	Samuel Crisp	39			John Hewitt	30	Spa. Town.
	Jos. Clark	49			Thomas Holliday	19	
	Thomas Cross	37		30.	Richard Mills	26	
	James Campbell	25			James Oglevy	31	
10.	John Cross	36			John Peate	23	
	Samuel Cole	18			J. S. Pight	29	
	W. Davis	47			Lewis Pight	29	
	William Dennis	48		35.	Billy Peate	19	

IV. Maroons in Jamaica.			NAMES.	Residence.	NAMES.	Residence.		
No.		Age.			No.	Age.		
36.	John Reed -	46		Hector River.	30.	Rose Reid -	67	
	Gregory Reid -	27				Sus. Rowe -	53	
	John Rowe -	36				Bessy Roach -	42	
	John Roach -	36				Wank. Rowe -	55	
40.	T. L. Reid -	27		Lanoin.		Ph. Roach -	64	
	R. H. Reid -	36				35.	Polly Rowe -	50
	William Rowe -	33					Nelly Reid -	35
	Thomas Reid -	28					Mary Rowe -	29
	Charles Rowe -	49				38.	Eleanor Rowe -	21
45.	Richard Rowe -	24			39.	Mary Shannet -	52	
	Henry Rowe -	28						St. John's.
	James Rowe -	23				40.	Ph. Smith -	61
	George Roach -	32					Bessy Shannet -	49
	Billey Rowe -	23					Grace Salmon -	59
50.	Thomas Rowe -	35				Sarah Salms -	50	
	Thomas Roach -	33					Hannah Smith -	43
	T. F. Shaw -	30						Westmorland.
	James Stone -	31				45.	Jane Salmon -	24
	James Swabey -	32					Bessy Salmon -	23
55.	Charles Smith -	34		Hector River.		Sus. Shaw -	20	
	B. Smith -	28					Frances Stratch -	19
	Thomas Smith -	41					Bessy Venheling -	55
	George Stone -	48						Luconer Bridge.
	Robert Salmon -	26				50.	Ben. Williams -	76
60.	W. Smith -	30		Burat Savanna.		Sally Walton -	64	
	Jos. Smith -	23					Fanny Wright -	64
	Sm. Smith -	19					Eliz. White -	20
	William Samuel -	41					Ch. White -	53
	Robert Vervain -	47				55.	Eliz. Wright -	44
65.	Robert Wright, S. -	51		Superannuated.		Sukey Wright -	44	
	John Watson -	36					Nelly Wright -	41
	Thomas White -	24					Mary Walpole -	29
	William Wright -	24					Ann Wright -	25
						60.	Mary Wright -	25
69.	Robert Wright, J. -	27				Jane Wannah -	53	
1.	Corn. John Faster -	86					Polly Wright -	24
2.	Robert Austin -	76				63.	Maria White -	19
WOMEN:					BOYS:			
1.	Nancy Austin -	70		Rio Bono. Westmorland. Santa Cruz.	1.	Jemmy Algo -	13	
	Mary Austin -	50					Edward Barrett -	16
	Mary Austin -	44					William Barrett -	4
	Fanny Austin -	46				William Brice -	19	
5.	Barbary Boucher -	62		St. Ann's.	5.	W. Bannister -	9	
	Bash. Beate -	44					Samuel Barrett -	11
	Catherine Cooper -	52					Robert Barrett -	9
	Mary Crisp -	38					Thomas Creighton -	15
	Peggy Carr -	30					James Donald -	7
10.	Betty Crisp -	29		New Holland.	10.	Lewis Degan -	9	
	Ann Carr -	36					William Dennis -	8
	Mary Carr -	34					Thomas Dennis -	10
	Susan Clarke -	62					Thomas Currey -	17
	Catherine Dorking -	39					Robert Creighton -	17
15.	Jane Dennis -	25			15.	Thomas Cross -	12	
	Eliz. Davis -	31				16.	Joseph Creighton -	12
	Kitty Davis -	63					Thomas Douglas -	7
	Dorothy Darling -	28					Edward Dennis -	4
	Mary Dorkery -	63					Frederick Dennis -	4
20.	Mary Dunikely -	63			20.	Anthony Flashuskey -	14	
	Maria Falconer -	53					Alexander Falconer -	19
	Nelly Faster -	44					William Fallerton -	14
	Dino Falconer -	29					William Holliday -	9
	Jenny Gray -	80					C. G. Ludwig -	15
25.	Dino Holliday -	39		Westmorland. Dry Harbour.	25.	Edward Mills -	10	
	Fanny Hadlock -	29					James Montague -	11
	Peggy Houghton -	20					Edward Peate -	18
	Betty Innis -	21					Thomas Peate -	18
	Nelly Reid -	66					Charles Quarrey -	18

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.		
30.	W. Ricketts -	9	New Holland.	28.	Sho. Gordin -	10	Lucia. Westmorland.		
	Gm. Rowe -	11				Sus. Holliday -		15	
	John Rowe -	9			30.	Ann Holliday -		18	
	James Rowe -	3				Lucy Haughton -		17	
	Thomas Strutch -	16				Hetty Holliday -		12	
35.	Jack Straw -	5		Spa. Town.		Pucey Holliday -		6	
	George Salmon -	16						Sally Holliday -	2
	Grm. Smith -	15				35.		Nancy Hoffman -	3
	Bob Shannell -	14						Isb. Ludwig -	8
	William Shannell -	12				Boch. Limon -		7	
40.	Joseph Shannell -	12		New Holland.		Jane M'Larkin -		6	
	John Salmon -	6						Leach Myers -	12
	Isaac Swabey -	2				40.		Crisp Oglevey -	9
	Robert Vigo -	2				Judy Peate -	16		
	Billey Wright -	18				Mary Price -	19		
45.	Samuel Wright -	18	ditto.		Sarah Price -	20			
	John White -	13				Rose Peate -	12		
	Robert White -	13			45.	Nelly Peate -	9		
	Brock. Williams -	6				Sah. Palmer -	9		
	Craw. White -	8			Jon. Peate -	6			
50.	John Wright -	3	ditto.		Molly Peate -	9			
51.	James White -	3				Eliz. Quiltman -	18		
	Charles Wright -	5			50.	Ellen Quiltman -	16		
	D. S. White -	4				Leach Quinney -	19		
	John Webb -	15				Jannett Quinney -	13		
	William Webb -	9				Bess Rowe -	20		
	Charles Fight -	3				Anne Rowe -	19		
57.	Robert Dennis -	2			55.	Toby Rowe -	14		
						Margaret Rowe -	10		
						Sukey Reid -	12		
						Ch. Reid -	4		
					Sukey Rowe -	12			
				60.	Mary Strutch -	18			
					Mary Smith -	18			
					Polly Salmon -	19			
					Nancy Salmon -	20			
					Fanny Salmon -	16			
				65.	Rachael Smith -	21			
					Catherine Shoken -	7			
					Ellen Vervin -	10			
					Grace Wright -	—			
					Sarah Wright -	—			
10.	Dorothy Cross -	7	ditto.	70.	J. F. Wright -	—			
	Isb. Cross -	5				Rooty Wright -	—		
	Molly Cross -	3				Sarah Wright -	—		
	Sab. Cross -	2				Sally Wright -	—		
	Sus. Cross -	7				Ann Wright -	—		
15.	Sus. Dennis -	16			75.	Elizabeth White -	—		
	Cuba Dennis -	9				Emn. White -	—		
	Maria Falconer -	14				Mary Wright -	—		
	Quin Falconer -	16				Lilley Wright -	—		
	Kitty Fallerton -	19				Dianna Wright -	—		
20.	Ph. Falconer -	8			80.	Kitty Wright -	—		
	Bess Fallerton -	12			Mary Wannah -	—			
	Su. Flashuskey -	9			Diana Walker -	—			
	Mary Fallerton -	12			Nelly Williams -	—			
	Mary Griffiths -	17		84.	Ph. Wright -	—			
25.	Julia Griffiths -	19							
	Lydia Griffiths -	8							
	Nancy Griffiths -	12							

IV.
Maroons in
Jamaica.

IV
Maroons in
Jamaica.

No.	NAMES. SLAVES:	Age.	Colour.	OWNERS.
1.	Elizabeth Graham - - - -	36	Mulatto - - - -	} Con ^s FASTER.
	James FASTER - - - -	34	Black - - - -	
	Bess M ^c Carty - - - -	34	Sambo - - - -	
	John Oglevey - - - -	11	Mulatto - - - -	
5.	Rachael - - - -	7	Black - - - -	} Mary Dorking.
	Darby - - - -	40	— - - -	
	Chance - - - -	39	— - - -	
	Chance - - - -	6	— - - -	
	Olive - - - -	26	— - - -	} Capt. James Rowe.
10.	Phillis - - - -	25	— - - -	
	Billey Boskin - - - -	22	— - - -	
	Joe - - - -	4	— - - -	
	Charles Reid - - - -	4	— - - -	}
14.	Elizabeth - - - -	1	— - - -	

RECAPITULATION:

Officers	- - - -	9
Privates	- - - -	69
Superannuated	- - - -	2
Women	- - - -	63
Boys	- - - -	57
Girls	- - - -	84
Children under age	- - - -	11
Slaves	- - - -	14
Total	- - - -	309

4th July 1824.

P. Smith, Capt. Comm^s L. A. M.

To W. Bullock, Esq.
King's House, Spa Town.

From other Towns, but now residing in ACCOMPONG TOWN.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	No.	NAMES.	Age.
1.	Sam. Roden - - - -	26	13.	Davey Clark - - - -	8
	John Adlam - - - -	15	14.	Andrew FASTER - - - -	2
	Sam. Adlam - - - -	10	15.	Nancy Grace - - - -	53
	C. S. Adlam - - - -	6		Booty Dennis - - - -	42
5.	Sarah Adlam - - - -	20		Jane Reid - - - -	19
	Sukey Adlam - - - -	17		Elizabeth Reid - - - -	16
	Sally Clarke - - - -	43		Lydia Reid - - - -	14
	Jane Clarke - - - -	17	20.	Fanny Reid - - - -	11
	Bessy Clarke - - - -	16		Hannah Reid - - - -	8
10.	Elizabeth Clarke - - - -	13		John Reid - - - -	6
	Dick Clark - - - -	11	23.	Joan Reid - - - -	2
	Richard Clark - - - -	6			

Jamaica, fs:—PERSONALLY appeared before me, Thomas March, Esq. Superintendent of Scot Hall Maroons, who, being duly sworn, depose and saith, that the within is a just and true Return of all the Maroons belonging to and resident in the said town, on the 30th day of June last, according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

IV.
Maroons
in Jamaica.

(signed) *Thomas March.*

Sworn before me, this 2d day July 1824.

(signed) *James T. D. Watt.*

Effective RETURN of the MAROONS of SCOT HALL, this 30th Day of June 1824.

NAMES.			Residence.	NAMES.			Residence.
No.	OFFICERS:	Age.		No.	GIRLS:	Age.	
1.	Capt. John Crawford	45	In the town.	1.	Mary Anne	19	In the town.
2.	Lieut. Wm. Shaw	45	- ditto.	2.	Jennett	16	- ditto.
3.	Ensign Thos. Hermit	30	- ditto.	3.	Elizabeth	14	- ditto.
MEN:				4.	Mary Vidal	15	- ditto.
1.	Cuffee	87	- ditto (a.)	5.	Beneba	13	- ditto.
2.	Juan	50	- ditto.	6.	Sarah	13	- ditto.
3.	John Ingram	50	- ditto (b.)	7.	Margaret	12	- ditto.
4.	John Hermit	41	- ditto.	CHILDREN:			
5.	Charles	37	- ditto.	1.	Elizabeth	11	- ditto.
6.	Samuel Nugent	35	- ditto.	2.	Sally	9	- ditto.
7.	Edward	36	- ditto.	3.	Nancy	9	- ditto.
8.	Henry Nugent	28	- ditto.	4.	Anny	7	- ditto.
9.	Robert Blackwood	54	- ditto.	5.	Charles	8	- ditto.
10.	Robert Ellis	23	- ditto.	6.	Mary Ann	8	- ditto.
11.	Francis Ellis	20	- ditto.	7.	William	7	- ditto.
12.	William Nugent	26	- ditto.	8.	Anne	6	- ditto.
13.	Charles Crawford	19	- ditto.	9.	Maggie	6	- ditto.
BOYS:				10.	William Nugent	6	- ditto.
1.	John Vidal	16	- ditto.	11.	Joseph	6	- ditto.
2.	John Crawford	15	- ditto.	12.	Adam	4	- ditto.
3.	John Gay	12	- ditto.	13.	Tommy	4	- ditto.
4.	William	11	- ditto.	14.	Mary	4	- ditto.
WOMEN:				15.	Emily	3	- ditto.
1.	Betsey Gordon	55	- ditto.	16.	Franky	4	- ditto.
2.	Ann Williams	60	- ditto.	17.	Kitty	3	- ditto.
3.	Eleanor Nugent	33	- ditto.	18.	Mary	3	- ditto.
4.	Cuba	40	- ditto.	19.	Hemeretta	2	- ditto.
5.	Betsey Vidal	35	- ditto.	20.	Clarinda	2	- ditto.
6.	Sally Nugent	35	- ditto.	21.	Frances	2	- ditto.
7.	Elizabeth Nugent	31	- ditto.	22.	Billy	2	- ditto.
8.	Diana Hermit	28	Kingston.	23.	Phœbe	2	- ditto.
9.	Diana	38	Moore Town.	24.	Eve	1	- ditto.
10.	Jenny	26	In the town.	25.	Jacky	1	- ditto.
11.	Jessey	34	- ditto.	26.	Moses	6 months.	- ditto.
12.	Juba Prince	55	- ditto.	SLAVE:			
13.	Betsey Ellis	22	St. Andrews.	1.	Tom	49	
14.	Bella	21	In the town.				
15.	Agnes	20	- ditto.				

(a) Old and superannuated.

(b) Lame.

IV.
Maroons
in Jamaica.

Original List of the CHARLESTOWN MAROONS on the 18th day of June 1824.

6 Commissioned Officers :

	Age.		Age.
Colonel George Oliver Gordon	68	Captain Thomas Thomson	43
Major Will ^m Carmichael Cockburn	64	Lieutenant William Pink	48
Captain Nathaniel Beckford	46	Ensign James Vidal	52
3 Sergeants :			
John Shackelford	57	53. Cudjoe Sumner	27
Richard Hartley M ^c Gregor	37	Robert Waters	56
Cuffee Waters	32	55. William White	38
64 Privates :			
Archibald	56	Thomas Williams	30
James Anderson	27	Thomas Hardy Wallen	26
John Birch	26	Matthew, alias, Richard Wallen	23
Robert Ball	43	Tom Wallen	19
5. Edward Gray Ball	40	60. Ned Wallen	17
Edward Bernis	16	John Wallen	36
John Bernis	18	Jacky Woodhouse	26
Beckford Bernis	16	Daniel Winter	16
Robert Blackwood	18	64. Billy Vidal	27
10. Thomas Burrowes	20	104 Women :	
Brandy	18	Bessey Anderson	38
Samuel Crawford	28	Dolly Anderson	31
Colthirst	44	Mary Anderson	24
Archibald's Cudjoe	26	Bess Ashpole	34
15. Aleppo Cudjoe	28	5. Maria Ashpole	27
Robert Douglas	33	Phoebe Ashpole	41
James Edie	25	Beck Ashpole	29
John Edie	54	Molly Ashpole	16
Frank Edie	20	Diana Brown	35
20. John Fitzgerald	27	10. Elizabeth Burke	19
James Gordon	35	Katy Benton	34
Cato Gordon	31	Rosy Bryan	26
George Gordon	27	Betty Beckford	18
John Gordon	26	Harriot Brown	41
25. Bush Gordon	19	15. Mimba Ball	31
Robert Gordon	18	Christian Ball	32
Golbourne	19	Eliza Ball	29
George Gray	26	Charlotte Badger	31
John Gray	29	Eliza Bernis	14
30. Robert Hines	55	20. Jane Bernis	13
William Carmichael Hamilton	52	Catherine Chambers	40
Samuel Hamilton	18	Bessy Cargill	29
William Hamilton	29	Twopence Cargill	24
John Hines	27	Nancy Crawford	26
William Hunt	27	25. Eleanor Crawford	29
Henry Grant Manhertz	37	Rachel Dacres	48
Robert Moore	56	Sarah Edie	15
Ned Moore	33	Rosey French	37
Robert Bayley Moore	30	Janet French	45
Edward Manhertz	40	30. Bessy Fashion	27
William M ^c Farlane	27	Mary Gordon	14
Charles Pink	27	Elizabeth Gould	40
Thomas Prince	38	Bessy Golbourne	35
Daniel Richards	33	Kitty Gray	33
45. James Richmond	26	Louisa Greene	41
George Rodney	53	Elizabeth Greene	42
Tommy Reeder	19	Nancy Greene	15
James Shackelford	31	Stumpy Gordon	34
Thomas Shirley	29	Celia Gordon Golbourne	36
50. James Symes	44	40. Mary Hamilton	29
Edward Symes	23	Nancy Henry	58
John Sterling, jun.	25	Sarah Henry	46
		Susanna Henry	43
		Rachel Hines	38

45. Lydia

IV.
Maroons
in Jamaica.

	Age.
45. Lydia Hines	20
Juba Hines	19
Diana Hines	17
Charlotte Harris	32
Mary Irvine	53
50. Susanna Kildare	23
Phebe Manhertz	18
Kitty Matthews	37
Rosey Mat	26
— Mimba	53
55. Bessey Mimba	45
Sarah M ^c Farlane	34
Sarah Mead	38
Nancy	27
Sarah Nugent	51
60. Mary Oakley	44
Juba Oakley	27
Stumpy Oakley	26
Nelly Oakley	24
Abba Oakley	15
65. Jane Oliver	26
Eliza Pink	32
Nancy Rogers	25
Ann Richards	48
Mary Anne Richards	41
70. Cecilia Richards	43
Julian Richards	15
Christian Roberts	27
Molly Saunderson	30
Elizabeth Shirley	48
75. Ann Shirley	38
Bell Shackelford	29
Jessy Symes	27
Juba Symes	25
Kate Symes	18
80. Mary Skeffington	34
Dorothy Sutherland	37
Elizabeth Symes	39
Mary Steel	32
Eliza Thomson	15
85. Mimba Thomson	15
Phebe Toms	43
Nancy Vidal	26
Ancilla Vidal	32
Bell Vidal	17
90. Juba Waters	34
Nanny Wynter	34
Eleanor Waters	26
Yabba Williams	48
Maria Williams	42
95. Nancy Wallen	48
Mary Wallen	31
Elizabeth Wallen	32
Eliza White	44
Ann White	43
100. Mary Woodhouse	44
Dolly Woodhouse	39
Dolly Woodhouse, jun.	21
Jeany Wood	14
— Wanica	42

24 Boys :

Charles Edie	14
Robert Edie	13
Daniel Edie	12
10. Robert Greene	11
Peter Hines	13
Robert Hines	11
John Meredith Gordon	11
William Moore	13
15. Nelson Thomson	14
John Symes	14
Saunders Symes	12
Henry Wallen	14
James Henry Swimmer	14
20. Billy Swimmer	12
Sambo Oakley	14
Richard Saunderson	15
Henry Shereen	14
24. Reeder Waters	13

7 Girls :

Abba Cargill	12
Sarah Edie	11
Mary Gordon	13
Elizabeth Hartly	11
5. Rachel Kildare	9
Mary M ^c Farlane	13
7. Bessy Wallen	13

55 Male Children :

William Ashpole	7
Peter Catherwood Ashpole	3
James Anderson	6
William Anderson	5
5. Frederick Banbury	9
Julius Banbury	5
Thomas Bayly	3
Robert Coffee	2
George Edwards	infant.
10. William Carmichael Fitzgerald	9
Cudjoe Fitzgerald	8
Tom Fitzgerald	7
John Fitzgerald	6
William Gray	2
15. Francis Sh. Golbourne	8
Thomas Bogle Gordon	4
Billy Gordon	3
John Woodhouse Hines	7
Fitzgerald Hines	6
20. Grant Hall	7
William Kelly Hunt	infant.
Robert Kirkland	2
John Henry Manhertz	5
Cuffee Manhertz	infant.
25. John Moore	7
Da Costa Moore	infant
Peter Oakley	10
Thomas Prince	9
John Prince	5
30. Robert Prince	3
James Prince	2
Cudjoe Pink	4
Harris Richards	1
John O. Shackeford	6
35. James Straban Shackeford	2
Ned Shackeford	9
Peter Symes	5
John Prince	2
William Prince	infant.

40. Cuffee
(continued)

IV
Maroons
in Jamaica.

	Age.		Age.
40. Cuffee Swimmer - - -	5	30. Jane Manhertz - - -	3
William Shirley - - -	2	Helen M ^c Ginnes - - -	infant.
Robert Gray Simpson - - -	2	Nanny M ^c Ginnes - - -	10
John S. Shackelford - - -	9	Johanna M ^c Farlane - - -	infant.
Henry Sheerer Shackelford - - -	3	Elizabeth Prince - - -	8
45. Thomas Tait - - -	10	35. Wanica Richards - - -	9
Henry Waters - - -	7	Judy Harris - - -	4
Reeder Waters - - -	3	Quasheba Harris - - -	3
Harry Waters - - -	2	Cooba B. Swimmer - - -	6
Dandy Waters - - -	1	Ann Shackelford - - -	5
50. Natty Waters - - -	infant.	40. Bessy Shackelford - - -	3
William Walsh - - -	9	Diana Shackelford - - -	2
Thomas Walsh - - -	1	Rosey Simpson - - -	6
Richard Walsh - - -	infant.	Diana J. Symes - - -	3
Robert Woodhouse - - -	infant.	Cecilia Vidal - - -	2
55. Ned Wallen - - -	infant.	45. Elizabeth Walsh - - -	4
		Bessy Walsh - - -	3
		Mary Wallen - - -	1
		48. Sarah Waters - - -	8
48 Female Children :			
Ann Ashpole - - -	7		
Jessy Ashpole, 1st - - -	2		
Jessy Ashpole, 2d - - -	4		
Kitty Catherwood Ashpole - - -	3		
5. Nelly Ashpole - - -	3		
Mary Anderson - - -	4		
Mary Brown - - -	2		
Nancy Ball - - -	5		
Cooba Bernard - - -	5		
10. Catherine Bernis - - -	1		
Anny Beckford - - -	7		
Diana Beckford - - -	6		
Fanny Beckford - - -	3		
Sarah C. Ball - - -	5		
15. Mary Cargill - - -	4		
Sarah Campbell - - -	3		
Elizabeth Fitzgerald - - -	4		
Bunchy Fitzgerald - - -	infant.		
Eliza Gordon - - -	6		
20. Siney Gordon - - -	9		
Rosey Hines - - -	8		
Louisa Hines - - -	4		
Bessy Hines - - -	3		
Sarah Hamilton - - -	5		
25. Rosey Hartley - - -	8		
Jane Kelly - - -	3		
Ann Maria Kirkland - - -	1		
Rachel Kildare - - -	9		
Olive Moore - - -	6		
		Invalids, Insane and Superannuated.	
		2 Males :	
		Thomas Ball - - -	66
		Thomas Freeman - - -	26
		11 Females :	
		Cooba, senior - - -	93
		Cooba, junior - - -	73
		Phebe Dacres - - -	18
		Fanny Giscome - - -	72
		5. Sarah Jump - - -	38
		Ann Reeder - - -	71
		Susanna Taylor - - -	52
		Wenday - - -	87
		Yabba - - -	31
		Catalina - - -	71
		11. Betty White - - -	72
		Missing.	
		1 Male :	
		Jacob Irving - - -	43

NON-RESIDENT.

19 MALES.			Residence.	21 FEMALES.			Residence.
No.	Age			No.	Age		
1. James Barrett	- 7		Scot's Hall.	1. Selina Anderson	- 22		Buff Bay.
Horatio Barrett	infant			Jane Ball	- 34		Cottage.
Peter Brown	- 12			Lydia Benton	- 36		Annotto Bay.
John Giscome	- 18		Springfield.	Phyllis B. Barrett	- 5		Scot's Hall.
5. Robert Giscome	- 15		Cottage.	5. Eleanor B. Barrett	- 3		
William Giscome	- 8			Eleanor Dacres	- 25		St. Mary's.
James Giscome	- 3			Margaret Dacres	- 23		
William Greene	- 33		St. Mary's.	Diana, senior	- 66		Scot's Hall.
John Golbourne	- 19		Annotto Bay.	10. Franky	- 38		
10. Robert Golbourne	- 18			Woodstock.	Ann Giscome	- 13	
Robert Kirkland	- 3		Manchioneal.	Elizabeth Giscome	- 11		Woodstock.
William Moore	- 34		St. Andrews.	Fanny Giscome	- 6		Annotto Bay.
William Mead	- 43		Happy Hut.	Mary A. S. Greene	- 24		
John Powell	- 45		Hopeton.	Cath. Golbourne	- 18		Moore Town.
15. Thomas Roper	- 43		Annotto Bay.	16. Bella Golbourne	- 17		Annotto Bay.
Isaac Rose	- 41		Redington.	Sarah Golbourne	- 8		
John Saunderson	- 36		Near Annotto Bay.	Venus M'Farlane	- 38		Annotto Bay.
John Sterling, senior	53		Redington.	Sally Richards	- 75		
19. Colin Wynter	- 39			Anny Williams	- 26		
				Sukey Strachan	- 31		

RECAPITULATION of the CHARLESTOWN MAROONS, on the 18th day of June 1824.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Officers, 9; privates, 64; boys, 24; children, 55 - - - -	152	—	—
Women, 104; girls, 7; children, 48 - - - -	-	159	
Invalids, insane and superannuated - - - -	2	11	
Total resident - - - -	154	170	
Missing - - - -	1	—	
Total, non-resident - - - -	19	21	
Total Charlestown Maroons - - - -	174	191	365

Jamaica, fs:—I, Robert Gray, superintendent of Charlestown, do swear, that the foregoing Lists contain a just and true account of all the Charlestown Maroons, to the 18th day of this instant, month of June, 1824, the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

So help me GOD!

(signed) Robert Gray.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June 1824.

(signed) R. G. Kirkland.

RETURN of the MOORE TOWN MAROONS, July 31st 1824.

Maroons
in Jamaica.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	
OFFICERS:				MEN—continued.				
	Rob ^t Paterson, Lt. Col.	71	Moore Town		Law. Rebeau, mul.	24	Moore Town.	
	Kean Osborn, Major	60			Rich. Deans, mulatto	26		
	R ^d Valentine, Capt.	60			Phil. Rebeau, mulatto	21		
	James Todd, Capt.	65			65. Quaco Reader	42	St. Thomas in the East.	
	Geo. M ^c Kenzie, Lieut.	57			John Sherwood	54		Portland.
	Robert Stirling, ditto	61			Rob. Smith, mulatto	24	Moore Town.	
	John Minot - ditto	51			Duncan M ^c Farlane	24		
	8. George White ditto	55			John Reader	23		
MEN:					70. Stamford Hazell	23	Port Antonio.	
	George Grant	61	Portland.	William Burke	23			
	Robert M ^c Gregor	61	Moore Town	George Hopkins	23			
	Robert Downer	60			Robert M ^c Lean	23		
	Adam Hopkins	60			George Ellis	23		
5.	James Dennis	57			75. Quaco M ^c Gregor	22		
	Geo. Wilson	57			William White	22		
	Duncan M ^c Farlane	52			William Wilson	22		
	James White	56			Jas. M ^c Kenzie	21		
	Charles Bryan	57			London M ^c Farlane	21		
10.	William Oakley	54	St. Thomas in the East.	80. Anthony Searchwell	21			
	Mitchell L. Harris	50			George M ^c Lean	20		
	Richard Deans	50	Moore Town.	Samuel Wallen	20			
	Neil M ^c Leod	47			James Waters	19		
	Edward Bayley	43			George Bunting	18		
15.	Charles Douglas	43			85. John M ^c Kenzie	18		
	James Douglas	41	St. Thomas in the East.	George Osborn	20			
	Robert Bryce	49			William B. M ^c Kenzie	18		
	Robert Grant	45	Moore Town.	Robert Phillips	18			
	George Ellison	43			Cudjoe White	18		
20.	Charles Phillips	40	Moore Town.	90. Charles Brown	18			
	Samuel Phillips	43			Patrick Minot	18		
	John Bayley	40	St. Thomas in the East.	W. Downer, mulatto	18			
	Quaco Elbin	39			Frem Ribeiro, mulatto	18		
	John Burke	43	Moore Town.	Gaw Harris	18			
25.	William Searchwell	40			George Sterling	18		
	James Minot	37			96. Fongoo Deans.	18		
	James Brown	36			BOYS:			
	Alick M ^c Gregor	36			Daniel Sterling	17	Moore Town.	
	Charles Osborn	36			Adam Hopkins	17		
30.	Charles Harris	36			John Grant	17		
	Edward Thompson	33			Jas. King Minot	17		
	Ben Douglas	33		5. Swimmer Osborn	17			
	William Sterling	33		West Reader	17			
	Quashie Douglas	33		Billy Douglas, mulatto	17			
35.	Peter Valentine	32		John Ellison	16			
	Jacky Charlton	30	Moore Town.	Jas. Phillips, mulatto	16			
	W. M ^c Carthy	29			10. J. Reignier, mulatto	16		
	William Scott	30			Geo. M ^c Farlane	16		
	Richard Shaw	30			John Downer, mulatto	16		
40.	Richard Watson	30			Gray White	15		
	Richard B. Valentine	28			Anderson Dennis	15		
	Cato Sterling	29			15. Billy Gray	15		
	Joe Sterling	29			Jas. M ^c Farlane	15		
	John Panton	29	Kingston.	George Minot	14			
45.	William Osborn	29			Harris Wilson	14		
	Charles Paterson	28		Moore Town.	William Ellis	14		
	John Stamford	28				20. Cuffy Searchwell	14	
	Thomas Hibbert	28		Not known where.	Galloway Osborn	17		
	John Douglas	28				John Sterling	13	
50.	William M ^c Gregor	27		Moore Town.	Francis Deans	13		
	Samuel Beatty, mul.	31				24. Lewis M ^c Kenzie	13	
	Saunders Douglas	26	Moore Town.	MALE CHILDREN:				
	William J. Gordon	23			Cudjoe Searchwell	12		
	Thos. Richards, mul.	26	Moore Town.	Gray Osborn	12			
55.	Thomas Douglas	26			Cudjoe M ^c Farlane	12		
	Robert Osborn	25	Moore Town.	John Waters	12			
	Robert Sterling	26			5. Geo. Phillips, mulatto	12		
	John Ellis	26		— Wilson	11			
	William M ^c Lean	26		— Gordon	11			
60.	Richard Deans	26		— Osborn	11			
	Jackson Harris	26		— M ^c Farlane	11			
				10. — Douglas	11			

IV.
Maroons
in Jamaica.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	
MALE CHILDREN—continued.				WOMEN—continued.				
11.	Geo. M'Kenzie	- 11	Moore Town.	10.	Christian Brown	- 50	Moore Town.	
	Ellison	- 11				Betty Bayley		- 65
	John Valentine	- 10				Cuba Amba		- 53
	Henry Patterson, mul.	10				Quasheba Grant		- 53
15.	Sterling	- 10				Christmas Grant		- 52
	Douglas	- 10			15.	Nanny Reader		- 77
	Harris	- 10				Juba Reader		- 55
	Bernard	- 10				Sally Reader		- 53
	Dennis	- 10				Joan Reader		- 52
20.	Grant	- 9				Peggy Douglas		- 69
	Brown	- 9			20.	Nanny Douglas	- 45	
	John Brown	- 9				Sarah Douglas	- 44	
	Waters	- 9				Nanny Bryan	- 59	
	Phillips, mulatto	9				Mary Bryan	- 40	
25.	Donner, mulatto	9				Affie Osborn	- 59	
	Stewart Sterling, mul.	9			25.	Sarah Osborn	- 40	
	Wallen Ellis	- 9				Cuba Charlton	- 62	
	Patterson	- 8				Diana Todd	- 60	
	Reader	- 8				Amelia Todd	- 42	
30.	M'Kenzie	- 8				Mary Todd	- 40	
	French, mulatto	8			30.	Bessy Todd	- 39	
	Hopkins	- 8				Rachel Waters	- 41	
	Harris	- 7				Betty Nixon	- 55	
	White	- 7				Phebe Johnson	- 62	
35.	Arnold, mulatto	7				Ann Mitchell	- 75	
	M'Farlane	- 7			35.	Sarah Phillips	- 54	
	Gordon	- 6				Caty M'Gregor	- 53	
	M'Gregor	- 6				Lydia M'Farlane	- 45	
	Searchwell	- 6				Suky M'Farlane	- 41	
40.	Paterson	- 6				Venus M'Farlane	- 51	
	Bryan	- 6			40.	Ann M'Farlane	- 59	
	Reader	- 6				Caty M'Farlane	- 35	
	M'Kenzie	- 5				Pamelia Harris	- 59	
	Phillips	- 5				Ann Reader	- 59	
45.	M'Farlane	- 5				Mimba Phillips	- 50	
	M'Farlane	- 5			45.	Betty Wilson	- 52	
	Searchwell	- 4				Jane Allen	- 53	
	Sterling	- 4				Sabina French	- 42	
	Roberts	- 3				Bess French	- 39	
50.	White	- 3		Moore Town.		Catherine Beckford	39	
	French, mulatto	4			50.	Molly Gilliard	- 39	
	Sterling	- 4				Susanna Cole	- 41	
	French	- 3				Kitty Clarke, mul.	45	
	Phillips	- 3				Nelly Murray, mul.	44	
55.	Sterling	- 3				Bessy Anderson, mul.	52	
	M'Kenzie	- 3			55.	Jane Essen Quadroon	30	
	Gray	- 3				Susanna Sylva	- 39	
	Todd	- 2				Nanny Brown	- 55	
	Dennis	- 2				Diana Welcome	- 38	
60.	Paterson	- 2				Delia Beckford	- 38	
	Dennis	- 2			60.	Kitty Gordon	- 37	
	Downer	- 2				Hannah Searchwell	35	
	Minot	- 2				Jane Paterson	- 37	
	Gordon	- 1				Charlotte Douglas	- 38	
65.	Minot	- 1				Franky Gordon	- 35	
	Sterling	- 1			65.	Nanny Gilliard	- 36	
	Rebeau	- 1				Becky Henry	- 35	
	Grant	- 1				Bessy Sterling	- 36	
	M'Kenzie	-				Rosey Bryan	- 34	
70.	White	-				Ann Brown	- 34	
	Osborn	-			70.	Rachel Richards, mul.	33	
	Osborn	-				Fama Gordon	- 33	
	M'Gregor	-				Jane Todd	- 33	
	Paterson	-				Christian Sterling	- 33	
	Todd	-				Barbara Burke	- 33	
76.	Phillips, mulatto	-			75.	Phillis Charlton	- 34	
						Cecilia Harris	- 32	
						Dorothy Ellis	- 31	
						Kitty Palmer	- 33	
						Diana Harris	- 28	
					80.	Hannah Paterson	- 31	
						Clary Hopkins	- 27	
						Bessy Richards, mul.	28	
						Mary Douglas	- 28	

WOMEN:

1.	Polly Harris	- 53
	Elizabeth Phillips	- 66
	Jenny Burke, mulatto	48
	Nanny Burke, mulatto	46
5.	Cuba Paterson	- 63
	Jenny Searchwell	- 57
	Janet Searchwell	- 41
	Nanny Searchwell	- 39
	Suky Brown	- 20

IV.

Maroons
in Jamaica.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.	No.	NAMES.	Age.	Residence.
	WOMEN—continued.				FEMALE CHILDREN—continued.		
85.	Bessy Dormer	- 28	Moore Town	15.	Elizabeth Bowers, mul.	11	Clarendon.
	Ann Todd	- 28		St. Thomas in the East.		Palmer, mul.	
	Susan Harris	- 28	Moore Town.			Grant, mul.	11
	Louisa Roberts	- 29		Moore Town.		Campbell, mul.	10
	Charlotte Sterling	- 28	Portland.			Burke	- 10
	Janet Osborn	- 28		Port Antonio.	20.	M'Gregor	- 10
90.	Elizabeth M'intosh	28	Moore Town.			Phillips	- 10
	Eliza Deans	- 28		Kingston.		M'Farlane	- 10
	Grace White	- 28	Moore Town.			Isabella Agnew, mul.	9
	Nancy Searchwell	- 28		Moore Town.		Wilson	- 9
	Caty Brander, mul.	28	Moore Town.		25.	M'Farlane	- 9
95.	Jessy Gray	- 27		Moore Town.		Burke	- 8
	Eleanor Harris	- 26	Moore Town.			Minot	- 8
	Dido White	- 23		Moore Town.		Ellison	- 8
	Ann Roberts	- 24	Moore Town.			Phillips	- 8
	Grace Phillips	- 22		Moore Town.	30.	Howard	- 8
100.	Hannah Dowling, mul.	26	Moore Town.			Bayley	- 7
	Catalina Rebeau, mul.	28		Moore Town.		Cole	- 7
	Sarah Valentine	- 24	Moore Town.			Bessy Cuscai, mul.	- 7
	Mary H. Richards	- 22		Moore Town.		Passley	- 7
	Helen J. Bryan	- 22	Moore Town.		35.	White	- 7
105.	Juba L. Harris	- 22		Moore Town.		Burke	- 7
	Dido Dennis	- 22	Moore Town.			Downer, mul.	6
	Penny Hopkins	- 21		Moore Town.		M'Gregor	- 6
	Letitia Franks	- 21	Moore Town.			M'Gregor	- 6
	Bella Deans	- 21		Moore Town.	40.	Sterling	- 6
110.	Grace Osborn	- 20	Moore Town.			Sterling	- 6
	Nelly Bayley	- 20		Moore Town.		Waters	- 6
	Sarah Bernard	- 19	Moore Town.			Todd	- 6
	Elizabeth Bryan	- 19		Moore Town.		White	- 5
	Phebe M'Gregor	- 19	Moore Town.		45.	M'Kenzie	- 5
115.	Ann Thaxter, mul.	18		Moore Town.		Gray	- 5
	Ann Smith, mul.	- 18	Moore Town.			Phillips	- 5
	Juliana Dennis	- 18		Moore Town.		Minot	- 5
	Cecilia Valentine	- 18	Moore Town.			Dennis	- 5
	Susan Todd	- 16		Moore Town.	50.	Douglas	- 5
20.	Anny Reader, mul.	- 18	Moore Town.			Brown	- 5
	Elisa Searchwell	- 16		Moore Town.		Hopkins	- 4
	Agnes M'Farlane	- 16	Moore Town.			Paterson	- 4
123.	Louisa Cole, mul.	- 16		Moore Town.		Burke	- 4
	GIRLS:				55.	Wilson	- 4
	Sarah Ann Douglas	15	Moore Town.		Sylva	- 4	Moore Town.
	Gordon	- 15		Moore Town.		Hopkins	
	Sarah M'Kenzie	- 13	Moore Town.			Roberts	- 4
	Louisa Todd, mul.	- 15		Moore Town.		Council, mul.	3
5.	Dido Bayley	- 16	Moore Town.		60.	Douglas	- 3
	Sterling	- 15		Moore Town.		Phillips	- 3
	Hannah Harris	- 15	Moore Town.			Gordon	- 3
	Beckford	- 15		Moore Town.		Brown	- 3
	Brown	- 14	Moore Town.			M'Farlane	- 3
10.	Osborn	- 14		Moore Town.	65.	Waters	- 3
	Bryan	- 14	Moore Town.			Douglas	- 2
	Lucinda Bayley	- 14		Moore Town.		Deans	- 2
	Susanna Moore	- 14	Moore Town.			Maria Subizan, mul.	5
	Caroline Hopkins	- 14		Moore Town.		White	- 2
15.	Grace Harris	- 14	Moore Town.		70.	Dennis	- 2
	Rebecca Burke	- 14		Moore Town.		M'Farlane	- 2
	Bessy Valentine	- 14	Moore Town.			Burke	- 1
	Bryan	- 13		Moore Town.		Gordon	- 1
	Douglas	- 13	Moore Town.			M'Gregor	- 1
20.	Ellison	- 13		Moore Town.	75.	Roberts	- 1
	FEMALE CHILDREN					Nicholas	- 1
	Bessy M'Farlane	- 12	Moore Town.		Bryan	- 1	Moore Town.
	Osborn	- 12		Moore Town.		Harris	
	Grant	- 12	Moore Town.			Douglas	- 1
	Dennis	- 12		Moore Town.	80.	Bernard	- 1
5.	Sophia Todd, mul.	- 12	Moore Town.			Bryan	- 1
	Sterling	- 12		Moore Town.		Phillips	- 1
	Beckford	- 12	Moore Town.			Wilson	- 1
	Minot	- 12		Moore Town.		Sterling	- 1
	Bayley	- 12	Moore Town.		85.	Richards	- 1
10.	Downer, mul.	11		Moore Town.		Sterling	- 1
	Reader	- 11	Moore Town.			Minot	- 1
	Gordon	- 11		Moore Town.		Douglas	- 1
	French, mul.	11	Moore Town.			Burke	- 1
	Elizabeth Downer	- 11		Moore Town.		Harris	- 1
					91.	M'Carthy	- 1

ABSTRACT of the Number of MAROONS, as herewith named:

Officers.	Men.	Boys.	Male Children.	Women.	Girls.	Female Children.	TOTAL.	Fit to carry Arms.	Superannuated.	Residing out of the Town.
8	96	24	76	123	20	91	438	108	2	38

IV.
Maroons
in Jamaica.

FREE PERSONS and MAROONS belonging to Charlestown, residing in Moore Town:

Thomas Duckenfield, doing duty in the Militia.

Henry Allen - - - ditto.

P. Bernard - - - ditto.

C. Bernard - - - ditto.

Joseph Bernard - - - ditto.

MAROONS.

Dorothy Sutherland.

Mary A. Peters (two children).

Nancy Rogers, Mary Steitz,

Louisa Grant, Kate Gray.

S L A V E S.

NAMES.		Sex.	Colour.	To whom belonging.	
No.	Age.				
	George Phillips	23	male	black	Estate of Colonel Philips, deceased.
	Caty Phillips	54	female	-	-
	Dye	45	-	-	-
	Myrtilla	28	-	-	-
5.	Her child	7	-	-	-
	Dublin	29	male	-	Captain Valentine.
	John Phillips	39	-	-	Ann Mitchell.
	Susanna	39	female	-	-
	Endeavour	34	-	-	-
10.	Diana	12	-	-	-
	Patience	12	-	-	-
	Bacchus	10	male	-	-
	One child	7	-	-	-
	Cate	7	female	-	-
15.	Tom	42	male	-	Sarah Phillips.
	Dolly	38	female	-	-
	Prue	30	-	-	-
	Charlotte Bryant	24	-	-	Charles Bryan.
	Trapan	5	-	-	-
20.	A child	2	-	-	-
	Cuffie	20	male	-	-
	Mary Ann	45	female	-	Estate of Colonel Sambo, deceased.
	Jack	25	male	-	-
	Eboe Sally	45	female	-	Estate of Peggy Bryce, deceased.
25.	Cretia	27	-	-	Nanny Reader.
	Ann Martin	48	-	-	Estate of Mary Martin, deceased.
	Louiza	23	-	-	-
	Will. Burke	23	male	-	Adam Hopkins.
	Cato	50	-	-	Duncan M'Farlane.
30.	Lucy	36	female	-	-
	Mary	12	-	-	-
	Cinder	10	-	-	-
	Princess	39	-	-	Estate of Maria Beckford, deceased.
	Charles	12	male	-	-
35.	Frederick	10	-	-	-
	A child	8	female	-	-
	Eleanor Phillips	41	-	-	Samuel Phillips.
	Sarah Phillips	30	-	-	-
	Lawrence	29	male	-	-
40.	Natty	17	-	-	-
	Louiza	26	female	-	-
	Hannah	25	-	-	-
	Ann	20	-	-	-
	Charlotte	25	-	-	-
45.	Joseph	30	male	-	-
	Rosanna	20	female	-	Lieutenant-Colonel Paterson.
	Her child	3	male	mulatto	-
	Charlotte	13	female	black	Lieutenant Minot.
49.	Flora	30	-	-	Charles Phillips.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, George Fuller, esquire, superintendent of the Moore Town Maroons, and made oath, that the foregoing Returns are just and true, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

(signed) Geo. Fuller.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of August 1824,
(signed) Cha^s Bernard.

V.

Attempt to
burn George Town,
Demarara.

V.

Copy of an ADVERTISEMENT which appeared in the Gazette of *Demerara*, in April 1822, offering a Reward of £. 1,000. for the discovery of the Incendiaries who were supposed to have attempted the destruction by Fire of *George Town*, the Capital of that Colony.

Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban,, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824.—With one Enclosure.

Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D. Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824.

"I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 14th June, directing me to transmit, for the information of the House of Commons, Copy of an Advertisement which appeared in the Gazette of *Demerara* in April 1822, offering a Reward of 1000 l. for the discovering of the Incendiaries who were supposed to have attempted the destruction by Fire of *George Town*, the capital of the Colony.

"I have lost no time in causing this document to be prepared, and it is herewith transmitted."

£. 1,000. STERLING REWARD.

THE Subscribers, in addition to the *twenty joes* already offered by his Excellency the Governor, hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Pounds sterling to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any individual or individuals concerned in wilfully setting fire or attempting to set fire to the town, either on the morning of Saturday the 16th instant, on *New Stelling*; on the night of Wednesday the 20th instant, to Mr. Lyng's premises; on the night of Thursday, the 21st instant, to the premises occupied by Mr. Lobbart's, in *North-street, Robb's Town*; or on the morning of Monday, the 25th instant, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Elliott, on the *Parade, Cumingsbuy*.

George Town, 26th March 1822.

£.		£.		£.
50	Benjamin and Albouys	20	W. Lyng & Co.	10
50	M'Donald and Edmonstone	30	J. and W. Pattinson	5
50	Murray, Jones & Co.	20	Alex. M'Donell	10
50	Thomas Barry	20	Buchanan & Co.	10
50	M'Inroy, Sandback & Co.	10	Peter Verbey	10
50	Rose, Croal and Spragg	20	James Robertson	20
50	Nurse, Trought & Co.	10	Collymore and Forte	20
50	Henry Bruce & Co.	20	Munro, Manson & Co.	20
50	H. O. Seward & Co.	10	James Dunlop	10
50	T. S. M'Ewen	10	John Walmsley	10
50	George P. Preston	10	Wardrop, Ferguson & Co.	15
50	Charles Conyers & Co.	15	William Fraser	10
20	Iver & Co.	10	John Ripley	10
50	Douglas, Adamson & Co.	10	Campbell, M'Kenzie & Co.	20
20	Jones and Halliday	20	M'Mahon, Gibbs & Co.	5
20	George Ross	5	George D. Ross	5
30	Frederick Kent	5	Robb and Inglis	10
50	M. Garai, Leach, Fitzgerald & Co.	10	S. Butts	10
30	John M'Pherson & Co.	10	Haison and Steen	10
50	Cevan & Co.	10	Samuel Mackay	10
20	P. A. Dekar	10	Thomas Finlayson & Co.	10
20	Thomas Frankland	10	N. W. Pollard	20
20	Evan Fraser	20	Harrivier and Alstrom	10
20	P. and S. Massiah	10	Chambers and Patterson	40
30	Lucas and Cock	10	Willoughby and Donvis	10
		10	Robert Arnot	50
			John Bumcle	50
			G. J. Howard	10
			R. F. Yearwood	10
			Matthews, Sutherland & Co.	10
			C. Behrends	10
			David King	20
			Hugh Hindman	20
			G. J. Goppy	20
			W. Roberts & Co.	10
			John Fullarton	20
			Eleanor Blair	20
			Patrick M'Clure	10
			G. Falconer	10
			Richard Elliott	30
			John Bell	10
			P. C. Auckama, qq pl. Vasingen	100
			J. F. Sils	20
			John Crossman	20
			R. Burnthem	20
			Robert Phipps	20
			Bilbert Robertson	5
			Robert Innes	5
			A. Stevenson	10
			Kingston and Mills	50
			Colonel Goodman	50

VI.

Copies of the latest Returns of the POPULATION of
Demerara, as made by the Registrar of that Colony,
together with the Registrar's Report on the same.

-
- 1.—Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824 :—With one Enclosure.
 - 2.—Return of the Slave Population in *Demerara* and *Essequibo*, according to the latest Registry.
-

1.—Extract of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by Sir B. D'Urban, dated King's House, *Demerara*, 19th September 1824.

" I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's dispatch of the 14th June, directing me to transmit, for the information of the House of Commons, Copies of the latest Returns of the Population of *Demerara*, as made by the Registrar of that Colony; together with the Registrar's Report on the same.

" I have lost no time in causing these documents to be prepared, and they are herewith transmitted."

Office for the Registⁿ of Slaves, George Town, Demerary, 31st Aug. 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of your Excellency's commands of yesterday's date, conveying to me an order from His Majesty's Secretary of State to furnish copies of the latest returns of the slave population of this colony, and to report on the same to your Excellency, required by a resolution of the House of Commons of the 13th April last.

I have respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that the triennial returns for the 31st May 1823 were not completed on the 1st September last, the period fixed by law for the same, in consequence of the existence of martial law, which suspended all public business in this colony for five successive months, from the 19th August, requiring the active services of every man capable of bearing arms, and was only happily terminated on the 19th January. On the 13th September I was in a condition to profit from my index book, of furnishing to his Excellency Lieutenant Governor Murray a partial statement of the slave population, as then given in at my office for the 31st May 1823, amounting to 56,383 slaves; and I again had the honour, on the 18th March last, of laying before his Excellency Lieutenant Governor Murray a more complete report, including the additional returns registered in conformity to the order of his Excellency and the honourable Court of Policy of the 26th January, amounting in the whole to 74,418 slaves.

At the present moment the slave population amounts to 74,917, being 41,192 males, and 33,725 females, a considerable number of persons having been permitted, on petition, to register their slaves, who had hitherto been prevented so doing by unavoidable causes; and which number I expect will be yet increased, being aware of one landed proprietor who is remiss, owing, I believe, to accidental circumstances, whose return will no doubt be brought into the present registration.

In taking this retrospective view of my proceedings as registrar, I respectfully do so to convince your Excellency, that in the arduous duty I have had to perform, I have given to it all my time and attention; and that the revolt which took place in this colony occasions the apparant backwardness and length of time which has elapsed since the period of registration, without transmitting the duplicate book. The books in original and duplicate, containing copies of the latest returns of the slave population of this colony, are now under public examination for two months, from the 12th of the present month, August, as provided for by the Colonial Act; and on the 12th October I shall have the honour of attending your Excellency with them, in order to authenticate the same, and deliver the duplicate to be transmitted to His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour, &c,
(signed) *James Robertson*, Registrar.

His Excellency Sir Benjⁿ D'Urban Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

VI.
Population of
Demerara.

2.—RETURN of Slave Population in the United Colony of *Demerary* and *Essequibo*, according to the Duplicate Registry, attested on the oath of James Robertson, Registrar of Slaves in the said Colony, before Major General Sir Benjamin D'Urban K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor, on the 14th day of October 1824, and received in the office of the Registrar of Colonial Slaves in Great Britain, on the 24th day of December 1824.

Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	41,224
Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	33,753
									—————
Total									- - - 74,977
									—————

17th February 1825.

Thomas Amyot,
Registrar of Colonial Slaves in Great Britain.

VII.

VII.

Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

Copy of all JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS relative to the Trial and Punishment of REBELS, or alleged REBELS, in the Island of *Jamaica*, since the 1st of January 1823; with the previous Informations, the Minutes of Evidence, and the final fate of the Prisoners.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Copy of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, dated King's House, *Jamaica*, 31st July 1824:—with thirty-four Enclosures.

Enclosure 1	- - 16 December 1823	-	The Magistrates of St. Mary.
2	- - 17	- -	Mr. Bullock to Colonel Cox, St. Mary's Regiment.
3	- - 20	- -	Colonel Cox, St. Mary's Regiment.
4	- - 19	- -	Trial and Sentence of sundry Slaves in St. Mary's.
5	- - 21	- -	Colonel Cox, St. Mary's Regiment.
6	- - 25	- -	- - -
7	- - 9 October	- -	Mr. Vaughan, of St. James, to Mr. Bullock.
8	- - 19 December	- -	The Magistrates of St. James to Mr. Bullock.
9	- - 21	- -	- - -
10	- - 23 & 29	- -	Mr. Vaughan, St. James, with sundry Examinations.
11	- - 22	- -	Examinations taken before the Magistrates.
12	- - 30	- -	Mr. Vaughan, of St. James, to Mr. Bullock.
13	- - 6 January - 1824	- -	- - -
14	- - 2 & 5 February	- -	- - - with Evidence, and Sentence passed on Slaves.
15	- - 9	- -	Mr. Bullock to Mr. Vaughan.
16	- - 10 January	- -	Hon. W. A. Orgill, St. George.
17	- - 21	- -	Robert Gray, enclosing Indictment, Evidence, and Sentence.
18	- - 23	- -	Mr. Bullock to Robert Gray.
19	- - 31	- -	The Magistrates of St. George to Mr. Bullock.
20	- - 2 February	- -	Mr. Bullock to the Custos, St. George.
21	- - 5	- -	R. G. Kirkland; Obeah Jack apprehended.
22	- - 7	- -	Mr. Bullock to Mr. Kirkland.
23	- - 5	- -	The Custos of St. George to Mr. Bullock.
24	- - 7	- -	Mr. Bullock to the Custos of St. George.
25	- - 5	- -	H. Forbes, enclosing Indictment, Evidence, and Sentence.
26	- - 7	- -	Mr. Bullock to the Custos of St. George.
27	- - 20	- -	R. G. Kirkland, enclosing Sentence, &c. on Jack and Prince
28	- - 21	- -	Mr. Bullock to Mr. Kirkland.
29	- - 24	- -	The Magistrates of St. George, respecting Jack and Prince.
30	- - 28	- -	Mr. Bullock to the Custos of St. George.
31	- - 7 April	- -	Indictment, Evidence and Sentence, on Jack and Prince.
32	- - 10	- -	Hon. W. A. Orgill to Mr. Bullock, confession of Jack.
33	- - -	- -	Proceedings at the Trial of a Slave named Venus.
34	- - -	- -	- - - William Park.

Copy of a Dispatch addressed to Earl Bathurst by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, dated King's House, *Jamaica*, 31st July 1824;—with three Enclosures.

Enclosure 1	- - 13 July 1824	- -	Indictment, Evidence and Sentence, passed on sundry Slaves belonging to Argyle Estate, tried for rebellious Conspiracy.
2	- - -	- -	D° - - D° - - D° - - - belonging to Golden Grove Estate, tried for rebellious Conspiracy.
3	- - -	- -	Proceedings at the Trial of a Slave named Chance.

VII.

Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

(N° 106.)

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 31st July 1824.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's dispatch of 30th May last, Copies of Judicial Proceedings relative to the Trial and Punishment of Rebels, or alleged Rebels, in the Island of Jamaica, since the 1st of January 1823, together with the previous Information, the Minutes of the Evidence, and the final fate of the Prisoners.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.(signed) *Manchester.*

(N° 1.)—William Bullock, Esq.

Sir,

Port Maria, ten o'clock, p. m. 16th December 1823.

IN consequence of information given by Mr. Andrew J. Roberts of this place, of the declaration of his servant, a negro boy, we proceeded to the examination of the witnesses, whose depositions are now enclosed, and which we considered so alarming that we deemed it necessary to order out the militia on the spot, and Captain M'Dowell with the Light Infantry company are now on guard. For the purpose of disposing of Ned and Douglass, belonging to Mr. Walker, and the boy William, to Mr. Roberts, we have sent them on board ship, and at day-light in the morning we hope to secure the principal actors, who are slaves belonging to Frontier. As this attempt seems to be of a general nature, we have taken the earliest opportunity of communicating the same by an express.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servants,

W. J. Murphy,
*James M'Intyre,**J. Walker,*
William M'Dowell.

Examination of two Slaves, taken at the Court House, Saint Mary, on the 16th December 1823, before William James Murphy, James Walker, James M'Intyre, and William M'Dowell, four Justices of the peace for this Parish.

William, a boy about fifteen years of age, a slave, the property of Mr. Andrew J. Roberts of this place, saith, his father James Sterling, a negro slave, belonging to Frontier estate, told him about two weeks since, that the negroes in general were to rise at the fall of Christmas, and desired him to keep out of the way for fear of being hurt, as it was the intention of the negroes to begin to burn and destroy the houses, trash houses and estates, and when such fire took place, to murder all the inhabitants: that previous to his being so told by his father, whom he had been to see frequently, had twice observed the negroes assembled in large bodies near a bridge between Frontier estate and Port Maria, where he heard them speak of an intended rising, and at that time they were flourishing their cutlasses, declaring that they would destroy all the white people.

That yesterday in consequence of some questions from his master (Mr. Roberts) he told him that he would have a bad Christmas, and that if he wished to be safe, it would be necessary for him to go on board ship, as it would be useless for him to go either to the fort or any other house:

That he was not able at the meetings aforementioned to ascertain the names of any except the following negroes;

James Sterling,
Rodney Wellington,
Charles Brown,Morrice Henry,
William Montgomery, and } to Frontier estate.
Richard Cosley.

But that upon one occasion when he saw a meeting, two negroes named Ned and Douglass, belonging to Mr. James Walker, were close to them and heard the conversation then going on, and laughed, but he did not see that they joined in the meeting.

Ned, a slave, the property of Mr. James Walker, being brought before us and interrogated, deposed as follows:—That he was present at a meeting about ten days ago, held at the bridge near Frontier estate, and heard a consultation respecting which way they were to act: that they intended to have risen at Christmas fall, but in consequence of the appointment of guards, they changed the day for the day after the full of the moon, Thursday night next, the 18th instant, when they thought it would be full.

That the intention was then to burn the trash house and works at Frontier estate, and when the white people came to quench it, they would then destroy them; after which they were to begin at the top (the east) of the bay, and set fire to the buildings, when a general massacre was to take place: that it was to be general throughout the parish at the same time, and that the negroes before mentioned, belonging to Frontier estate, were the most prominent persons that he knew of at the meetings.

W. J. Murphy,
*James M'Intyre,**J. Walker,*
William M'Dowell.

34 Inclosures.

(N^o 2.)

VII.

Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

Sir,

King's House, 17th December 1823.

HIS Grace the Governor having received information from the magistrates of Saint Mary, that there is reason to believe from examinations taken before them that some mischief is meditated by the slaves, particularly on Frontier estate, I am commanded by his Grace to inform you, that should you be of opinion that the safety of the parish requires it, you will order the Saint Mary's regiment, or such part as you may think proper, on duty. You will also be pleased to station a packet guard, or guards, for the purpose of facilitating the communication with the King's House; and a guard will be stationed at Rio Magno and the Bog Walk for the purpose of forwarding any communications you may have occasion to make.

In the event of any disturbance taking place in your parish, you will be pleased to give the earliest information of the nature and extent of it to the officer commanding at Stony Hill.

Colonel Cox,
Saint Mary's Regiment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Bullock.*

(N^o 3.)

Dear Sir,

Court House, Manning's Town, Dec. 20th, 1823.

I RECEIVED your first dispatch from the King's House late on Wednesday, and being then very ill with rheumatic fever, I was not able to leave my house that night, but I started for Port Maria next morning in a heavy rain. When I arrived there, I found that the magistrates had requested the captains to order out their companies, and they had accordingly done so. Finding, therefore, nearly the whole of the regiment assembled, I kept them together till this day, which had been appointed the day of muster. I have now fixed three companies on guard in different parts of the parish, as you will see by the enclosed orders; every thing is at present perfectly quiet, and I trust will remain so. I thought it my duty to insist on the magistrates trying the negroes that had been taken immediately, and to send their trial and sentence express, as it will, in my opinion, be highly important for the safety of the parish, and probably the island, that they should be executed before the holidays, as an example to the other negroes, and to prevent the danger of an escape, or an attempt to release them. Though the law allows immediate execution for such offences, I did not think the exigency so great as to deprive them of the opinion of the executive. I send you the deposition of Mr. Gordon, the overseer of Tremolesworth, an estate nine miles from Port Maria, which I think is a strong proof of the propriety of calling out the regiment on the 16th, as it evidently defeated the plan of rising on the 17th, which you will see, by the evidence on the trials, was their intention. I have taken up, and issued orders for the capture of every negro against whom there is the least suspicion, and shall proceed to try all or any of them as soon as I think I have sufficient evidence to convict them. Some negro houses have been searched, but as no arms of any kind have been found in them, it appeared that the negroes had taken the alarm, and it would be harassing the men to no purpose to continue the search. If Sir John Keane would send a few companies in different parts of the north side, it would certainly preserve us from harm or alarm. I have placed troopers to communicate with Stoney Hill, if necessary. I trust his Grace the Governor will approve of what I have done, and believe me, with the highest respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Henry Cor,
Colonel of St. Mary's Reg^t.

W. Bullock, Esq.

(R. O.)

Head Quarters, Port Maria.

THE Grenadiers will mount guard at Fort Haldane, on Saturday the 20th and Sunday the 21st, and on Friday and Saturday the 26th and 27th, and on Thursday and Friday the 1st and 2d of January.

The Light Infantry will relieve the Grenadiers on the 22d, and continue till the 24th, and return on the 28th and 29th, and on the 3d and 4th January.

The Port Maria will relieve the Light Infantry on the 24th, and continue till the 26th, and return on the 30th and 31st.

The Rio Nova and Bagnals company will mount guard on the 20th, and continue till the 22d, and on the 26th and 27th at Crescent, and on the 1st and 2d January at Warwick Castle.

The Leeward Browns will mount guard on the 22d and 23d at Fontabelle, on the 28th and 29th at Greenwood, and on the 3d and 4th January at Union.

The Oracabessa will mount guard on the 24th and 25th at Pemberton Valley, and on the 30th and 31st at New Ramble.

The 3d Battalion or Cross will mount guard on the 20th and 21st at Esher, on the 26th and 27th at Hopewell, and 1st and 2d January at Cromwell.

The Jack's Bay will mount guard on the 22d and 23d at Green Castle, 28th and 29th at Orange Hill, and 3d and 4th January at Water Valley.

The

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The Windward Browns on the 24th and 25th at Port Maria, 30th and 31st at Whitehall. Each guard will commence at ten o'clock A. M. and continue till ten o'clock the day they are relieved. The captains at Fort Haldane will give Marshal Hendrick's every assistance in their power in making up the ball cartridges. A trooper's guard will be stationed at Frontier and Gayle estates, to forward any dispatches that may be necessary. Lieut. Colonel Heslop will visit the guards daily to windward of Port Maria. Lieut. Colonel Gordon and Major Smith will visit the guard at Fort Haldane and Port Maria daily. Major Waters will visit the guards daily to leeward of Port Maria. The guard at Fort Haldane will send a serjeant and two rank and file to guard the court house and gaol every night. The black company will mount guard this day at the court house, and remain until further orders.

Henry Cox, Colonel.

December 20th, 1823.

Richard Gordon, overseer of Tremolesworth, examined on oath, swears, "That on Wednesday night the 17th instant, lying awake at Tremolesworth, about twelve o'clock, he heard the report of a musket; he got up, and on putting his head out of the window, he heard horns blowing; he got up, dressed, and took a sabre; on looking at his watch found it was half past twelve; went out to the back door and heard six different tones or sounds of a horn in the direction of Nonsuch; walked into the garden; was there about an hour; two negroes in clean frocks passed up the road; they went up a small distance; heard the door of a negro house open, and saw the negroes returning; they appeared to meet other people; they were so near him whispering in conversation, he heard a voice say, "it is no use, it is no use;" they then went down the road; the rain set in, and he did not again hear the horns; they continued blowing about two hours in all, from about half past twelve to half past two o'clock; before going to bed, about nine o'clock, heard five reports of guns in the direction of Nonsuch."

(signed)

Rich^d Gordon.

Sworn before me this 20th December 1823.

(signed)

W. J. Murphy.

(N^o 4.)

Jamaica, fs.—Saint Mary:—At a special Slave Court, held at the Court House in the Parish of Saint Mary, on Friday the 19th day December 1823, before,

William James Murphy, Honourable Henry Cox, Jasper H. Livingston, Robert Alexander, Francis Bowen, William S. Neilson, and James M'Intyre.

Jurors sworn,

John Waters, esq. Foreman, Michael O'Conner, planter, George Merrilies, copper-smith, Edward Hutton, planter, Duncan Campbell, coppersmith, John Ray, merchant, John M'Whinney, gentleman, Peter White, tailor, James Deans, millwright, Robert Hume, wharfinger, John Bruce, planter, Joseph Mahon, merchant.

Charles Brown, a negro man slave, belonging to Frontier estate in the parish aforesaid, charged with being concerned in rebellious conspiracies, and committing other crimes, to the ruin and destruction of the white people and others in this island, and for causing, exciting, and promoting others to aid and assist therein.

Did enter into and was concerned in rebellion, or rebellious conspiracy to commit murder, felony, burglary, robbery, and to set fire to certain houses, outhouses, and compass and imagine the death of the white people in the said parish, to which charges the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

William, a negro man slave, the property of Andrew S. Roberts, admonished to speak the truth, saith, That he knows the prisoner, who belongs to Frontier.

Question by the court.—What question did your master ask you?—If the negroes were going to rise.

That this witness's father, James Sterling, told him that the negroes were going to rise, and that he, witness, must keep himself away or he would get hurted; and he advised his master to go on board of a ship. His master asked him if he went to the fort, or to Mr. Beards, would he be safe? Witness said no, that he must go on board a ship, as the negroes were going to rise and walk all about, and murder every body. After his father had told him this he went to Frontier to see him there; saw the prisoner and other negroes; they were talking but he did not hear what they said; some of them were flourishing cutlasses as if they would cut off some persons head; he witness was then near them, (about three yards) there were a number of men, and some women among them; saw Ned and Douglas there. Another evening going to his father he saw them again, they were flourishing cutlasses, and said they would go on Port Maria Bay at Christmas fall; he did not see the prisoner that night.

On one occasion he saw the prisoner at the mill house, another time at the bridge at Frontier, with many negroes; he had a whip round his shoulder.

Ned, a negro man slave, belonging to James Walker, of the parish aforesaid, esquire, admonished to speak the truth, saith, That he knows the prisoner, saw him at Frontier

as he was going for water last Saturday night week ; there were five other negroes with him ; saw Mr. Roberts' William ; they were saying they would prepare themselves for Christmas ; they were all going to meet up, and set fire to Frontier trash-house first, and when the buckras come out would kill them ; and when done, they would come on Port Maria Bay ; (heard prisoner say so in particular,) and raise a mob ; and when the gentlemen came out would rise on them and kill them, and when they had done that they would be free ; they were to meet at Christmas. Witness told them guard would be kept ; they then changed the day to Wednesday this week, and if prevented, on Thursday, because full moon. Remembers Charles Brown, William Montgomery and Richard Cosley were there ; when witness went upon them they were going to change their word ; they were talking bad word ; witness told them never mind, he heard them.

Question by prisoner—Did you see me there?—I saw you there, Charles Brown ; William Montgomery had a cutlass, and was flourishing it ; prisoner had only a walking stick ; thinks him the head man there ; when coming back, heard them say they would set fire to Frontier trash-house, and kill the overseer and white people ; did not hear them say they would fire the town, only they would come on the bay and raise mob, and kill every body : once fought with a frontier negroe, but not one of the six mentioned.

William Kelly, overseer of Frontier estate, sworn, says, prisoner is a cooper ; had been head driver, and was very severe on the negroes, particularly on women, for which witness removed or broke him, and made him a cooper ; he was partial in his punishment, and some he punished severely.

Prisoner being called upon for his defence, says, he never saw the little boy William ; he never saw Ned since he had robbed his master and was sent to the workhouse.

Bannatyne sworn :—Knows prisoner about eight years ; never heard any thing against him till 1822, when Mr. Armstrong sent him to the workhouse ; since then he has not behaved so well, and the negroes complained of him.

The jury found him guilty, and the court passed the following sentence :—That you Charles Brown be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You will now be taken from hence to some safe and secure place of confinement, there to remain until the pleasure of the Governor is known, at what time and place you are to be executed.

W. J. Murphy.

Charles Watson, to Frontier Estate, arraigned on the same charge.—Plea ; Not Guilty.

Mary, to George Merrilies, esquire, sworn :—Says she knows prisoner, his name is Charles Watson ; belongs to Frontier Estate ; witness's husband had two guns, one of which he gave to prisoner on Friday week ; prisoner told witness negroes were going to rise at Christmas and burn Frontier trash house, and go down to the bay and set fire to the houses and kill buckra ; prisoner told her so in the house, and said some of Frontier negroes were good and some deceitful ; meant by that he could not trust them with a secret. Prisoner said negroes would rise at full of moon ; they changed from Christmas to full of moon because guard was fixed for Christmas ; prisoner said that they would rise on Wednesday night ; if prevented on Wednesday, to rise on Thursday night, and after burning the buildings to take the country to themselves, and that Nibbs would go to Frontier to lend a hand ; did not hear who was to be head man ; they were to begin by burning the trash-house at Frontier, and come down on the bay softly ; says, if they rose at Christmas would not dance ; they could not fight and dance ; they were to come down at night after doing so ; he said they would come on the bay, raise a mob and kill the white people ; nobody but witness and husband and prisoner present ; prisoner asked, what day him say he would burn massa trash-house ?—Answer, The same night, Friday week, in Nibbs' house : asked what made him say so ? she answered, he said because they were all to be free. This was not the night he gave the gun ; recollects one night a gun being in her husband's room, but next morning it was not there ; does not know what became of it, this was Tuesday night. In the middle of the night Nibbs got up, struck a light, told witness it was to light his pipe ; he smoked it and went to bed again ; he got up before daylight and went away ; he frequently went out after dark and did not tell her where he went ; after leaving off work he often went to Frontier.

Prisoner in his defence says, he is not guilty ; never intended to do such work ; he is well used on the property, and is quite content, and had no reason to do so.

The jury found him guilty, and the court passed the following sentence :—That you Charles Watson be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You will now be taken from hence to some safe and secure place of confinement, there to remain until the pleasure of the Governor is known, at what time and place you are to be executed.

W. J. Murphy.

William Montgomery, Richard Cosley, Rodney Wellington and Morrice Henry, to Frontier Estate, arraigned on same charge ; it was offered that one should turn King's evidence, but all refused.—Plea ; Not Guilty.

Williams to A. J. Roberts, esquire, admonished to speak the truth, says, he knows Rodney Wellington, Morrice Henry and William Montgomery, and pointed them out ; remembers when going one night to his father's, saw the three at the bridge with cutlasses, and flourishing them ; heard them talking, but did not hear what they said. Ned and Douglas were with him, plenty of women there ; thought by flourishing their cutlasses, and from what my father told me, they were going to cut off buckrah's heads.

Ned, to James Walker, says, he knows prisoners, whom he pointed out separately ; they belong

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belong to Frontier; recollects seeing them last Saturday week together; heard them talking about going to rise at Christmas, and set fire to Frontier works, and when the white people came out they would kill them; and come down on the bay, raise a mob and kill the white men; did not hear them say they would set fire to the bay; heard Morrice Henry say so; saw two cutlasses flourishing, and said so they would do to the buckras; witness told them guard was to be at Christmas, told Charles Brown so; they said they would take the bay and be free people; Charles Brown appeared to be head man; Montgomery flourished cutlass most; saw them as he was going for water, and as he was coming back, and left them there; they changed the day because he, witness, said that guard would be kept at Christmas. When Charles Brown said they would burn the trash-house and kill the buckras, they all flourished their sticks and cutlasses.

Question by Morrice Henry, If he saw him there last Saturday week?—Yes; I know you Morrice Henry. Cosley asked if he saw him there?—Yes; witness said he saw Richard Cosley there; he had exactly the same clothes on as he has now.

Sophy, admonished to speak the truth; pointed out the prisoner, Rodney Wellington, as the man she saw in Henry Nibbs' house on the night of Friday week, sitting on a chair when she went in; saw Henry Nibbs load a gun with powder, shot, and ball, and take a bayonet from a basket and put thereon, and desired the prisoner, Rodney Wellington, to hold the gun low down by his side, and not carry it erect should he meet a white man. The witness stated in her former evidence that she did not know the prisoner's name, but that if she saw him again she would recognize him, and upon his being shown, amongst three others, she immediately pointed him out. The prisoner, Rodney Wellington, had on a check shirt, Contoo plantations, and a Contoo gown; that, whilst in the room, he took off the gown, but that, on going out, he put it on again: there was another gun behind the door; Henry Nibbs gave the prisoner the gun; the prisoner, Rodney Wellington, denies knowing Nibbs, or of ever being in Mr. White's yard.

Mr. White, a juror, being called upon by the prisoner to say if he ever saw him in his yard, being sworn, stated that he knew him perfectly well, and has very frequently seen him in his yard, and in Nibbs' house, and, to the best of his recollection, the last time he saw him he had on the same dress described by the witness Sophy.

The jury found them guilty, and the court passed the following sentence:—That you, the prisoners, William Montgomery, Richard Cosley, Rodney Wellington and Morrice Henry, be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You will now be taken from hence to some safe and secure place of confinement, there to remain until the pleasure of the Governor is known, at what time and place you are to be executed.

W. J. Murphy.

James Sterling, a negro man slave, belonging to Frontier estate, arraigned on the same charges.—Plea; Not Guilty:

Ned, to James Walker, esq. being admonished to speak the truth, says, he knows prisoner, his former name was Joe; last Saturday week, about eight o'clock in the evening, was going to Frontier for water, just between the bridge and the spring saw prisoner with five others; as he came up they were talking, he heard what they said, they were going to rise at Christmas. Witness said they were talking bad words, and asked if they did not hear that guard was to be kept at Christmas; they then said they would change the day till Wednesday or Thursday this week, being full moon; they said they would set fire to Frontier trash-house, and kill all white people, and then come on the bay and rise upon the gentlemen and kill them, and take the bay to themselves; they were to set fire to the boiling-house and other houses: prisoner had a cutlass, which he flourished, saying that was the way he was going to serve the buckras.

William, to A. J. Roberts, esq. being admonished to speak the truth, says, he went to his father, the prisoner's house, who told him the negroes were going to rise, and he, witness, must take care of himself and keep out of the way, in case he should be hurt, because they would kill every body; his master asked him if he thought the negroes would rise? he told him yes; he asked him if he thought the negroes would kill him (his master)? he said he did not think so, but advised him to go on board the ship; his master asked him if he would not be safe if he went to the fort or to Mr. Beards? he, witness, said no, he had better go on board of ship, as the negroes were to walk all about. Did not see his father among the negroes; when Ned was with him there were men and women, the men had a number of cutlasses flourishing.

Mary, to George Merrilies, esq. is a native of St. Domingo, sworn; (she was very unwilling to kiss the book, and gave her evidence most reluctantly):—Says, she knows prisoner, has seen him at her husband's house, he came there the other night, he said he would; witness saw him have a gun by his side; did not hear that prisoner was to join Charles Watson; saw the gun in her husband's house, is the same as a soldier's gun, with a bayonet; after her husband struck a light and loaded the gun, did not see who he gave it to. The night the prisoner had the gun was the night the guards were fixed; same time prisoner brought some bottles, he took away the gun; the gun the prisoner had by his side was the same her husband had in his house.

Andrew J. Roberts sworn:—Saith, that on Monday night last, about eight o'clock, he scolded his negro boy William, for not getting his frocks, and asked him how he would appear to follow him about at Christmas; William said, "Massa, you will have bad Christmas;" witness said for what, are the negroes going to rise; he said yes, his father told him so. Witness asked him if he had seen the negroes meeting; said yes, two times, but that his father

father told him more than he knew at the meeting. Witness asked if any of his negroes were among them; said he believed George was. Witness asked if any more bay negroes; he said yes, Mr. Walker's Ned and Douglas. Witness asked if he thought they were going to kill all the buckras; said his father told him so. Witness then asked him what he must do; should he go to Kingston or Spanish Town; answered no, negroes would walk all about the country. Witness said if he should pack up his books and go to the fort or Mr. Beard's, would he be safe? No; negroes would walk all about, and Wentworth negroes would rise same as Frontier. Witness asked if they would kill every body; he answered yes, every body; you and Captain Barton go on board of ship and take him with them, and would not be safe anywhere else.

The prisoner, in his defence said, he thought his son William was a runaway, and scolded him; he, prisoner, always attended his work; his master always supplied him with clothes and victuals, as he was an old man.

The jury found him guilty, and the court passed the following sentence:—That you James Sterling be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You will now be taken from hence to some safe and secure place of confinement, there to remain until the pleasure of the Governor is known, at what time and place you are to be executed.

W. J. Murphy.

Henry Nibbs, to James Walker, Esq. arraigned under the same charge.—Plea; Not Guilty.

Ann Nibbs, a free person of colour, says she knows prisoner, who lives in Mr. White's yard; in the middle of the night of Thursday last heard some person in prisoner's room strike a light; saw a man belonging to Frontier going into prisoner's house, and when going away, on seeing Mr. Merrilies, he appeared frightened.

David Wade, a free person of colour, lives with Mr. White; knows prisoner, who came to Mr. White's house about seven o'clock on Tuesday night; the day guard began to be kept, and heard him drawing a ramrod, and the noise as if blowing out a gun; saw a man come with bottles, but did not see him go away; knows Mary, heard her say in presence of prisoner, "take care the buckra's guns they are carrying will not sour you."

Mary, to George Merrilies, esq. being sworn, says, she is a native of St. Domingo, knows prisoner, is his wife; knows Charles Watson, who belongs to Frontier, has often seen him with prisoner, who often goes to Frontier; prisoner had three guns when living at Port Maria Bay, once left one at Mahoe Bay; he brought two guns when he removed to Manning's Town, and gave one to James Sterling and one to Charles Watson; Charles Watson told witness some negroes on Frontier were good and some were bad, could not be trusted, and said the Frontier negroes were going to rise and take the country, and murder the white people, at Christmas; they were to begin with a dance; when they heard guard was appointed, they changed the day, and fixed it for the full moon, and were to come down softly at night, and burn down the houses, and when the white people came out, to kill them; when Charles Watson said so, prisoner said he would go to Frontier to Charles Watson and lend a hand; this was to take place Thursday; prisoner bought powder from Mr. Roberts' George, a canister full and bottle; prisoner sold the head driver at Oxford some powder in a paper, not quite a bottle full.

Sophy, to Miss Montgomery, being admonished to speak the truth, says, she knows the prisoner, who belongs to Mr. Walker; saw a negro on Friday night, last week, come to prisoner's room, and go in and sit down, and saw prisoner take a gun from behind the door, and load it with powder shot and ball, and took a bayonet from the basket produced, and fixed it on the gun, and gave it to the negroe, telling him if he should meet a white man not to hold the gun up, but hold it down by his side. (*Witness here described by motions how it was to be held.*) Witness saw two guns.

Question by prisoner.—You say I had two guns, what did I do with them?—Witness answered, you gave one gun to the man, and left the other behind the door.

Angelsank, constable, being sworn, says, he went to prisoner's house to search, got the key from Mary; Sophy went with him and shewed where the guns had been, but found none; Sophy shewed witness the basket produced, from which prisoner had taken the bayonet; in the basket witness found flints, powder, shot and a ball.

Ned, to James Walker, esquire, being admonished to speak the truth; says, he has heard prisoner say he would not stay with his master.

The jury found him guilty, and the court passed the following sentence:—That you Henry Nibbs be hanged by the neck until you are dead. You will be now taken to some safe and secure place of confinement, until the pleasure of the Governor is known, at what time and place you are to be executed.

W. J. Murphy.

(N° 5.)

Court House, Manning's Town, Sunday Morning, December 21st, 1823.

Sir,

IT is impossible to say to what extent the business of insurrection has been arranged among the slaves; but we are decidedly of opinion that incalculable mischief has been prevented taking place for the present in this parish, by the information that was given by the boy William to his master, and the communication of it to magistrates, who have acted so promptly upon it.

It

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It is very clear to us that a conspiracy existed among the slaves, and that the time first appointed for their rising was Christmas eve, which in consequence of guards being appointed, they changed to the night of the full of the moon, and on that night they were fortunately detected by the turning out of the Light Infantry company, and the activity of the magistrates in causing the Frontier people to be taken up.

It is our firm belief that if there had been a body of His Majesty's troops stationed at Fort Haldane for some weeks past, no such attempt at insurrection would have been made by the negroes in this parish; and we are now of opinion, that so long as the militia of the parish are kept on duty, that mischief is not likely to happen, but the services of these men are required on the respective properties they are employed on, and particularly at this time to attend to the comforts of the slaves, and their behaviour through the holidays, and afterwards to attend to their own duties upon the plantations. We, therefore, consider it to be our duty as magistrates of the parish of Saint Mary, for the peace and good order of the slave population of the parish, and the island in general, to request of you to make an immediate application to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces, to send a detachment of troops from Stoney Hill; without delay to Fort Haldane.

We have, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *A. Hodgson, Custos.*
W. J. Murphy,
J. Walker.

To Honourable H. Cox,
Colonel of St. Mary's Regiment of Militia.

Sir,

HAVING been directed by his Grace the Governor to communicate with the officer commanding at Stoney Hill, respecting the rebellious spirit among the negroes in Saint Mary, I beg leave to send to you a letter that has been handed to me by the magistrates of Saint Mary, and to state that I most decidedly concur with them in their opinion; and from the numerous and alarming reports and representations that are pouring from all quarters, I consider it highly necessary that a body of His Majesty's troops should be sent over to Fort Haldane immediately. The negroes on an estate called Oxford, near Port Maria, were in such a tumult last night as to oblige the overseer to leave the estate, but a company of militia which I ordered up there at six o'clock P.M. restored order, and I hope will be able to preserve it.

Your answer will oblige your most obedient servant,

To the Commanding Officer
at Stoney Hill.

Henry Cox,
Colonel of Saint Mary's Regiment.

(N^o 6.)

Dear Sir,

Industry, December 25th, 1823.

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of his Grace, that the eight negroes were executed yesterday, with all due solemnity and decorum, attended by the custos and several magistrates, four companies of the Saint Mary's regiment, and a troop of horse; only one of the wretches confessed to the Rev. Mr. Girod, that it was their intention to have burnt Frontier Works and Port Maria, and killed the whites; but none would mention any other negroes concerned with them, or shew any symptoms of religion or repentance. They all declared they would die like men, and met their fate with perfect indifference, and one laughed at the clergyman Mr. Cook, when he attempted to exhort him under the gallows.

Every thing is at present perfectly tranquil; three companies are on duty in different parts of the parish.

On the 20th instant, the magistrates, from information they had received, having thought proper to send a constable to take the head driver of Oxford estate, the negroes became so unruly that it was with difficulty the driver was secured, but the overseer was obliged to quit the estate; I immediately marched a company there and restored peace and quietness; but from that, and other information that was continually pouring in upon us, the magistrates wrote me a letter, which I thought right to forward to Stoney Hill, as I had been directed by Military Secretary M'Donalds of the 17th to do. Copies of the letters, with the answer, I beg leave to send herewith; and have only to observe, that if the troops are to be of no more use to us than they have been, they might as well be on the rock of Gibraltar.

I think it my duty to state that a company of the Saint Mary's regiment has been very comfortably quartered these ten days at Fort Haldane, and now while the norths prevail, it is unquestionably as healthy a spot as any in the world.

I have the honour to be, with all due consideration,

Your most obedient humble servant,

To William Bullock, Esq. King's House.

Henry Cox.

Sir,

Sir,

Stoney Hill, 23d December 1823.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and its enclosures, which, as I was not authorized to detach any force from this garrison, except in case of actual disturbance, I immediately forwarded to the major general commanding the forces, and have now to forward his reply; by which you will learn that he will consent to a company being sent to Port Maria, provided proper accommodation be prepared for their reception.

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

S. Moffatt,

Lieutenant Colonel 33d Foot.

To Colonel Cox, Port Maria.

P. S.—As the company will have to march to Port Maria (in the event of your reply satisfying the major general on the point of accommodation) I intend proposing that they shall leave this a little after midnight, and that at daylight in the morning a pint of coffee for each man be prepared at Montrose, Richmond, or some estate in that neighbourhood; and also three wains to convey them thence, either all the way to Port Maria, or as far as Highgate, where other three wains may be waiting for them; and I shall also strongly represent the necessity for a hot meal being ready for them on their arrival at that place (Port Maria.)

S. Moffatt,

Lieutenant Colonel 33d Foot.

Sir,

Q. M. General's Office, December 23d, 1823.

I AM commanded by Major General Sir John Keane, to state that he forwarded your communication from Colonel Cox to his Grace the Governor, who, not having received any report from Colonel Cox or the magistrates of Saint Mary's, is not aware of the necessity of granting their request, particularly as his Grace is as well informed as Sir John Keane, that Fort Haldane is not in a fit state to receive troops.

His Grace having left the decision to the major general, he desires me to say, that he is willing to meet the wishes of Colonel Cox and the magistrates of Saint Mary, in aiding the militia to perform the arduous duty they are called on for the holidays; and provided the company it is his intention to detach to Port Maria can be stationed at the Court House, or any other suitable and healthy building, the major general will send a company to remain for a fortnight, or until after the holidays; but he particularly desires me to say, that he cannot on any pretence whatsoever allow a single soldier to be quartered in Fort Haldane.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant,

Charles Gore,

D. Q. M. Genl.

Lieutenant Colonel Moffatt,
Commanding 33d Foot.

(N° 7.)

Sir,

St. James, 9th October 1823.

I DEEM it my duty to make the following communication:—It appears there is a general expectation among the negroes, of freedom being given shortly by government at home. The negroes are every where behaving well, and perform their work as usual, but still entertain this belief. The grounds on which I have formed this opinion I shall now give.

1. Mrs. Fowler at Kensington, St. James's.—She saw many strange negroes, who talked freely with her that they were soon to be free; she laughed at them, and asked whether if they had a fowl they would give it up for nothing?

2. Eliza Tucker, a person of colour, Greenwich-hill, St. James's.—She hired a man from Gilsborough on negro days, who talked much of this free, but said he did not like it, for many negroes would be idle, and quarrel and fight as in Guinea country, and who was there to give clothes, fish, &c.?

3. Caledonia estate, Westmoreland.—The book-keeper heard a negro complain of their having Saturday stopped, (always more days are given them than the law requires,) when another said, never mind, they would soon have Friday also; on which a third told him to hold his tongue, for they would soon be free altogether.

4. Mr. Williams of Carawina, Westmoreland, stated as a report in that parish, of some negroes saying that it was long coming, and if it did not come soon they would take it, or to this effect.

5. Mr. Moore mentioned two negroes had gone to two overseers, one in Hanover and one in Westmoreland, to ask when this free was to take place. This he had been informed of.

6. Rigland, Westmoreland.—The overseer said the negroes talked in the field, that if they behaved well they were soon to be free.

7. Mr. Walter Murray.—That in Westmoreland he heard that the negroes at George's Plain had said, on the arrival of the last packet, they would wait till next packet; and that Mr. Mason of St. James, had in this last parish heard very similar expressions, nearly in the same words, both alluding to the freedom in question.

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I received an application, very respectably and numerously signed by freeholders and inhabitants, to call a public meeting, to take into consideration the state of the country; which, according to custom on important occasions, I complied with, and it is to take place on the 13th.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Wm. Bullock, Esq. King's House,
Spanish Town.

S. Vaughan.

(N^o 8.)

Sir,

Montego Bay, 19th December 1823.

I BEG leave to enclose you an examination taken at a meeting of the magistrates this morning, and the resolution made by them on the occasion, for the information of his Grace the Governor: whatever further circumstances may occur, will be duly forwarded.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

Thos. Jos Gray, S. M.

At a Special Session of the Peace, held at the Court House, Montego Bay, on Friday the 19th December 1823;—present, Thomas Jos. Gray, Esq. George M. T. Lawson, Esq. John Coates, Esq. George Longmore, Esq. Thomas Phillpott, Esq. William Gordon, Esq. William Heath, Esq. and James Guthrie, Esq.

Resolved,—That the requisition now prepared be signed, and immediately forwarded to Col. Williamson, or officer commanding at Falmouth, and a duplicate to the officer commanding at Maroon Town:

That Col. Lawson be requested to order a captain's guard to do duty at the fort, and to send a detachment to Great River, to remain on board the Hull at night:

That the proceedings of this session be forwarded by the express post to Wm. Bullock, esq. to be laid before his Grace.

(signed)

Thomas Jos^h Gray, S. M.

Copy Letter to Col. Williamson.

Sir,

Montego Bay, 19th December 1823.

WE have reason to think, from information we have received of the disposition of some of the negroes in this district, that a guard should be kept at the fort without delay. We, the undersigned magistrates, have therefore to request you will afford us the assistance of a captain's guard, or as many men as you can spare, as early as possible.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(signed)

Thomas Jos. Gray, Geo. Longmore, Wm. Gordon, John Coates,
Thos. Phillpotts, Wm. Heath.

To Lieut. Col. Williamson, 9th Regt. Falmouth.

Copy Examinations.

Jamaica, 1s :—Examination of *Samuel W. Sharpe*, taken before a Special Session of the Peace held at the Court House, Montego Bay, December 19th, 1823;—present, Thomas Jos. Gray, Esq. John Coates, Esq. Geo Longmore, Esq. T. Phillpotts, Esq. Wm. Heath, Esq. Wm. Gordon, Esq.

Lieut. Col. Green, St. James's Regt.

ABOUT ten days ago, Bartibo, a free sambo man, mentioned to two negroes belonging to Charles Sharpe, named Billy and Scipio, that he had heard the negroes at Unity Hall; that he had been at the house where they had their meeting; that the negroes were going to rise—if they did not do it before Christmas, they would do it during holidays; that they would kill every white person they met with. He said his mother, his brother and sister, and a brown man named Goldring, were present, and heard the same.

The negroes said they only wished to have eight or ten more estates to join them, and they would begin at once. A few days ago, about Wednesday or Thursday, I heard Bartibo say there was going to be a meeting last Saturday. Bartibo said that they said the King had made them free, and that the negroes said they would have the overseer's house to live in.

I heard this conversation between Bartibo and the two negroes when I was at the other side of the hut, and they did not see me.

There was a meeting at Unity Hall last Saturday; I heard the fiddling and drumming; it lasted the whole night at Unity Hall negro houses; some of the Chatham negroes were there, as one of them came up with me in the canoe the next morning; I do not know his name; I do not know that there were any other of the Chatham negroes, except the one alluded to; Bartibo said Goldring was anxious to give information, but was afraid.

(signed)

S. W. Sharpe.

Thos. Phillpotts, esq. stated, that he had received information from Mr. Charles Sharpe, this morning, that Bartibo had communicated to him intelligence similar to the evidence of Mr. S. W. Sharpe; that he had directed Mr. Charles Sharpe to return immediately, and get

get Bartibo to attend the magistrates the moment he came back from Lucea; that he added, Bartibo accused the negroes belonging to Welcome, Haddington, and Blue Hole; and that a brown woman at Tryall, named Harvey, had declared she could point out where arms and ammunition was concealed at Tryall. Mr. Phillpotts stated that this information being given so early in the morning, and wishing Sharpe immediately to procure Bartibo's attendance, he had only taken minutes of what Mr. Sharpe said.

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(N^o 9.)

Sir,

Montego Bay, December 21st, 1823.

IN addition to the examination forwarded to you by the express post, we now request you to lay before his Grace the enclosed examinations, for his information.

A subaltern's guard, with 28 men of the 92d Regiment, have been sent by the commanding officer of that regiment, in consequence of a requisition forwarded to him on Friday last. We have, by this conveyance, forwarded a requisition to Colonel Williamson for a reinforcement.

We have requested Colonel Lawson to order out such part of the St. James's regiment immediately as he may think proper; and we have mentioned, by letter, to Colonel Chisholm, that in our opinion, mounted troops should be stationed at convenient ports, to forward intelligence without delay.

We trust that these proceedings will meet his Grace's approbation, as we feel confident that a necessity exists for every precautionary measure being taken.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servants,

Thomas Jos. Gray, S. M. John Coates, Geo. Longmore, Wm. Niller, John Parnter,
James Guthrie, Thos. Phillpotts, Wm. Heath, John Cleghorn, Wm. Gordon.

Copy Examinations taken by John Coates, Esq. 21st day of December 1823.

Robert Bartibo says, that about three weeks ago, on a Saturday night, there was three negroes from Spring Garden, one named William Kerr; James Kerr, and Corydon and Robert Galloway, belonging to Unity Hall estate; Philip Haughton, Garrick Rainie; some from Friendship, (two) does not know their names, and Welcome and Haddington estates; were sitting down at a table eating and drinking in John Cunningham's house; there was a dance; he heard the head and second driver say, that if they did not get Friday and Saturday, or else their freedom, that they would rise at Christmas, and take it. Robert Goldring was present, and Betsy Bartibo; they said if they got their freedom, they were not going to live in them small houses—they would have their masters; said they would rise at Christmas, unless they got Friday and Saturday, or freedom; every night almost the same kind of words go on; last Saturday night they repeated the same. Saw a man from Chatham; Friendship's head driver and another were present; they told the man from Chatham to come there at Christmas; they were in Mary Ann Reid's house; Patrick, from Round Hill, was there; some from Bamboo; the house was quite full, and the outside had benches; there were near 150 negroes; they kept lifting up their hands and swearing that they would have their freedom; heard Trelawny, son of James Cunningham, say if they did not get it, it should be a word and a blow between them and the white people; they drank their toast, "here is your health, Mr. Wilberforce,"—this was the main word with them, —and hurra'd; and every time his name was mentioned they hurra'd.

Robert Goldring says there are guns at Blue Hole; Robert Bartibo says that there are guns and powder in the house of a negro named Edward Brown Ranger; John Stewart has musket and fowling-piece; Edward Brown is always talking that he would have his freedom; he would have mentioned all this before, but is afraid of the negroes. Adam Webb, belonging to Galloway, has a fowling-piece; he was present when all the conversation was going on, and was sitting at the same table with them; did not say any thing.

The foregoing examinations taken by me this 21st day of December 1823.

(signed) John Coates.

Mary Reid's house, where the meeting was; head driver from Friendship, and two others; eight of Haddington negroes, five of Welcome negroes, William Kerr from Spring Garden,—were present.

Robert Galloway, the head driver at Unity Hall, said, that he had heard a great deal about negroes getting Friday and Saturday, but they had not seen any thing of it yet; a negro from Haddington, who deponent does not know by name, but would know by sight, said, what do you talk about Friday and Saturday, we are to be free; and a woman belonging to Galloway said, if they give we free who is to work; a man from Friendship answered, they will hire us: a negro belonging to Galloway said, if they make we free do they think we are going to to live in these small houses, that they would have larger, if they lived they hoped yet to live in their master's great house; this was said by Archy Bucknor, pen-keeper at Unity Hall; they kept on saying that they would have their freedom, and if they did not get it it should be a word and a blow with them and the white people; Philip Haughton, second driver,

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driver, said this; Garret Rainie said he would go on with it at once if we could get others to join us; the foregoing was the first time I was there.

The deponent, Saturday last, was at a dance in a house belonging to Sue, much the same kind of conversation was going on; there were negroes from Friendship, one from Chatham, Haddington, Welcome and Friendship, and a great many strange negroes, did not know where from; one of the Unity Hall girls, whose name he does not know, but who he should know again, said, if we are going to make any noise, or going to do any thing, let it be done when the white people are making merry at Christmas. This deponent says he is afraid of Unity Hall negroes, if they knew he had told they would kill him.

Peter Bartibo gave the foregoing.

Robert Bartibo and a man named Robert Goldring were present when the foregoing took place. Peter Bartibo says, that when he heard the conversation at first he did not attend to it, as he did not know what it was about, or else he would have remembered a great deal more; Mary Ann Reid was present the whole time. Robert Goldring said to Peter Bartibo he had heard the same in the house of a man named Cunningham before the above, Goldring was present, Elizabeth Bartibo was present and Robert Batibo.

Goldring told deponent that there are arms and ammunition at Tryall; and Georgia says that Goldring will tell us all about the arms and ammunition.

The foregoing examination taken by me this 21st day of December 1823.

(signed) *John Coates.*

Mrs. Hayward informed me that on Friday night last about eleven o'clock she was alarmed by several negroes, to the number, she supposed, of thirty or forty, assembled on the King's Road, opposite to her house; the noise awoke her, and she went to the window and listened, when she heard a voice very loud exclaim, that the white people were seeking their rights, and that the negroes would do the same, and that they, like Bonaparte, were able and strong enough to get them; these words were frequently repeated by the same voice, and then a chorus of a song in which all appeared to join; they continued for some time, and after a time proceeded on the road to Anchovy.

21st December 1823.

(signed) *John Parnter.*

N. B.—The residence of Mrs. Hayward is at Broughton, situate between Anchovy estate and Mount Pelier, about seven or eight miles from Montego Bay.

(N^o 10.)

William Bullock, Esq.

Sir,

Montego Bay 23d December 1823.

THE inclemency of the weather prevented my arrival until to day.

Since the examinations of Saturday forwarded to government nothing material has offered.

Most of the parties (slaves) accused are taken, up and Mr. Philpott's, with a brown company, were so successful yesterday morning as to lay hold of almost all such who belonged to Unity. The total of prisoners seventeen.

The examinations have been referred to a committee of gentlemen, and are not finished, but so far as they have been made, there does not appear to have been any fixed or general place, or any great preparation, if any, for a rebellion.

The overseer gives a bad character of the two young men named Bartibo, who, he says, he had ordered the negroes not to receive in their houses, yet this bad character amounts only to the very general one of idleness; and much of their evidence, as far as it goes, is supported by the evidence of the 22nd now sent, and since.

Gentlemen are not in the moment apprehensive of any general danger on dissatisfaction, and although the guards are maintained as proposed at the outset, it is not likely there will be any interruption on estates of the usual festivities.

The magistrates will, in Trelawny or here, have proposed the establishment of packet guards, to render communications regular with town, Savanna la Mar, and Black River.

Warrants are issued to bring the Barteboes and Goldring again before the magistrates here; they are in Hanover.

It may be proper to notice the following circumstance; on coming through St. Ann's Bay it was remarked to me, that the sales of stores was by no means what it used to be preparatory to Christmas, not exceeding one-third; the same was observed to me at Falmouth, and to a greater extent. I have not been able to make the inquiry here, but before I went to town it was observed the number usually in the market did not exceed two-thirds what they used to be. This last was accounted for by many now declining purchasing provisions on a Sunday, but in the other cases it was attributed to the unhinged state of the negro mind, and to higlers. The latter however could not be correct, as they obtain their goods from the stores.

A brown declining duty was tried and fined 5*l.* but he is fully sensible of his error, and I am informed the browns at present cheerfully discharge their duty.

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

S. Vaughan.

P. S.—The examinations, when complete, will be sent up by the packet guards.

Sir,

St. James, 29th December 1823.

I SEND various papers relative to the peace of the country numbered (1 to 21.)

From the unwillingness of the negroes to make any confessions, the committee have delayed examinations, and still propose this to collect evidence, and the prisoners are now ordered, as far as can be, to solitary confinement.

The Bartiboos have been dismissed on a promise to return, and some doubt having risen from the expression of the overseer (N^o 10,) *that the characters are not very good*, as to the credibility of their evidence, they were ordered to return and are now here.

On their return they were desired to tell their own story (N^{os}. 2, 3, and 4) and were not cross-examined; and it was not thought proper, from the incompleteness of the examination, to forward it, and the committee till now did not deem it necessary to report, and this was done with much to follow.

The Bartiboos were brought back under charge, when one of them was assaulted by John Reid, a slave of Unity Hall, for giving evidence against them, and J. Reid is committed for it.

Mr. Parnter, (N^o 11,) speaks well of the father of the Bartiboos; other evidence of them will be produced, though their evidence is not in any point impeached but by the accused, who deny.

(N^o 1 to 12) relate to Unity Hall negroes, and (N^o 18.)

The cartridges stated in (N^o 13,) viz. 12, cannot have been from whites.

In consequence of Morris's information the driver and overseer of Magotty were sent or: the first is up, and the last is ill. The examination will go by port.

(N^o 15,) Tom's evidence is looked on as very material: it is supported by (N^o 16.)

(N^o 17,) Cleghorn's information from Amelia will be immediately examined; the parties will be sent for.

(N^o 18,) the evidence of Daniel, from Chatham, is very material in regard to the Unity Hall negroes, supporting Bartiboos evidence.

(N^o 20,) appears important, and has not been communicated beyond the committee. The advertisement of Fisher to be schoolmaster at Montego Bay will be sent up by the port.

(N^o 21,) replies of storekeepers offer many conclusions respecting the state of the negroes mind and population, and accords with the information given in my last respecting the state of sales in St. Ann's Bay and Trelawny.

The four questions were sent to the other parishes of the country, and government, if they deem the replies of consequence, can obtain them by signifying the same to the other parishes.

I am, Sir, with attention, your obedient servant,

S. Vaughan.

(N^o 22.) P. S.—The overseer of Magotty has appeared and given the enclosed evidence, which is satisfactory and conclusive. It is to be observed of (N^o 17,) that Blue Hole negroes had been much indulged, and since Mr. B. has had the charge of them, have been worked much more regularly and better.—S. V.

Jamaica, &c:—The Committee appointed by the Magistrates to investigate the different rumours, and to examine witnesses,

Report,

That they have evidence before them which confirms their opinion, that some mischief has been intended, and that there has been a great deal of communication among the negroes in the neighbourhood of Unity Hall on the subject. They have strong evidence against a negro, sufficient, in their opinions, to put him on his trial, although they do not at present recommend it:

That they have received information which induces them to believe that Unity Hall, and other negroes at present in confinement, have agreed not to betray each other, and they therefore recommend that each prisoner be confined separately, and that further examinations should be taken at a future day:

They recommend, at present, that the enclosed examinations be sent up to his Grace for his information.

Montego Bay, }
29th December 1823. }

Tho. Phillpotts,
W^m Gordon,
W. S. Grignon,
James Guthrie.

Montego Bay, 24th December 1823.

(N^o 2.)—Examinations of Peter Bartibo and Robert Bartibo, free Sambo youths, taken before Thomas Phillpotts, David Boyd, and William S. Grignon, Esquires.

Peter Bartibo, sworn:—I went over to Unity Hall on Saturday night, the first time before October; and when I went there all of them was in a house; the estates people, I know some by face, but not their names; they were all sitting, eating and drinking; one of them (Trelawny) said, "I understand we are to get Friday and Saturday;" and William Stennet said, "'tis all nonsense; we have heard that these two or three years, and been waiting for it, and do not see it." The head driver, Robert Galloway, said, "We understand, all

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of we is to get free;" and William Stennet, "If we get free, who is to work master's canes?" The driver said, "Our master will hire we to work the canes;" and William Stennet said, "If we do get free, we and the white people are on a footing; we are not going to live in these small houses." Trelawny said, "We shall have big houses built; and if we do not have big houses, if we live, if life lasts, I expect to live in my master's big house; and we shall only be a word and blow with the white people." That was the first night: it was in old man Cunningham's house. The other time I heard all the other words, it was in Mary Ann Reid's house, at a dance; when I went back there, it was last Saturday week, we were in Mary Ann Reid's, dancing, and they were all talking about the same word, about Friday and Saturday. It was second driver, Philip Houghton, and head driver was there; Mary Ann Reid was there; she did not hold any argument; she was serving them with rum and glasses round: there was plenty of people there, all of them was talking about the story of Friday and Saturday; but I did not stop there much long to know, but left my brother Robert there; Goldring was in old Cunningham's house the first time; he was out upon a bench, and heard all the word; there was no dance, but a supper, a feast, I believe amongst them; did not hear any of them speak about fighting. Philip Houghton said, "If we are going to have any racket, we shall not have it till Christmas when the people are merrying." Bessy Bartibo was there; I do not know if she heard it; we never spoke about it. Last Sunday morning I went home; I did not know I should be wanted; they knew where I was if I was wanted. As I was coming up from home with the Round Hill negroes, just this side the bridge, a man belonging to Unity Hall, John Reid, came out and said they should tie me, and gave me two kicks, and threw me down and made them tie me, and said that would learn me to tell about them; when I got to Mr. Galloway's wharf they loosed me, as I would not walk any further. One of the Round Hill people, that brought me up, is the son of John Reid.

Taken before us,

T. P. D. B. W. S. G.

(N^o 3.)—Robert Bartibo sworn:—Is about fifteen years of age. One young man named William Stennet, and one called Trelawny. Trelawny said they were going to get free, also Friday and Saturday; though William Stennet said, he had heard it long time, he was not going to look for no free, nor Friday nor Saturday; once him master fish and clothes already, that's all he wanted. Trelawny said, he will get Friday and Saturday, or else get free; and said, "If we get free, we will not live in such small houses like what we are living in; we will live in master's large house." William Stennet said, "If you get free white people will not allow you to live on estate;" then Trelawny said, "If we do not live upon estate, them and buckra would have a word and a blow at Christmas;" them, Philip Houghton, all was sitting round the table; they were drinking, and the second driver Philip Houghton, said, they would drink Wilbefore good health; and said, when he got free, we and the buckras will be upon a footing. There was some from Haddington, and some from Friendship; there were men, but I do not know their names; some Creole and some Eboe; some tall men, three from Friendship; do not know what country one was; the second driver, tall enough; he always came over to see his family; not very black, but stout enough; do not know his dress: they all was asking him to come and spend the Christmas with them. One from Chatham came to see his sister; one called William Kerr came from Spring Garden, was inviting the man from Chatham to come and eat, Christmas. The man from Chatham said, he was hired to play drum with a fiddler, or else he would come; but would come after Christmas. They were in the old man's house they call old John Cunningham, when this happened; one young man from Round Hill they call Patrick Hall, and James Kerr from Spring Garden, was over there; and Corrydon was there, and some from Bamboo, but I did not take notice of them: one was a small tall woman, black; do not know her name; she has a sister named Frances, at Unity Hall, and a brother, Andrew Dawkins; they said nothing. None from Welcome, none from Copsee, none from Content, none from Tryall, none from Mount Pleasant, none from Orchard. When they drank Wilbefore health, they said Wilbefore would make them get free, else Friday and Saturday. They did not talk about fighting no more that word; Trelawny said about a word and a blow at Christmas. They talked about play at Christmas; did not hear them say nothing of harm at Christmas; did not hear them say, "if any other estates would join them." One belonging to Unity Hall, named John Reid, kicked my brother twice to-night and tied him while we were with the Round Hill people, as he said we had informed against them people. If we go on the estate I dare say they will hurt us; I am not afraid of informing against them; every thing I hear I talk last week. Saturday night they had a dance at Mary Ann Reid's house; but did not hear any thing there. Garrick Rainnie was at old Cunningham's house, and Robert Galloway was there; they were laughing, but did not say any thing. Does not know of any other meetings. Webb has a fowling-piece, shooting teal; John Stewart, at Blue Hole, has a fowling-piece and a new gun, always shooting pigeons; Edward Brown, at Blue Hole, has a gun, always shooting negro hogs: can't tell where they get gunpowder, but they get it. Goldring was with me one night outside Cunningham's house, sitting on a little work-bench, when this talk was going on; they always have a dance there every Saturday night; sometimes talking these things, and sometimes not.

(signed) T. P. D. P. W. S. G.

(N^o 4.)—Bessy Bartibo.—Older than her two brothers; lives a good deal at Unity; has no husband there now, had one there before William Stennett, but have not got him now; last time I was at Unity Hall, was when Mary Ann Reid made a dance; went to the dance; did not hear thing pass when I was there at the dance; the other story that Goldring was talking about them was a parcel of men talking, but I did not mix with them; I stayed with the women; I heard the negroes always talk about that Friday and Saturday was theirs; they did not speak of injuring any white people, but said they were going to have Friday and Saturday; never heard Wilbeorce mentioned; did not hear them say any thing about they would take it with strong, but that they were to have Friday and Saturday.

(signed) T. P. D. B. W. S. G.

(N^o 5.)—Further examination of Peter Bartibo, 25th December 1823.—The negroes from Haddington did not speak; it was Cunningham's family talking about Friday and Saturday; Trelawny said so; Robert Galloway said we understand we is to be free, William Stennett said, if we get free how will master manage to work his canes; Robert Galloway said, master would hire them to make sugar; William Stennett said, we are not going to live in these small houses; Trelawny said, we will have big houses made, and if we only live we will have master's house; they were serious; Bessy Bartibo, Robert Bartibo and Goldring were there, all Unity Hall people were there, this was Cunningham's, it was at yams time, before October; they drank rum and water; I did not hear the toast, my brother heard it; Archy Bucknor said he dont thinking about Friday and Saturday if he could get fish, they would know bye and bye if they were to have it; Robert Galloway said they would get their freedom; I heard about they would fight for it, if they did not get it, but I don't know who said so, it was one of the strangers; the second time it was at Mary Ann Reid's house; the head and second driver and plenty of people; all were talking about Friday and Saturday; the second driver said, if we going to have any racket we will have it at Christmas; Trelawny said it would be a word and a blow with them; I heard it mentioned that we would go on with it if we could get others to join us, but I do not know who said so, I can't tell whether they have wickedness; I can't say whether they have got gun; they were all sitting down drinking and talking; none of them told me not to tell.

(N^o 6.)—Robert Bartibo.—I heard them drinking Wilbeorce's health at Cunningham's house, it was Philip Haughton, one man from Friendship there named Garrick Rennie; Robert Galloway did not say much about it; they were talking and laughing; Trelawny lifted up his hands and said he heard they were to get Friday and Saturday, or get free; William Stennett said he did not care for free if he had fish and clothes; Trelawny said if they did not get Friday and Saturday, and did not get free, it would be a word and a blow between them and buckra at Christmas, I heard him; Robert Goldring heard him; all the people must have heard him, but made him no answer; William Stennett and me not good friends, we know one another, he used to keep my sister, but does not now; I heard no further than what Trelawny said; word and a blow meant a rising at Christmas; it was not free; they did not say what day they would do it; a man from Friendship and his wife, three from Haddington, and plenty of people were there; Philip Haughton hurra'd when Wilbeorce was mentioned; William Kerr hurra'd, they drank Wilbeorce health and said, na him dere go make them get free; knows John, is an aged man; sister very seldom goes to his house; does not keep my sister.

(N^o 7.)—William Stennett, belonging to Unity Hall, examined.—I never heard them talk nothing about free; I only heard people talking that Wilbeorce had a law for free; walking in road I have heard people talk so; there was a dance at Cunningham's house, a so-so play; two women and a man from New Milns, a sister, and brother nick-named Black man, but I don't know his right name, it was outside the house; I said if I saw free I would believe it; a parcel of people was in the yard talking Friday and Saturday story, I heard long time, I did not believe it; those people were talking, Trelawny was there, Robert Galloway not one, he does not keep company with negroes; some said the country was to be free.

(N^o 8.)—Richard, to William Mowatt, examined.—Was at Cunningham's house, my father sent me for two straw hats; I went to his house; James Yatman played fiddle; there was the whole estates negroes there; Trelawny was there; I had no talking with him; the feast was on a Sunday; I was not there; there was a little work-bench outside and people full there, but I was inside.

(N^o 9.)—Pollydore, to Mr. Sharpe, examined.—Is a fiddler, has been twice to Unity Hall, both times at Mary Ann Reid's house; I have been at Sue's house, did not fiddle there; I was at two dances at Mary Ann Reid's house, once when they were eating yams, and again the week before last; the first time there was the house full enough; they kept it up from seven Saturday evening till ten next morning; second time they began about seven o'clock and left off just as day was dawning; I sat down to supper with them, had rum and water; those that were at supper were, William Kerr, myself, Willy from Spring Garden, there was ten or twelve of us; it was poured out, no toast; I did not hear Wilbeorce health, there was another table; and after we had the first supper I went out to cool myself; I was asked over by Sue, the last time I got five macs, the first time I got two and a half dollars. I know Duffas Lawrence, the cart-man, second driver and third driver, they were all there, Robert Galloway was not there; there was another fiddler at John Cunningham,
James

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James Yatman belonging to Mr. Yatman, was there fiddling; when I get there I pay attention to my fiddling; I heard nothing; I have heard the news on the road that negroes were to get Friday and Saturday.

(N^o 10.)—Thomas Aikman, overseer on Unity Hall estate, sworn and examined,
23d December 1823.

Question.—Have you lately given permission to the negroes to have dances?—Answer, Saturday week the brown lad Adam Webb, asked leave to have a little merriment, and promised to have it over by half-past eleven o'clock, this was 200 yards from the overseer's house, where he lived, and not in the negro houses; that he has given no permission to the negroes to have a dance at the negro houses since the month of August last; the negro houses are nearly half a mile from the overseer's house; does not know of any dance in the negro houses on Saturday night week; if there was it was unknown to him; Robert Galloway is the first driver, Philip Haughton the second, and Richard Doman the third; knows the two Bartiboos, *their characters are not very good**; he has punished the negroes often for harbouring them in the negro houses, and believes they have sent them away in consequence.

* This is all that is against the Bartiboos.

(N^o 14.)—Information of W. C. Morris, Esq.

Montego Bay, December 28th, 1823.

William C. Morris, esq. states, that Mr. Hole, a non-commissioned officer of the Hanover troops, and others, informed him at Flint River, that the overseer at Magotty, Mr. M'Donald, has informed them, that the driver on the Magotty estate had stated to him that the Tryall negroes had invited the Magotty negroes to join them in a conspiracy to assert or claim their rights, or freedom, but the Magotty negroes had refused to do so; nothing of the kind was intended on Magotty estate by the negroes.

(signed) W. C. Morris.

(N^o 11.)—Information of John Parnter, Esq.

I have known the old man Bartibo, the father, I believe, of the two boys who have been examined before the magistrates, and he always appeared to me a quiet, sober and industrious man, following the occupation of a fisherman at Masquito Cove, where he supplied my family with fish for some years; there was an intercourse between his family and the negroes belonging to me living at Content in Hanover.

28th December 1823.

(signed) John Parnter.

(N^o 12.)—Louisa, a negro girl belonging to George Williams, says, that she was taken for taxes, and was in gaol when Mary Ann Reid, the sambo woman, belonging to Unity Hall, was brought in; that they were in the same room, and Mary Ann Reid talked say, "This word here did spell in my house, but when me go to the Court House I can't talk because I shall get into punish; they will be obliged to let me go if I keep to one story and say that they did not talk in my house."

Taken before me this 29th December 1823.

Thomas Phillpotts. James Guthrie. William Gordon.

(N^o 13.)—At a Meeting of the Magistrates held 24th December 1823,

David Boyd, esq. stated, that yesterday morning a watchman from Wiltshire brought him a dozen ball cartridges, which he said he had found in the road between his hut and Doctor Pews' road, and said he conceived it was his duty to bring them to buckra. The cartridges were very loosely made up, some with printed paper, some with writing, and others thin paper; the powder of a mixed quality, which he destroyed; the balls were badly made, not round.

N. B. Whether these belonged to Mr. Bernard the carpenter?

Mr. Bernard said he had no cartridges, neither had his father; that he now resides at Childermas.

N. B. There can be no doubt this belonged to some negro.

(N^o 17.)—At a Meeting of the Magistrates held 29th December 1823.

Mr. Cleghorn stated, that a sambo girl named Liddy, alias Amelia Waite, in conversation with a Mr. Glover, had told him that the negroes were to be all made free, and that next Monday if they did not get free they would do something to shew whether they would be free or not; she was the mistress of Mr. M'Nairn the overseer, to whom she had before mentioned the same; she belongs to Blue Hole, and told Mr. Nairn, Mr. Barrett had promised when he took possession they should all be free in six months after he took charge. This took place last Friday night, the 26th instant.

N. B.—This last observation of Mr. Barrett must have been the direct reverse: see my letter.

(N^o 15.)—Jamaica, fs:—Examination of Tom, a negroe belonging to Mount Pelier Estate, working at Mount Pelier Wharf, under charge of Mr. Kemp; taken 28th December, before William S. Grignon, Thomas Phillpotts, David Boyd, James Guthrie, and William Gordon, Esquires.

Knows a negro man Somerset, belonging to Mr. Whittingham, living at the adjoining wharf. He came to my house last Tuesday and asked if master was at home, I said no. He

He said he went to bush before day behind the house, he heard two men talking say, if they did not let Pitt, christened William Kerr, belonging to Spring Garden, go, they would do something; I said well, did you see them in your eye? He said no, he heard them talk. I told him to go away from me, I did not want to hear him about that word; say night he came again, and told me, "If negro carry country and give him gun he would go." I said negroes make themselves fools, negroes can do nothing, buckras are better than negroes. He told me those Spring Garden negroes say if they let go Pitt they won't do any thing, if they did not they would do something. He said we (meaning himself and Spring Garden negroes) hold gun well. I said I am a weak somebody, what you have to do go, me dere with buckra, me no dere with negro. Spring Garden negroes said that they would join Galloway negroes if they would not let go Pitt; if they yammed Christmas done, still if they would not let go Pitt they would do something.

Upon being asked what he meant by the expression, "they would do something," he said, "for kill somebody, do harm—kill buckra."

Somerset being brought in denied the truth of the above. When Tom said, "Don't you recollect when you told me this word, I said, 'that you and I were getting old, and that if negro get the country young men would knock us down; that buckra were better?'"

Somerset denied every thing.

Taken before us, 28th December 1823,

Thomas Philpotts. James Guthrie. William Gordon.

(No 16.)—Jamaica, fs.—Examination of William C. Kemp, Esq. before T. Phillpotts, James Guthrie and William Gordon.

Examinant saith, that the negroe Tom has been in his possession the last ten years, he is a well disposed good negroe, never knew him to tell a lie or commit a theft. When any thing wrong has been done at the wharf Tom always gave this examinant private information of it, which examinant always found correct. He has informed of petty thefts at least half a dozen times, and his information has always been correct.

W. C. Kemp.

(No 18.)—Taken since Report of Committee, 29th December 1823. Examination of Daniel, belonging to Chatham Estate.

I went to Unity Hall a week before Christmas, on a Saturday. I went to see my old father, Cuffee, and they had a dance at Mary Ann Reid's house. I went to the dance at six o'clock in the evening, there were a great many people there, the house was quite full; I did not know the people, they had supper, meat, &c.—a very decent supper—rum and water. I sat down to supper with them, they drank good health to the ladies and gentlemen, they drank several toasts, but I cannot tell the words. A man came up to me, I was sitting down at the table; he asked me if I was not a stranger? I said yes; he asked me where I was from? I said St. James's. He asked me how the law was that side about Friday and Saturday? I said I did not hear any thing there; He said he understood the country was to be given up to them; I said I had not heard any thing about it, I was a stranger in this part: I said this talk was nonsense, white people would not allow such a thing unless they gave up the cane. All the men were discoursing about Friday and Saturday. They said the country would be given up to them; they chattered a great deal about Friday and Saturday; they hurra'd twice. I was in the first set that sat down supper. They kept dancing till day-light; they said the house could not hold the people. I know William Kerr from Spring Garden, he was there, he asked me to pass Christmas with him. They were drinking their grog, and singing and talking very deeply about Friday and Saturday, and mentioned the country shortly would be given up to them.

(signed) *Thomas Phillpotts. James Guthrie. William Gordon.*

(No. 19.)—Hon. Samuel Vaughan.

Montego Bay, 29th December 1823.

Sir,

THE names of the negroes committed to the gaol are as follow:—

To Spring Garden.—William Kerr, James Kerr, Corrydon.

To Unity Hall.—Garrick, Archy Bucknor, Cunningham, Ambrose, P. Hall, Emilly, Richard Allen, Philip Harding, Trelawny, Robert Galloway, William Stennett, Mary Reid and John Reid.

Somerset.—To Samuel Whittingham.

Daniel.—To Chatham, confined in the barracks.

With respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. Reid, D. M.

(No. 21.)—At a Special Meeting of the Magistrates, held at the Court House, Montego Bay, on Saturday the 27th day of December 1823, the Committee appointed to take the several Examinations, submitted to the Meeting the following Questions, to be put to the several storekeepers in the town.

Questions:

1st.—Have your sales of goods to the negroes been to the same amount this autumn that they have been in former years?

2nd.—State nearly the excess or deficiency of those sales?

66.

O

3d.—Have

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3d.—Have the goods sold by you differed in any respect from what has been customary?
4th.—Have you sold or been applied to for any arms or flints, and if any, of what description?

Which having been agreed to, the following persons were then called in and examined.

To the First.—Moses Gedelid.—Not one quarter that they were last year.

Noe Daniel Wetzlar.—No, not by far.

Samuel Delisser.—Not by a considerable amount, there has not been the demand.

Benjamin Nunes.—In quantity there is a considerable difference.

Jacob P. Counaldi.—Nothing like it.

John Manderson.—Does not deal in negro goods.

Peter Berters.—Not so much.

Richard Morll.—No.

To the Second.—Moses Gedelid.—The deficiency has been upwards of three-fourths in every kind of article.

Noe Daniel Wetzlar.—My sales have diminished since 1819, there has been from 60 to 70 per cent sold less in 1823 than in 1822.

Samuel Delisser.—My store sales to negroes have fallen off one-fourth or one-fifth in quantity of goods sold.

Benjamin Nunes.—One-third less this than last year.

J. P. Counaldi.—Half, fully; there has been a great deal declining for three years past, but the sales of 1823 have not been half of those in 1822; the females bought pretty fair, but the males by no means.

Peter Bertus.—Cannot state the difference; he had not by any means the same quantity of goods as in former years.

Richard Morle.—The sales not one-third they were before; and in particular he used to sell a large quantity of paper for John Canoes, but the sales of this year has not amounted by 100*l.* to what he sold in former times; the negroes seem to fall off in their purchases for their amusement.

To the Third.—Moses Gedelid.—Not at all.

N. D. Wetzlar.—The prices are much lower, less money would buy a greater quantity of goods, if there had been the demand.

Samuel Delisser.—No, they are much cheaper; I wish to observe, that the falling off has been in those articles usually purchased by and for the use of the men; the sales to women have been as usual.

Benjamin Nunes.—No difference; has kept store five years, and his supply was larger than ever this year; the more decent negroes who used to come down and purchase the most have not come in the same numbers, particularly the men.

Jacob P. Counaldi.—The negroes have had one-third more for their money than last year.

Peter Bertus.—No.

Richard Morle.—More sold to the women than men, few men down this Christmas.

To the Fourth.—Moses Gedelid.—Very frequently for flints and macheats, but I have sold none.

N. D. Wetzlar.—There has been a demand for flints, but I cannot say if it has been extra, as I sell none.

Samuel Delisser.—I have had a considerable demand for flints and macheats, and if I had them, I would have sold a large quantity.

Benjamin Nunes.—Has been applied to for quantities of flints, far more than last year; one asked to purchase 5*s.* worth, but had none for sale; no greater inquiry, for macheats than usual; sold all he had, three dozen; the flints for lighting pipes are broken stones, and not such as are used for arms.

J. P. Counaldi.—Frequently for flints or macheats, but have none; more so than formerly; a man lately appeared alarmed when he asked for flints, and on inquiry he said he had paper from the overseer, and went off in haste.

Peter Bertus.—There has been no demand; he had a few, but they considered them too dear.

Richard Morle.—Has sold more macheats than ever, and could have sold many more, the demand being so great,

(No. 22.)—Mr. M'Donald, Overseer at Magotty.

He had lost a book-keeper, and two others were sick, one of whom is dead since; and being observed by the driver to be very uneasy when he was going to Lucea to leave the estate, the driver said to him not to be uneasy about it, them nasty negroes to windward, meaning Unity and Tryall negroes, spoil one Christmas, and he need not be afraid, nothing is going to take place there.

He took the negro to the magistrate at Lucea, who examined him.

Hugh M'Donald.

Sworn before me this 29th December 1823,

Sam. Vaughan.

(N^o 11).—At a Special Meeting of the Magistrates and other gentlemen, held at the Court House, Montego Bay, on Monday the 22d December 1823;—present, Thomas Joseph Gray, George M. F. Lawson, William S. Grignon, George Gordon, Samuel C. Gray, James Guthrie, John Parnter, David Boyd, Alexander Campbell, John E. Payne, John Irving, George Longmore, John P. Montague, William Allen, William C. Morris, Joseph Bowen, William Gordon, Patrick Green, Lieut. Colonel St. James's Regiment.

William Kerr, a slave belonging to Spring Garden, examined.—Says, that he was present at a dance given by Mary Ann Reid, on Saturday the 13th instant; that plenty of people from Spring Garden and other places were there, viz. Cuffee, James Kerr, William Gerrard; saw a woman by the name of Sue; was not at any other dance.

Question.—Were you there when they talked of the Orchard?—Answer. No; saw no negro from Friendship or Round Hill; does not know Patrick from Round Hill; saw a boy from Chatham, brother of Barky; knows a negro named Trelawney; does not know a man named John Wylie; knows a woman named Emily, from Unity Hall; believes Duffus to be her husband; knows a negro named Adam Webb, of Unity Hall; never heard of Wilberforce's name; came back from the dance first cock-crow, danced one peel there, two men and one woman; Cuffe and Jube Bashby gave the other dance; no benches outside the house where the dance was; did not hear of a dance at the Orchard.

James Kerr, to said estate, Spring Garden, examined.—Were you at any meeting at Unity Hall?—Was not at any dance; there were two dances, one at Mary Reid's, does not know where the other was.

Which of the Spring Garden negroes were there?—William Kerr Hercules.

Did they let William Kerr in the free school?—No.

What did you get to drink?—Nothing; they would not let me in; a brown man was playing the fiddle; knows a man named Robert Galloway, also John Cunningham.

Do you know any of the Round Hill negroes?—Patrick.

What was it they said about Friday and Saturday?—Heard nothing said about it; does not know what toast was given, nor did he hear the hurra; does not know Edward Brown nor Ranger, John Stewart; knows Adam Webb; was at the dance.

Adam Webb examined.—Last week, Saturday, James Reid and Edward Arnold, from Spring Garden, were at the dance; James Reid was the fiddler, present his mother, sister, and five more; a dance also at Mary Ann Reid's, did not go there, does not know how many dances at Mary Ann Reid's house, the driver's house, and William's; his wife's name is Frances; James Love and Miller outside the house at the dance, did not hear of any other than the Spring Garden negroes being there; my mother, sister, Mary Ann, John (my brother,) James Reid, Edward Arnold, and Harry Shrewsbury and Frances his wife, Robin Waite, Mary, Sarah, none of the Bamboo people nor Friendship were there; never was at any dance or feast at the new town; heard negroes say they were going to be free; knows Hercules *alias* Duffus; I saw him this morning on the road to the works; never went up to the new town. Pollydore was fiddler at the negro houses; sometimes the book-keeper, Proud, gives him a cartridge; Ambore, son of Nancy, Trelawney and William, sons of John Cunningham, a few of Round Hill negroes, some at Unity Hall, a few of Friendship negroes at Basby's house, Cuffe, an old man, father of children at Chatham estate; Nancy was also at the Brown dance; never heard of a dance to be given at the Orchard great house; does not think Mr. Aikman ever gave permission to the blacks to have a dance.

Corydon examined.—Betsey, to Spring Garden estate, has heard of a dance; heard nothing about Friday and Saturday; never heard James and William Kerr say any thing; knows Arnold heard of Wilberforce; does not know any of the Unity Hall negroes, knows Adam Webb, does not know any of Round Hill negroes, knows Cuffee.

Archy Bucknor, to Unity Hall.—He was sick two days before the Saturday that the dance was given; heard the fiddle, but was not there, it was at Mary Ann Reid's; knows John Cunningham, but was not at his dance; he is pen-keeper, formerly was called Sam; did not say he would have dance in a large house; never heard any thing of Wilberforce. William Kerr was at the dance; lives in the new town, near Mary Reid's house, four houses from John Cunningham's; knows Patrick of Round Hill; does not believe he was at the dance.

Garrick, of Unity Hall, examined.—Was sick; heard them playing, but was not there; dance was at John Cunningham's house, Saturday, about two months; did not hear any thing of Friday and Saturday.

Henry Gray, of Friendship, examined.—Is head driver; never was at Unity Hall; knows none of the negroes there, nor any improper practices at Friendship, or elsewhere.

Resolved,—That as the guard at Great River has performed every duty that has been required of them, by securing several of the slaves who are suspected of making a disturbance at Unity Hall, the magistrates are of opinion there is no further occasion for its continuance, and request Colonel Lawson to withdraw it.

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At a Special Meeting of the Magistrates and other gentlemen, held at the Court House, on the 23d December 1823;—present, Samuel Vaughan, Thomas J. Gray, George M. F. Lawson, Walter Murray, George Longmore, George Gordon, Jos. Brown, William M. Kerr, John Parnter, Robert Wall, Thomas Phillpotts, James Guthrie, William Gordon, William Heath, P. A. Morris, John E. Payne, Esqrs.—W. Allen, W. S. Grignon, parish solicitor and member, invited to attend; Lieutenant C. Green, Captain Noel, 92d Regiment, visitors.

Resolved,—That an application be made to Colonel Chisholm to complete the communication between this and Savannah le Mar, and between this and Black River, by packet guards, without delay

That all spare arms upon estates, and other proprietors in the country, be immediately sent down to the Court House at Montego Bay :

That Mr. Grignon, parish solicitor, Mr. Phillpotts and Mr. Guthrie, be a committee, to take the several examinations to be laid before this meeting :

That warrants be immediately issued to bring Robert Golding and the two Bartiboes before the magistrates for further examination ; and that Mr. Charles Sharpe be served with a notice to attend the magistrates at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Examination of Peter Bartibo, before James Guthrie, William S. Grignon, and Thomas Phillpotts.—25th December 1823.

The negroes from Haddington did not speak, it was Cunningham's family talking about Friday and Saturday ; Trelawney said so ; Robert Galloway said me understand me is to be free. William Stennet said, if we get free, how will master manage to work his canes ; Robert Galloway said his master would hire him to make sugar ; William Stennet said we are not going to live in them small houses ; Trelawney said we will have big houses made, and if we only live we will have master's house ; they were serious. Bessy Bartibo, Robert Bartibo, and Goldring were there ; all Unity Hall people were there ; this was at Cunningham's, it was at yams time, before October ; they drank rum and water ; I did not hear the toast, my brother heard it ; Archy Bucknor said he dont thinking about Friday and Saturday if he could get free, they would know bye and bye if they were to have it. Robert Galloway said they would get their freedom. I heard about they would fight for it if they did not get it, but I don't know who said so, it was one of the strangers ; the second time it was at Mary Ann Reid's house ; the head and second driver and plenty of people, all were talking about Friday and Saturday ; the second driver said if we are going to have any racket, we will have it at Christmas ; Trelawney said it would be a word and a blow with them. I heard it mentioned that we would go on with it if we could get others to join us, but I do not know who said so ; I can't tell whether they have wickedness ; I can't say whether they have got gun ; they were all sitting down drinking and talking, none of them told me not to tell.

Robert Bartibo.—I heard them drinking Wilberforce's health at Cunningham's house, it was Philip Haughton ; one man from Friendship there, Garrick Reinnie, Robert Galloway, did not say much about it, they were talking and laughing ; Trelawney lifted up his hands and said he heard they were to get Friday and Saturday, or get free. William Stennett said he did not care for free if he had full and clothes ; Trelawney said if they did not get Friday and Saturday, and did not get free, it would be a word and a blow between them and buckra at Christmas ; I heard him, Robert Goldring heard him, Windsor heard him, all the people must have heard him, but made him no answer. William Stennett and me not good friends ; we know one another, he used to keep my sister, but does not now. I heard no further than what Trelawney said ; word and blow meant rising at Christmas ; it was no fun ; they did not say what day they would do it ; a man, Friendship, and his wife, three from Haddington, and plenty of people were there ; Philip Haughton heard when Wilberforce was mentioned, William Kerr heard they drank Mr. Wilberforce's health, and said *na* him dere go make them get free ; knows John Morgan, is an aged man, sister very seldom goes to his house, does not keep my sister.

William Stennett, belonging to Unity Hall.—I never heard them talk nothing about free ; I only heard people talking that Wilberforce had a law for free ; walking in the road I have heard people talk so ; there was a dance at Cunningham's house, a so-so play ; two women and a man from New Milns, a sister, and brother, nicknamed Black man, but I don't know her right name ; it was outside of the house I said if I saw free I would believe it ; a parcel of people were in the yard, talking Friday and Saturday, I heard long time, and did not believe it those people were talking ; Trelawney was there ; Robert Galloway not one, he does not keep company with negroes ; some said the country was to be free.

Richard, to Mr. Mowatt.—Was at Cunningham's house, my father sent me for two straw hats ; I went to his house, James Yadman played fiddle ; there was the whole estates negroes there, Trelawney was there ; I had no talking with them ; the feast was on a Sunday, I was not there ; there was a little bench outside and people full them, but I was inside ; Polydore is a fiddler, has been twice at Unity Hall, both times at Mary Ann Reid's house ; I have been at Sue's house, did not fiddle there ; I was at two dances at Mary Ann Reid's house, were eating yams ; and again the week before last ; the first time there was the house full enough, they kept it up from seven Saturday evening till ten next morning ; second time they began about seven o'clock Saturday evening, and left off just as day was dawning ; I sat down to supper with them, had rum and water ; those that were

at supper were, William Kerr, myself, Willy from Spring Garden; there was ten or twelve of us; it was poured out, no toast; I did not hear Wilberforce's health; there was another table, and after we had the first supper, I went out to cool myself; I was asked over by Sue, the last time I got five macs, the first time I got two and a half dollars; I know Duffus Lawrence, the cartman, second driver and third driver, they were all there; Robert Galloway was not there; there was another fiddler at John Cunningham's; James Yateman, belonging to Mr. Yateman, was there, fiddling, when I got there; I pay attention to my fiddling, I heard nothing; I have heard the news on the road, that negroes were to get Friday and Saturday.

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(N° 12.)

Sir,

St. James, 30th December 1823.

INCLOSED are the examinations of Messrs. Nairn and Glover, and of Amelia of Blue Hole; also, the advertisement of Mr. Fisher, who is accused by the affidavit from St. Ann's, sent yesterday. The originals are with Mr. Coats.

Amelia was very reluctant to give evidence, and denied the most she was charged with, saying she is dismissed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. Vaughan.

P. S.—A variety of examinations and papers, N° 1 a' 23, went by a trooper yesterday afternoon at six o'clock to your address.

By the investigation Colonel Miller has made in Trelawny, it appears that the negroes who sell to the negroes have made up the difference of sales in that town, it does not however alter the evidence here.

Wm. Bullock, Esq. Spanish Town.

Examination taken 30th December 1823.

Thomas M'Nairn, saith, there was a sambo girl at Grange Pen, named Amelia Waite, belonging to Blue Hole estate, in the parish of St. James; Mr. Glover was talking to her about the number of free people there were on Blue Hole estate; Mr. Glover said there were more free people there than there ought to be; she said there would be more free; stand till next week, Monday, and you will see: on a previous occasion Amelia told him she heard the negroes were up on one estate, and had burnt the trash-house; this was during the holydays. She could neither tell what estate nor the parish: she said the reason they had burnt the trash-house was, because they wanted to be free. She being desired to go and work her ground, replied, to examinant, that she had no occasion to work her ground, as she would be free; this was said in a jocular manner.

(signed) *Thomas M'Nairn.*

William Glover, says, on Sunday morning last heard Amelia, before-mentioned, state there would be more people free in Blue Hole than were already free; stand till next week, Monday, and you will see. Mr. Glover has heard the negroes in the gang he works often say that they heard Mr. Barrett was doing all in his power to get them free, and that he had taken his passage to go to England to speak to the King about it; this was a month ago at least; the negroes added, that all the other buckras had quarrelled with Mr. Barrett about it, and would not associate with him on that account.

(signed) *William Glover.*

Amelia being examined, says, she knows nothing of the conversation before-mentioned, but that Mr. M'Nairn had himself told her of the burning of the trash-house, of which she had not before heard. Being asked about what she said when she was desired to go to her ground, replied, that she only said Sunday was her own, and that she would work for buckra on Monday; admits there was a flying news that all the negroes were to get free, but considered it a foolish thing; admits that a girl, Elizabeth, at the Grange, told her not to speak so, as the buckras would be displeased, she having said that the negroes were to be free.

(signed) *G. I.
W. S. G.*

(N° 13.)

Sir,

St. James, 6th January 1824.

I BEG to send you up the following Papers:—

Minutes of the Special Session of this day:

Report of Committee:

Examinations of Goldring, Kerr, Wyllie and Daniel:

Affidavit of Mr. Whittingham, and Examination of James Campbell.

The latter relate to Somerset, whose case is not adverted to by the present Report of the Committee, that being confined to the Unity Hall meetings.

The examination of James Campbell is particularly worthy of notice, as being a tolerable recital of proceedings at home, and which seems to be the foundation of the disturbance here.

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The difficulty of obtaining evidence, or a confession of the occurrences which have taken place, is extreme, whether from fear, or the general extent of them, or misapprehension of what constitutes crime, is uncertain; and it is this which has delayed proceedings, and has created a doubt as to the clauses under which the criminals are to be tried; and it is proposed to lay the evidence before Mr. Attorney General for advice on this subject, next post, in preparation for the next quarter sessions, to be held the last Tuesday in the month.

If any thing occurs by the departure of the packet express, it will be sent, and the post-master should be advised of it, that the letter should not, as by the last express, go on to Kingston.

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

Saml Vaughan.

P. S.—In the opinion of the majority of the magistrates, after a very minute examination, the evidence of the Bartiboes is judged to be perfectly good, and corroborated in various ways, while it is unimpeached, but by opinions in general character.

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

S. V.

At a Special Session of the Peace held at the Court House in the Town of Montego Bay, on Tuesday the 6th January 1824;—present, Samuel Vaughan, S. M; Thomas Jos. Gray, John Coates, Robert Watt, Thomas Phillpotts, William Gordon, James Guthrie, Esquires; also present, William S. Grignon as parish solicitor, and Patrick Green Eyre.

The Committee appointed to take the several examinations presented their Report, which being read was ordered to be received, and is as follows:—(See Report, No. 2.)

Resolved,—That Ambrose, belonging to Unity Hall estate, Patrick Hall to Round Hill estate, and Corrydon to Spring Garden estate, be severally discharged to-morrow, and that the clerk of the peace give each of them a letter to their respective owners:

That it be recommended to the vestry to instruct Mr. Grignon, a parish solicitor, to assist in conducting the prosecution of several slaves, recommended by the Committee in their Report, to be put on their trial:

That the solicitor be requested to draw up a case for the opinion of Mr. Attorney General respecting the prosecution:

That a slave named Robert Campbell, belonging to the Bogue estate, be sent for.

Montego Bay, Jan. 5th, 1824.

THE Committee appointed by the magistrates to investigate the different rumours, and to examine witnesses,—

Report,

That it appears from the examination that there is evidence to put the following negroes on their trial:—

Richard Allen Trelawny, Robert Gal-
loway, Garrick Rainie, Philip Haugh-
ton, William Stennett, Mary Ann
Reid, John Cunningham, Archy
Bucknor.

} Upon the evidence of Robert Goldring, Peter
Bartibo, Robert Bartibo, Daniel, belonging
to Chatham.

That they shall be indicted,

1st. Under 46th clause of Slave Law, for being concerned in a rebellious conspiracy.

2d. Under 54th clause of Slave Law, for attending a meeting for unlawful or dangerous purpose.

3d. Under 51st clause of Slave Law, for attending nightly meetings unknown to the owner, attorney, or other person having charge of them.

They also recommend, Sam. Wyllie, William Kerr, James Kerr, Emily —, (in pencil) to be retained for further examination.

And that Emily *, Ambrose, Patrick Hall, and Corrydon, to be allowed to return home.

Thomas Phillpotts. William Gordon. James Guthrie.

Examination, 5th January 1824.

Robert Goldring, a mulatto man slave belonging to Mr. Coveney.—The night that I was at Unity Hall, at John Cunningham's house, was the same night that I went to the wharf to sleep; I slept there about two hours, and finding I could not get a bed, I went down to the wharf to sleep; the name of the man who had the conversation with Richard Allen is Trelawny; it was Sunday morning, about four weeks before Christmas; there had been two dances the night before, it was the first dance; Robert was there before I went; he was sitting down; we did not go there together; I was not in the habit of going to Unity Hall, therefore do not know why they met; they had met in their houses before I went there; they must have agreed to meet because they were so many; some were there from Bamboo, Welcome, Spring Garden. Richard Allen, Trelawny, Richard Allen's wife, Emily, were in Richard Allen's house; John Cunningham was in his house with a large party, but I did not hear their conversation. It was in Richard Allen's house that the conversation between Richard Allen, Trelawny, &c. went on. Just as I was at the wharf they were asking for different people, to see if they were there, and Sam Wyllis name struck me; I heard him speak

Speak ; I cannot tell what they met for ; it was not a customary place ; it was out of hearing of the white people ; just past the wharf gate, near the morass. Some were sitting on the wall ; it was moonlight ; there was no person at that time of night to disturb them ; I did not hear what they said, but I thought if it got to white peoples ear they would not overlook it ; I thought by seeing the crowd of people at that time of night they could not be met for any good purpose. I told the Bartiboos of it two days after ; the people assembled did not know I was in the hut ; I was wrapped up in the sails of my canoe ; no body saw me in the hut till next morning ; when I got up I saw Hannibal the watchman, and asked him where he had been ; he said he had caught some crabs, and carried them to Mr. Shrieves at Welcome wharf ; he returned after daylight ; I did not speak to the watchman about the meeting ; the meeting was not for play at the wharf, only mere talk ; no drum, no fiddle, or any thing. Sees Trelawny, and recognized him to be man who conversed with Richard Allen.

(signed) *Rob. Goldring,*
his
Mark.

Before us, 5th January 1824.
(signed) *T. Phillpotts.*

William Kerr, belonging to Spring Garden.—Saw Willie coming down after the dance, with a boy, a fifer, named Proby, who works at Reading's wharf ; Proby was mentioning to Sam about people going to get free ; he told them after new year's day they all would see better ; him and Sam Willie kept an argument all the way in answer ; I heard him call Mr. Barrett's name to Sam ; Sam kept saying, yes.

Sam Wyllie.—I went to the dance and carried a fiddle ; I and William Kerr and Proby walked home ; we just walked ; Proby was talking about Friday and Saturday, and said that Mr. Barret was gone to town, and from town he was gone off ; that we should get Friday and Saturday or get free ; I told him I did not believe it at all ; then he said, if we waited till after new year's day then they would hear better ; he said the Duke was to come round after new year's day. I was at Mary Ann Reid's twice, once when she had a dance, and again just before Christmas. I saw Goldring, and spoke to him the morning after Mary Ann Reid's first dance.

Daniel, belonging to Chatham estate.—Recognizes Garrick to be the person who addressed him at night ; it was a week before Christmas ; I was at Unity Hall Friday and Saturday ; they were chattering about Friday and Saturday, and in time the country would be given up to them. Garrick came up and said, my friend where do you come from ; you are a stranger in this parish ; how is the law in your part of the country about Friday and Saturday. They drank health at both the two supper tables ; the dance was over about five o'clock, and we went to the bay at six ; the discourse they had was about the law of Friday and Saturday, and said by and by the country will be a free port. Mary Ann Reid was there, but she was quite busy ; she must have heard ; Basheba was there ; I don't think they came together for any badness.

Mrs. Whittingham.—James, belonging to Mr. Samuel Whittingham, came to this deponent, and asked her what Somerset had been doing ; she replied she did not know ; when James said, he had been making himself foolish, and talking about things what he had no right to do ; that he, James, had been at the bay for a long time and had heard all about it, but that he had kept a still tongue ; he did not say what he knew, and this deponent did not ask him. James further asked, whether they had been hanging any people ; that he had heard that there had been eight hung, and whether they could hang them without the King's orders.

(signed) *Elizabeth Whittingham.*

Sworn before me this 3d January 1824.
(signed) *William Gordon.*

James Campbell examined.—One night in mountain, a man from Big Bogue told that he had heard about Friday and Saturday, that it was to be ; he said it will be because the word is quite exposed ; but the whites want to keep it down, and not let the blacks to have it ; that a man named one Mr. Wilberforce said that the blacks were to get free, and the King wants us to get Friday and Saturday ; and some other gentleman said, before they allowed this Friday and Saturday, that he insisted upon having them free altogether ; that the King said, if they wanted the negroes free, they must allow the estates 1,000 *l.* or something, and then the negroes would be free. I said I did not much mind about being free, that as long as master used us well, that we were, perhaps, better than free. The man from the Bogue was called Robert Campbell, he frequently came up and mentioned these kind of words.

(N^o 14.)

Sir,

St. James, 2d February 1824.

WITH this I have the honour to send the minutes of the clerk of the court of the late trials for rebellious conspiracy.

The court were divided. The minority, Mr. Barret and Mr. Downer, were of opinion there was no conspiracy, and that there was nothing but common amusement ; the majority, viz. Messrs. Gray, Boyd, and myself, conceived there was legally conspiracy, and that there was great criminality.

As,

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As, however, there was no specific plan proved, nor the possession of arms, nor preparation by exercising, nor any overt act of rebellion, or threat of murder of any white, or against the whites, except by implication, the majority of the court did not think the punishment should be capital, and stated their intention to the jury.

They recommended to the jury to consider whether they should find on the four first counts, and how far they were guilty of the fifth and sixth counts, which related to meeting to encourage each other to obtain by force of arms, &c. freedom, and which particularly meet the case; and of the seventh, which expressed the meetings were unlawful.

It was proposed by the bench, only to single out one criminal for transportation, although there were four found guilty, nearly in an equal degree, of the fifth and sixth counts; hoping this might be sufficient for an example and the preservation of the peace of the country; and they proposed various degrees of punishment.

With these views they condemned Trelawny, who had made himself most conspicuous by his expressions and determination; and after he was valued, the jury was dismissed, and the court adjourned, more deliberately to consider the cases of the other criminals.

On meeting the next morning, they found they could not abate the punishment of transportation; and therefore have sentenced the other three, viz. William Kerr, Philip Houghton, and James Campbell, to this punishment; and they called the jury together again to set the value of these slaves; as by law directed, under a distinct oath.

The remainder of the criminals are sentenced—two to twelve months, one to six months, one to four months, two to three months, and three to one month, with flogging, except in the cases of an elderly man and a woman.

The counsel for the defendants moved an arrest of judgment, which was too late for those sentenced to transportation, and not allowed in regard to the rest; and proposed to memorialize Government on the subject of their sentences.

There is no idea with the bench, who sentenced the criminals, viz. Messrs. Gray, Boyd, and myself, that there is any essential difference in the guilt of the four; and perhaps, in proposing to transport only one, they went further than properly they were sanctioned under the verdict to do, had even there been a latitude allowed by the law, as it is clear the jury deemed the crime of these to exceed greatly that of those found guilty of the seventh count.

I do not think, since 1787, any slave has been sentenced capitally under the evidence given in this case.

The offence, in this country, has been very rare.

There has been no rebellion since 1760, or sixty-four years ago.

In the Maroon war some individual slaves of a few estates joined the Maroons, but the great body of the negroes were loyal; and numbers were armed and embodied against the Maroons, and returned to their work after the rebellion. Cuffie's rebellion, in Trelawny, were mere runaways. The present disposition is entirely owing to the reports of what is going on in England; and had it not been for the arrests, it cannot be doubted there would have been overt acts of rebellion; but, luckily for the country, and the negroes, it was nipped in the bud.

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

S. Vaughan.

The uncommon defence—the trial lasting three days, and ten hours in the last day—has produced a mass of evidence very voluminous; but in so important a case, it is deemed proper to send it to Government; and the four to be transported will remain until the pleasure of Government is known. My brother Judges, who sentenced, concur in this letter.

I send some observations on the four criminals evidence. I am afraid the evidence, &c. will not be ready for this post: it will consist of—first, the Indictment and Verdict; secondly, the Evidence; thirdly, the Sentences, and fourthly, the Application for Arrest of Judgment.

Wm. Bullock, Esq. King's House.

Sir,

St. James, 5th February 1824.

I AM sorry this immense package, which it is my duty to send you, could not be forwarded by the regular post; it now goes by the express post.

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

S. Vaughan.

P. S.—Nothing could well exceed the inaccuracies, and the wilful misrepresentations of this trial, in the public papers: the latter remark relates to the Cornwall Courier.

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

31st December 1823.

Thomas Aikman, sworn:—Has been overseer on Unity Hall near eleven years. Speak to general character of the eleven named.

Robert Galloway?—He is not able; his conduct is good, as far as I have seen; he keeps no company with the negroes, as far as I have seen, neither by night nor day; he keeps himself separate, even at Christmas; he takes care of his ground, and is a good negro.

How do you know he does not keep company with the negroes?—Because I have never seen it, nor heard of it.

Does

Does he communicate to you the improper conduct of the negroes, when they do wrong?—He does not; he never goes near them; he does not keep watch over them; he goes to his own house at night; the second driver is responsible at the negro houses.

If Robert Galloway knew any thing improper, would he inform you of it?—I rather think he would, in a case of this kind, but I cannot positively say.

During the eleven years you have been at Unity Hall, have you ever punished him?—No, I never have.

Has he much influence over the other negroes?—Yes, he has; but not so much as he ought to have; the second driver and younger negroes do not stand in that awe of him as they ought.

Philip Haughton's character?—He keeps himself more on a level with the other negroes; he is a very good driver in the field.

What is his general conduct?—Very well, for obedience; but he talks too much among the other negroes in the field, and I believe he keeps company with them in the negro houses at their leisure hours, and at night; he goes about with the others, and does not keep to himself like the head driver.

Archy Bucknor's character?—His general character is good; a well-behaved, steady young man; attends his ground; and his behaviour is good, as far as I have seen.

John Reid's character?—He behaves well, as to his master's work, but his temper is cross; his conduct otherwise very good.

Mary Ann Reid's character?—Her conduct is good, as far as I have been acquainted, since I lived on Unity Hall; she is my housekeeper.

What opportunity has she had of holding meetings?—I believe she was sleeping in her own house a few nights; that night that the play took place, she was sleeping at the negro houses; the last six months I do not believe she slept six times in the negro houses.

How do you know there was a play?—I have only learned it now, from what I heard here; Saturday the 13th December she did not sleep at the overseer's house; where she was I do not know; it was the same night Adam Webb asked me to give a dance; I was sick at the time, and went to bed an hour earlier than usual; she gave no reason for quitting me; I never asked her any thing, and she did not ask me any leave; I was sick, and did not care about company; I never asked her any thing the next morning where she had been; she does not often go away in that way.

Is it customary, when one negro has permission to have a play, that other negroes give a play on the same night?—No.

William Stennett's character?—His character is very good; he is as fine a young negro as any on the estate.

Robert Allen's character?—A good negro; does his work very well; no fault to find with him.

Trelawny?—A well-disposed boy, as far as I know him; a weakly boy; has been in the hot-house, out and in, these two or three years.

Emily?—Well enough disposed, for any thing I know; a field negro; never knew any harm of her.

John Cunningham?—I believe he is well enough disposed; he is a watchman; I cannot say I am so well acquainted with him as the negroes I stand behind every day; but he is well enough disposed, for any thing I know.

Garret Rennie?—I can't say to his character so well as to the rest; he is fond of fun, going out to play; he is not given to any bad deeds, as far as I know, but I believe him to be addicted to travelling.

What is the general character of the Unity Hall negroes; have you ever seen any thing, or heard any thing, to lead you to suspect that any thing wrong was going on; or can you give any information on the subject?—I can give no information; the last six months they have worked as well as ever; I knew them as cheerful and as obedient; in every respect they are a good working set of people.

Did your housekeeper ever communicate to you any thing about the negroes being made free at Christmas?—Not a word; I have been three weeks sick; the negro houses are about half a mile from my house.

Can you hear, from your house, when any thing is going on in the negro houses?—No; there is a rising between us; and even if I was on the watch, I could not hear one of them.

Do you attribute that to the distance, or to the new houses being stone?—I attribute it to the situation.

Are you in the habit of attending the gangs?—Yes.

Did you ever hear them singing songs about being made free?—I never heard any thing that I could draw any thing from; I do not understand their songs; it might be, but nothing that I could judge of to be so.

Do you mean to say that if the negroes had named being free, or getting Friday and Saturday, you would not hear them?—If I had heard Friday and Saturday, or any thing I could understand, I should know; but the negroes have their own songs, which I do not understand; the Africans sing to one another some times; these songs would not have been sung in my presence.

If the creoles had sung?—Yes.

Question being put.—I had conversation with Mr. Lindsay, and told him what the book-keeper told me; the book-keeper, Mr. Proud, said two of Mr. Payne's negroes were passing; there is one of Unity Hall negroes at Mr. Payne's for change of air; the Unity Hall negroes were digging cane-holes close to the road side; the negro William wished to

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go down to see Mr. Payne's negroes; the book-keeper said no; afterwards breakfast was called, and he went down and saw his two companions; when they got up, Sam said, in a making-game manner to all the negroes, ah! you will see negro get his own way yet; I had then returned from the bay, and was telling Mr. Lindsay, and asking him whether I ought to punish him or not; this was Wednesday the 24th; I did not consider the matter of any consequence.

Did not Mr. Lindsay advise you to take Sam into custody the next morning when you served fish?—He might; I can't say positively; I might have mentioned it to Mr. Miller, if I had seen him; if I had had time I would have mentioned to Mr. Miller; I did not consider it of importance; Mr. Lindsay called upon me, and I told him the circumstance; the book-keeper has lived with me less than a year; he was a saddler; his character is like other people's; I do believe that Sam has no ill intention; he is a poor ignorant boy.

Sam is about eighteen or nineteen, a creole boy, from a poor family, not like some of the knowing ones, his character is but indifferent, a good worker; sometimes gets into scrapes about cutting canes like other negroes; I reckon him not as one likely to be of that sort to do mischief.

Knows the two Bartiboes, Robert and Peter, they have been my neighbours ever since I have lived at Unity Hall; knows their mother, she lived a long time at Unity Hall negro houses; not with my permission. I punished for allowing her to be there; it was of no service, she still lived there. I have known the Bartiboes ever since I have lived at Unity Hall; one named Nancy has a sore; a little brother, I do not know his name, has the yaws. I ordered the driver to keep them out of the negro houses; they did not do their duty in that respect; I had two of them in confinement last year, Robert or Peter, I do not know which; I had him in confinement twice last year; I have seen both of them since the last three or four months coming from the negro houses three or four times a week, in the morning; I do not know any difference in the character of the two; I caught one of them in the cane yard one night, and both another night, and put them in the hot-house; I also locked up Nancy, they were merely in the cane yard about eight o'clock at night, where they had no business; seeing they were strangers I took them up, I told them in the hot-house never to put their foot on the estate again, Mr. Galloway would not allow them, and if they did, they would be taken up; never heard any charge against them; never heard that they had committed any crime, never were brought before me for any crime, but merely were ordered off the estate.

As you have known the Bartiboes so long, state if it has ever come to your knowledge that they have acted so as to give you reason to say they are not good characters?—I have seen them always in the negro houses doing nothing, but they never stole any thing from me that I know of; but people like them in crop time are not pleasant people to have about one; they have a small bit of a canoe, and fish to support themselves; they live between Sandy Bay and Great River; both go together in the canoe; they have a hut on land; I have seen them both in the canoe together, but not latterly; I believe within these three or four weeks they have not been so much there as before.

I have not seen them the last three or four weeks; they seem to me to be lazy and indolent; they fish, do nothing else; I rather think their mother must support them; the mother goes to Unity Hall negro grounds; the man that the woman keeps is a hard working negro; I do not know whether Mr. Sharpe hires them; I sometimes see a black man with them in the canoe; I consider them a very little above the negroes; they are companions of Unity Hall negroes by night or by day.

Which would you believe, Robert Galloway or the Bartiboes?—I should believe Robert Galloway, as I know him, and do not know the Bartiboes; never heard of their harbouring runaways.

The watchman at the river side complained twenty times that they cut canes in a small cane-piece going up by the river side, where their canoe passed daily. I could not lay hold of them, it was for their own eating.

I do not think they have a pig in the world; I do not think they had industry to keep a hog; they generally have a white frock and straw hat, sometimes good clothes, and sometimes torn up.

William Stennet is a well informed young man, and his word is to be taken in preference to Trelawny; he is more informed, but they are equally well disposed; William is a mule man, the other is a field negro, and I have not so much occasion to speak to him; I have never had much conversation with him.

(signed) *Thomas Aikman.*

Sworn before me this 31st December 1823.

(signed) *Samuel Vaughan.*

31st December 1823.

George Kathrens, sworn:—Do you know the two Bartiboes?—Perfectly well.

Which is the eldest?—I believe Peter; Robert ought to have been hung eighteen months ago.

Will you speak to the general character of both?—I never heard any thing good of them.

Relate what you know of them?—I went down to Great River in a small canoe, with a couple of boys, about eighteen months ago, after the death of the father; the mother's house was in flames; the mother told me her son Robert did it.

Did she tell you Robert wilfully set fire to the house?—Yes, she said Robert said he wanted to burn the old rat out, and the young ones; that he meant his mother and the grandchildren

grandchildren ; she told me he had got on an adjoining hill and was stoning her ; I did not see him ; the mother told me this, she did not tell me any thing else ; I saw the house in flames, it was not a good house ; the mother I have known for thirty-five years ; she is a bad character, an indolent woman ; she was once sent from Unity Hall to the workhouse. I know nothing of it but what the mother told me ; she said nothing against Peter Bartibo. They never stole any thing from me, their common character, as I hear, is infamous ; but I know nothing of my own knowledge against them.

(signed) *George Kathrens.*

Sworn before me this 31st December 1823.

(signed) *Samuel Vaughan.*

Bessy Bartibo, older than her two brothers, lives a good deal at Unity Hall, has no husband there now ; had one there before William Stennel, but has not got him now ; last time I was at Unity Hall was when Mary Ann Read made a dance ; went to the dance, did not hear any thing pass when I was there at the dance ; the other story that Goldring was talking about, there was a parcel of men talking, but I did not mix with them ; I stayed with the women ; I heard the negroes always talk that Friday and Saturday was theirs ; they did not speak of injuring any white people, but said they were going to have Friday and Saturday ; never heard Wilberforce mentioned ; did not hear him say any thing about they would take it with strong, but that they were to have Friday and Saturday.

Thomas Phillpots. David Boyd. William S. Grignon.

Jamaica, fs.—St. James :—The King against *Richard Allen*, alias *Cuffies*, alias *Hercules* ; *Trelawny*, *Robert Galloway*, *Garret Rainie*, alias *Garrick* ; *Philip Haughton*, *William Stennett*, *John Cunningham*, *Archy Bucknor*, *Mary Ann Reid*, *James Kerr*, *William Kerr*, otherwise called *Pitt* ; *Corrydon*, *James*, alias *James Campbell*, and *Providence*, otherwise called *Proby*.

In the slave court, at a slave court held the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1824, at the Court House in the town of Montego Bay, in and for the parish of St. James in the county of Cornwall, and island of Jamaica aforesaid, for the trial of slaves, before Samuel Vaughan, Thomas Joseph Gray, Richard Barret, Robert Thomas Downer, and David Boyd, esqs. justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. James ; and Robert Jones, William James Angus, John Tullock, David Dandy, William Anderson, John Asbridge, Adam Arkinstall, Andrew Young, William Munday, John Taylor, William Archbald, and John Lightbody, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, jurors duly summoned, empannelled, sworn, and charged according to the form of an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of this island, made and passed in the year of our Lord 1816, commonly called the Consolidated Slave Law. And the said jurors, upon their oath aforesaid do say, That a negro man slave named Richard Allen, otherwise called Cuffies, otherwise called Hercules ; a negro man slave named Trelawny, a negro man slave named Robert Galloway, a negro man slave named Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick ; a negro man slave named Philip Haughton, a negro man slave named William Stennett, a negro man slave named John Cunningham, a negro man slave named Archy Bucknor, and a sambo woman slave named Mary Ann Reid, all which said slaves are belonging to James Galloway, late of the parish of Saint James, in the said island of Jamaica, esq. but now an absentee from this island, and are in the possession of William Miller of the said parish of Saint James, esq. ; a negro man slave named James Kerr, and a negro man slave named William Kerr, otherwise called Pitt ; and a negro man slave named Corrydon, all which said slaves belong to David Kerr, late of the parish of Saint James aforesaid, esq. but now an absentee from this island, and are in the possession of William Mitchell Kerr, of the said parish of Saint James, esq. ; and a negroe man slave named James, otherwise called James Campbell, belonging to or late in the possession of Samuel Whittingham, of the said parish of Saint James, wharfinger ; and a negro man slave named Providence, belonging to or in the possession of Frances Reynard, of the said parish of Saint James, a free person of colour, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 13th day of December, in the fourth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers other days and times before and after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms at the parish of Saint James, in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and to and with divers negro and other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to enter into a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves, the said Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules ; Trelawny, Robert Galloway, Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick ; Philip Haughton, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Archy Bucknor, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr, William Kerr, otherwise called Pitt ; Corrydon and James, otherwise called James Campbell and Providence, and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His crown and dignity. And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further say, That the said negro man slave named Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules ; the said negro man slave named Trelawny, the said negro man slave named Robert Galloway, the said negro man slave named Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick ; the said negro man slave named Philip Haughton, and

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the said negro man slave named William Stennett, the said negro man slave named John Cunningham, the said negro man slave named Archy Bucknor, the said sambo woman slave named Mary Ann Reid, the said negro man slave named James Kerr, William Kerr, alias Pitt; the said negro man slave named Corrydon, and the said negro man slave named James, otherwise called James Campbell, and the said negro man slave named Providence; being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 13th day of December, in the said fourth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, and on divers other days and times before the day and year last aforesaid, at the parish of Saint James, in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did enter into rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves, the said Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; Trelawny, Robert Galloway, Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; Philip Houghton, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Archy Bucknor, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr, William Kerr, Corrydon, and James, otherwise called James Campbell, and Providence, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further say, That the said negro slave named Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; the said negro man slave named Trelawny, the said negro man slave named Robert Galloway, the said negro man slave named Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; the said negro man slave named Philip Houghton, the said negro man slave named William Stennett, the said negro man slave named John Cunningham, the said negro man slave named Archy Bucknor, the said sambo woman slave named Mary Ann Reid, the said negro man slave named James Kerr, the said negro man slave named William Kerr, the said negro man slave named Corrydon, and the said negro man slave named James, otherwise called James Campbell, and the said negro man slave named Providence, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the thirteenth day of December, in the said fourth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, and on divers other days and times before the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Saint James aforesaid, in the island of Jamaica aforesaid, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and to and with divers negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to be concerned in a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves, the said Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; Trelawny, Robert Galloway, Garrett Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; Philip Houghton, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Archy Bucknor, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr, William Kerr, Corrydon, and James, otherwise called James Campbell, and Providence, and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King His crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath do further say, That the said negro man slave named Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; the said negro man slave named Trelawny, the said negro man slave named Robert Galloway, the said negro man slave named Garrett Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; the said negro man slave named Philip Houghton, the said negro man slave named William Stennett, the said negro man slave named John Cunningham, the said negro man slave named Archy Bucknor, the said sambo woman slave, named Mary Ann Reid, the said negro man slave named James Kerr, the said negro man slave named William Kerr, the said negro man slave named Corrydon, and the said negro man slave named James, otherwise called James Campbell, and the said negro man slave named Providence, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 13th of December, in the said fourth year of the reign of our said Lord the King, and on divers other days and times before the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms at the parish of St. James, in the island of Jamaica aforesaid, unlawfully and wickedly were concerned in a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves, the said Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; Trelawny, Robert Galloway, Garret Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; Philip Houghton, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Archy Bucknor, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr, William Kerr, Corrydon, and James, otherwise called James Campbell, and Providence, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the said Act of this island, and against the peace of our said Lord the King His crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further say, That the said negro man slave named Richard Allen, otherwise called Duffies, otherwise called Hercules; the said negro slave named Trelawny, the said negro man slave named Robert Galloway, the said negro man slave named Garrett Rainie, otherwise called Garrick; the said negro man slave named Philip Houghton, the said negro man slave named William Stennett, the said negro man slave named John Cunningham, the said negro man slave named Archy Bucknor, the said sambo woman slave named Mary Ann Reid, the said negro man slave named James Kerr, William Kerr, the said negro man slave named Corrydon, the said negro man slave named James, otherwise called James Campbell, and the said negro man slave named Providence, on the said 13th day of December, in the said fourth year, &c. were found at a meeting for the unlawful and dangerous purpose of exciting, encouraging and maintaining

maintaining each other and other slaves, in endeavouring by force and violence, and by acts of open resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, to obtain their freedom, to the evil example &c. And the jurors aforesaid, &c. do further say, That the said negro man slave named R. A. &c. on this 13th day of December, &c. were at a meeting formed for the unlawful and dangerous purpose of exciting, encouraging and maintaining each other and other slaves, in endeavouring by force and violence and acts of open resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, to obtain their freedom, to the evil example, &c. And the jurors aforesaid, &c. do further say, That the said slaves Richard Allen, &c. on the said 13th December, &c. did unlawfully attend nightly meetings of slaves of this island, unknown to the owner, attorney, or other person having charge of such slaves, to the evil example, &c.

The prisoners plead, Not guilty.—Samuel Jackson solicitor for prisoners.

Geo. C. Ricketts, Clerk of the Peace.

The King against Richard Allen and others, in the Slave Court.

Copy Examinations of Witnesses taken at the Trial, 28th January 1824.

Peter Bartibo, a free sambo boy sworn.—Says, that he knows the prisoners, except James Campbell and Providence. One night at Cunningham's house there were his two sons, Trelawny and William Stennett were there, and Robert Galloway; Trelawny said, we understand we are to get Friday and Saturday; William Stennett said, it is all nonsense, we have heard of it these three years but do not see it. Robert Galloway said, by the new law we are all to get free; William Stennett said, if we do get free who is to work master's canes, and Trelawny said he will hire we, and we won't live in these small houses, if we get free we will have large houses, and it would be a word and a blow with them and the white people; and if long life last, he expected to live in his master's great house. He, witness, went to Unity Hall negro houses another night, it was Saturday night, at Mary Ann Reid's house, about twenty were there, and were all talking, but he did not go into the house; heard them all talking about Friday and Saturday; Philip Haughton said we are to have Friday and Saturday, if we are going to have any racket we will have it at Christmas when the people are all merry at Christmas; knows nothing further.

Examined by Mr. Grignon.—Saw Richard Allen, Trelawny and Philip Haughton there, did not see Robert Galloway or Garrett Rainie; do not go inside the house at all; Mary Ann Reid was there; knows Emily, she is Richard Allen's wife; did not see her there; saw Archy Bucknor in his own house, did not see her there; saw Archy Bucknor in his own house, did not hear him say any thing; he was newly come out of the hot-house; did not hear Garrett Rainie say any thing, did not see him at Mary Ann Reid's nor at Cunningham's. Witness was not at a dance at Sue's house; the meeting at Cunningham's house was at yams time; did not see any of Spring Garden negroes there that night; heard William Kerr was at Mary Ann Reid's, but did not see him; heard Philip Haughton say, if we are going to have any racket we will have it at Christmas when all the people are merrymaking; Trelawny said he will have a word and a blow.

Question.—Were any free people there?—Bessy Bartibo and Robert Bartibo were there, and Robert Goldring (a slave), at Cunningham's house; half were at Richard Allen's house and half at Cunningham's; the houses are about as far as the door, the length of room, twenty yards from each other; the last dance at Mary Ann Reid's house was about a week before Christmas; he was not inside Richard Allen's house. At Cunningham's house, the old man (Cunningham), Trelawny and William Stennett were there, plenty of strangers, and almost the whole estates people were there; Mary Ann Reid was not there, Richard Allen was in his own house, Robert Galloway was, but did not see Garrett Rainie or Philip Haughton there; Archy Bucknor was sick at the hot-house; did not see any of Spring Garden people there; heard them talking at Richard Allen's, but was too far to hear what was said. At Mary Ann Reid's house Richard Allen and Trelawny were there. Robert Galloway and Garrett Rainie were not there, William Stennett and Philip Haughton were there; Archy Bucknor was in his own house, Mary Ann Reid was there attending on them, did not see William Kerr or Corrydon there; they were eating and drinking but not dancing at John Cunningham's house; they were dancing at Mary Ann Reid's house, they had two tables laid.

Examined by Mr. Jackson.—Has lived at Mr. Scott's place in Hanover for the last twelve months, all his family lived there; does not recollect the time he left Mr. Scott's house, but it was last year, about the middle of the year when he moved; he was fishing for Mr. Sharp; he lived there as long as the house was standing; recollects a fire happening there after the death of his father, about two Christmas ago; the fire was in the middle of the year; does not know how it happened, was out at sea-fishing, and when he came in the house was burning; all of it was burnt down smooth; there were two houses, one was left, in which and the new one witness afterwards built, they lived; it was Mr. Scott's land; never lived in Unity Hall negro houses; never goes there often; never eats or drinks with any of the negroes there; did not go there often; the most he ever went there was to carry fish to sell; was at John Cunningham's outside the house, there was no dance, but a supper; does not know what it was for, heard them all say it was new yams season; all Unity Hall people were there, he went there to sell fish, he caught some sprats in the evening and carried them there to sell, and some of Unity Hall people bought them that night; he did not go to any other house but John Cunningham's that night; must walk past several of the negro houses to go to that house; did not see any of the other negroes making merry that night, he did not stop late; they were only making merry at Cunningham's and Richard Allen's house that night;

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Mary Ann Reid's dance was before Christmas, long time after John Cunningham's; he went to Unity Hall that night; there was also a dance at Adam Webb's house that night, he passed the house but did not go in; heard the fiddle and drum, but did not go in; knows Adam Webb, witness lived on the other side of the river, and never heard any thing bad of him; went the King's road by the bridge to Mary Ann Reid's house, and returned by Adam Webb's, but did not stop there, it was getting late and he did not wish to stop there; he was not driven away from the house, the door was shut; he was at Mary Ann Reid's house about an hour before the dance began, just as the people began to gather he walked outside and remained there; did not go there for any thing particular; was not invited; did not see any fiddle at John Cunningham's house; he never quarrelled with the prisoner, or any of Unity Hall negroes; quarrelled with a brown man, named Alick Christie, belonging to Unity Hall, before the meeting; witness and the prisoners belonging to Unity Hall were on good terms, he always brought up victuals in his canoe to sell for them, and landed them at Mr. Campbell's beach at Montego Bay; Trelawny and William Stennett are Cunningham's sons, John Cunningham has another son called Richard Muvatt, he does not live at Unity Hall, and did not see him there that night.

Questioned by the court.—Did John Cunningham ever give you a hog to mind?—Not to me, it was my brother.

Robert Bartibo, a sambo, sworn.—Says, he is the oldest of the two brothers; knows all the prisoners at the bar, except James Campbell; when he was over at Unity Hall he was at Richard Allen's house, and did not hear any thing there, he then went to Cunningham's house and stayed outside on a work-bench; heard Trelawny say he heard they would get free, else Friday and Saturday; William Stennett said he had heard so, but he did not look for no free, nor Friday and Saturday, since he got his cloth and fish he did not care for it, that was all he wanted; Trelawny said they would get free else Friday and Saturday, and if they did not get it they would rise at Christmas, and that when they got free he would not live in such small houses, but would have his master's great house, and that he and the white people would be on a footing then; William Stennett said if they got free the white people would hire them to cut canes; this was in Cunningham's house, when Philip Houghton drank Wilberforce's health; one man and one woman from Friendship were there at the same time, and one from Haddington was there, and one woman and one boy from Bamboo; witness went to Mary Ann Reid's dance the same night, and did not hear any thing else; Cunningham had a dance the same night; Mary Ann Reid had two dances, but did not hear any thing there; the first dance at Mary Ann Reid's was at yams time; Cunningham's dance was the same night; he was also there when she and Adam Webb had a dance another night; Richard Allen, Trelawny, Garrett, Rainie, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr, William Kerr, and Corrydon were there, the other prisoners were not there; did not hear any talk that night; a man from Chatham named Daniel was there; did not hear him say any thing; never heard any conversation between him and the prisoners; most every night when the negroes came from the field he always heard Trelawny talking about free, and said it would be a word and a blow with them and the white people at Christmas if they did not get free; Philip Houghton drank Wilberforce's health at Cunningham's house, and said that he would make them get free.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—Knows Robert Goldring, never had any conversation with him but once, when they were going down from Great River to Lucea in a canoe; Goldring said he would tell white people about it; what he said is from his own knowledge, heard it with his own ears; witness had charge of a hog for John Cunningham, but Cunningham has it now, witness was to keep it until it was big and fit to kill, and then they were to share; he lived at Great River, in a thatched house belonging to Mr. Scott, when he had charge of the hog; does not recollect his saying any thing to Cunningham when he took away the hog; left Scott's house since Mr. Barnard took charge of it; about a year since he left it; he had the hog from the time it was a little pig, and it grew to a large hog; Cunningham only gave him two dollars, he was angry and quarrelled with him first, but he was satisfied with it as he could get nothing more; the hog was worth eight dollars; does not recollect what he said; recollects the fire at the house, his mother brother and sister were living there, no one else saw him on the day of the fire but his mother brother and sister; saw Mr. Kathrens there that day, saw Mr. Scott there next day; had no talk with him the day after the fire; Mr. Scott's man brought him up to the bay to Mr. Scott's house; don't recollect any conversation with Mr. Scott; lives at Mr. Sharpe's, with his brother, fishing; sometimes goes over to Unity Hall, goes there very often; heard Trelawny talk every evening when they drew off work; his mother has a husband at Unity Hall named John Morgan; Morgan does not feed him, he went twice to Morgan's ground, just walked there with him; Morgan feeds his mother, and she lives in his house; witness does not live there, he stops at Mr. Sharpe's place, and Mr. Sharpe knows it; supports himself by fishing; goes often to Unity Hall with fish to sell; Mary Ann Reid had two dances and Cunningham one; was at the dance, and at Mary Ann Reid's last dance before Christmas; he was there till morning, and he and the fiddler left together and came to the bay; the fiddler came in a canoe to Cunningham's dance, his brother was not at Cunningham's dance but at Mary Ann Reid's dance, and he went away part of the night, about four o'clock in the morning, to go fishing, and left witness there; witness left Mary Ann Reid's dance at six o'clock in the morning; he did not go to Adam Webb's dance, but Webb told him he had a dance; Daniel was not at Cunningham's dance, but at Mary Ann Reid's last dance; Mary Ann Reid and Emily are Daniel's sisters; his father is Cuffee, belonging to Unity Hall; his brother had a quarrel with about an oar belonging to a canoe, he borrowed his oar; witness had no quarrel with him;

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him ; Trelawny was speaking to William Stennett when he said they would have Friday and Saturday and get free ; witness was at the work-bench at Cunningham's house ; fiddler was inside, and Trelawny at the door mouth ; was at Cunningham's house at the yams time ; was there twice ; fiddler was there at yams time, but not the last time ; was there twice besides the dance ; about a week after yams time they had a second dance, he and his brother were there at one of the other times, and not at the time of the dance ; Mr. Sharpe threatened to shoot the hog because it went into his garden, which was the reason Cunningham took it away ; it was worth eight dollars, Cunningham only gave him two dollars.

Robert Goldring, a mulatto slave belonging to Mr. John Coveney at Sandy Bay, sworn.—Says, that he knows the prisoners Richard Allen, John Cunningham, Trelawny, Garrett Rainie, and Mary Ann Reid, and William Stennett ; William Kerr he has seen since he came to the bay, and heard his name in gaol ; knows Archy Bucknor and Philip Haughton by sight, but not by name ; does not know the other prisoners ; one Sunday morning he came over the river to the mother of the two boys (Bartiboos) to get some money which Margaret Elliott owed him, and said she would give it to Bessy Bartibo, the mother ; it was for fish they had bought of him, and he went to her for the money, as he was going to Hanover to settle with his owner, and not getting the money he was vexed, and went to her at the negro houses himself to ask her for it, and when he got to the house she said he must stay a moment, and she would go to Peter and try and get it ; he was then walking up and down the yard, when he heard Richard Allen say to Trelawny, "we are all to be free ;" Trelawny said so, and Richard Allen said no, we are to have Friday and Saturday ; Trelawny said, when we free we won't live in such small houses as we are living in now, we shall make large houses ; Richard Allen replied, buckra won't allow you to make large houses ; Trelawny then said, if they won't allow us we shall fight for it ; witness then went away down to the river ; they had a dance on Saturday night at Cunningham's house ; about two or three days after he came back, and went up to Unity Hall negro houses in the evening, and eat and supped ; and the old woman, Betsy Bartibo, said she had no place for him to sleep, and went up to Andrew Dawkins to give him a bed to sleep ; he came up and looked me full in the face, and then turned round and went away ; witness then went down to the wharf to the hut, and laid down and covered himself up in the sails of his canoe ; saw about twenty negroes assemble and call names ; heard them call for Sam Wyllie ; heard the people talking in the road ; some were standing in the road, and some were sitting on the wall ; heard them call a list, and Sam Wyllie's name in particular ; he looked out and saw about twenty, and then he went back and laid down ; did not know what they were doing and what they were saying, they stopt there till about three or four in the morning, and they went away ; the hut is a good bit from the road, and he could not hear ; Hanibal was watchman there ; witness went to fish early in the morning, and when he came back he saw Hanibal ; did not tell him what he had seen, but he asked him where he was last night, and Hanibal said he caught some crabs, and carried them to sell to Mr. Shrieves at Welcome Wharf last night ; heard Sam Wyllie answer when called ; knows his voice ; there was no dancing or any other amusement going past, only a conversation ; no drums or fifes ; was near enough to see the people ; the moon rose about ten o'clock ; two days after he and Robert Bartibo had some conversation going to Lucea, and Peter Bartibo was there, and he said, these people think they are going on right in themselves, but if white people knew it they would not overlook it, and said to Robert Bartibo that he would mention it to the constable, and that he, Robert Bartibo, must remember the words, and be there to prove it, as they were together on the beach and heard ; Robert Bartibo said, if he was brought forward to prove it he would ; he went to Unity Hall negro houses on Sunday morning ; they had a dance there the night before at Cunningham's house ; was not at the dance ; never was at any dance there after he heard the talking, and what he saw at the wharf ; could not be negroes passing ; it was out of the way, and they must have come there on purpose ; went down to Lucea with the Bartiboos after the meeting at the wharf ; saw these twenty people at the wharf about nine o'clock ; the moon was just getting up ; he stopt at the hut till daylight, and then went out fishing ; he caught two strings of fish, and gave them to Unity Hall watchman to carry up to the estate to sell ; does not know who the people were he saw at the wharf the night before ; he did not come out of the hut after the moon was up ; heard the list called, and Sam Wyllie's name mentioned ; it was not a book-keeper who called the list ; he can always tell a white person's voice ; cannot point out any of the prisoners at the bar that were there ; does not know them ; does not keep company with them, and does not know them by their voices, and cannot say if any of them were at the wharf ; knew Sam Wyllie well ; knew him ever since he was a child ; he belongs to Spring Garden ; knows a Mr. Sharpe, a mason, but does not know if he put down what he heard in writing ; when he was going to Lucea one morning, he was on the beach at Paradise ; Mr. Stewart, one of the constables from Lucea, rode up to him and said, you are the person I am looking for ; you must go to Lucea with me ; I must walk by him as he rode ; the constable told me that Mr. Sharpe had put it down in writing what Bartibo had told him ; witness never told Bartibo to keep to one story when he was going to Hanover ; Peter Bartibo and Robert Bartibo were in the canoe with him ; Peter did not know the transaction, and said to Robert Bartibo that the negroes thought they were doing good, but if got to the white peoples ears they would not overlook it ; I said he had heard the conversation, and if ever the words came out he must be present to prove it, and tell what he knew, for I would mention it to the constable when I got to Lucea ; he said he would, and if his sister Bessy

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Bartibo was there, she must do the same, as she was in the same house and knew all about it; he was ready at any time to come forward.

Daniel, a slave belonging to Chatham estate, not sworn.—Says, he saw Garrett Raine in the house the night, but did not know his name; knows Mary Ann Reid; went to the house at Unity Hall; saw William Kerr the night he went to Unity Hall, but did not know if he belonged to there; went there a week before Christmas Saturday night; there was a dance at Mary Ann Reid's house that night, but he did not go to Unity Hall on account of the dance; he had an old father there named Cuffee, and he asked his overseer's leave, and he gave him two days Friday and Saturday before Christmas; he went on the night of the dance to pay a visit to Mary Ann Reid's house; the house was chock full of people, but he did not know them; they had a very good supper; they drank health to the ladies and gentlemen all round, but did not hear any other toast; Garrett Raine came up to him and said, my friend, where are you from; you are sitting down quiet here; you must be a stranger, and asked me what parish I came from; I said Saint James's; and he asked me what the law was that side; I asked him what kind of law, and he said the law about Friday and Saturday; I said I did not hear any thing about the law but what I heard down that side that night; and I said, my friend, it was nonsense slave to talk about such law; I did not think white people would allow that unless they gave up the canes; heard nothing bad in the house; Garrett Raine said he understood the country was to be delivered up to the slaves; they were all talking about Friday and Saturday in the house, but nothing else; saw the man, William Kerr, from Spring Garden, after pass by Chatham estate in his way to Orange Valley, with things; he did not hear any thing about free port; Mary Ann Reid was at the dance; Garnett Raine asked me how the law was, and said he understood the country was to be given up to the slaves, and here would be a free port in time; I said, I can't tell nothing about such things; Mary Ann Reid is his sister by the father's side; Barsheba, belonging to Unity Hall, is also his sister; he asked busha leave to go and see how the old man was, and he gave him two days, Friday and Saturday, and he carried down a frock for his father; did not hear of the dance till he went to Unity Hall; did not hear any thing bad, nor was there any thing proposed to him that was bad; the only question Garnett Raine asked was about the law; William Kerr invited him to come to Spring Garden at Christmas; the reason was that he had been treated well, and got good eating and drinking at Chatham whenever he called there going to Orange Valley; I told him I could not come.

Mrs. Whittingham, wife of Samuel Whittingham, sworn.—Says she knows James Campbell, he belongs to her husband; knows none of the other prisoners. James asked her what Somerset had done, and she said she did not know; he then said that he had been to the bay some time, and had heard all about it, and knows all about it, and had brought a still tongue home in his head. Upon being asked if he alluded to the St. Mary's business, he said that eight had been hung and fourteen more were to be tried; and asked if negroes could be hung without the King's orders? This happened on Sunday morning the 28th December last, about ten o'clock. The said Somerset had been making himself silly, and talking about things he ought not to do. She knew nothing of the character of James; he does not reside at the wharf. Somerset is a very good negro; he belongs to Mr. John Whittingham.

Eleanor Brown, a slave belonging to the Bogue estate, sworn.—Knows James Campbell, but none of the other prisoners; saw him up in the mountain, and he mentioned that the slaves was to get free; and when she came out of the kitchen she told him it was the biggest lie, who was going him free? he said after new year's day done pass slave were to get free: heard nothing more. Jemmy asked Robert Campbell not to hear any thing from Jemmy about nonsense; Jemmy said he wished the new year's day was come already, but he did not say how the negroes were to get free. Knows nothing of the Spring Garden people. She told Robert Campbell not to mind Jemmy; if busha gave them Friday and Saturday, and paid doctor's bill, that was all they wanted; they did not free, that was better than free; that Jemmy was a liar; it was a liar word, and she did not want Robert Campbell to listen to it. Jemmy said, if the sea-side people get the free, he in the mountain must get it too; and that if he got free he would not live in the mountain. Him saw James Campbell at the Bogue; he has a wife at Reading, but does not know if he came there at Christmas: never heard him say any thing about rising, but said he wished he could join the sea-side people (Galloway's people) to get free.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—Did not know Jemmy before she went to the mountain; she has a husband there at Whittingham's mountain; does not know how long Jemmy has been living there; she had a husband there before Mr. Whittingham bought Jemmy, and he came to live there. Does not know whether he is a liar or not; she would not believe him about the free word, because they are not going to get it. When Robert Campbell and Jemmy were talking she was in the kitchen, and came and heard Jemmy talk the word; she did not hear the whole from Robert Campbell; heard Jemmy say about the negroes getting free: he also mentioned the Unity Hall negroes, beside saying the sea-side people, and said he would join them to get free; he said if the sea-side people begins to get free the mountain negroes would get it also; but did not hear him say they were going to kill any body, nor he could join the Spring Garden negroes; he said the people were going to rise. Jemmy mentioned this about seven weeks before Christmas: she has known Jemmy for about three Christmases past.

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29th January.—Robert Campbell, a slave belonging to the Bogue estate, not sworn.—Says, he knows the prisoners James, Providence and Corydon; never heard any thing but from James. He went to Mr. Whittingham's mountains to buy victuals, and James came into Thomas Darby's house in the night, and told Thomas he heard the country was going to be free; and Thomas asked him how he came to hear that; and James came out upon the steps and asked witness if he had heard such a question, that the negroes were to get free. I tell him that I never hear such a question as that; then he told me he came from sea-side, and knew what done at sea-side more than he do in the mountain. I asked him how he came to know that? and he said, though he lived in the mountain he knew more than I did who lived at the sea-side; that at Christmas he was coming down to the sea-side to eat Christmas, and if any of the sea-side people get free, he would not return to the mountain after Christmas. At Christmas saw James sitting down at Mr. Homes's wharf; then I hailed to him, "James, you come down;" and he said, "Yes, I come down to speak about those things." I then asked him what he said about free, and asked him how he came to hear that? and he said he heard it from Spring Garden negroes. I then asked him what people he heard this word from? he would not tell at first, but at last said he heard it from Corydon, at Spring Garden. This is the last word he told me in the road.

Examined by Mr. Grignon.—I saw James in the night: he said, if any of the negroes took free he would take it; he said he heard the word from Spring Garden negroes; he said, after new year's day the country would be free, and that if the negroes got free he would not go to the mountain again. James said, he had been to Spring Garden and heard it from Corydon; said, if any of them get free he would not come back to work. James said, there was a man named Wilberforce going to give them free new year's day: he said he was coming down Christmas to seek about free, and if any of the negroes got free he would take it. He did not say what time Corrydon told him, but said he went to Spring Garden to a dance. He said nothing about Round Hill, Unity Hall, or Spring Garden people; said nothing about the mountain negroes. Thomas Darby said nothing; James was present, and brought up the story. Thomas Darby said to James, he did not care about free; if free came, very well; if don't come, very well. James then said, because Thomas Darby lived well with his master was the reason he don't care about free, or wish to hear about such question. Never heard James speak any other time but up in the mountain, and at Mr. Homes's wharf; he said he heard it from Spring Garden people, and mentioned Corrydon's name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—No other person was present but him and Thomas and January; Eleanor and Sarah were in the kitchen, and heard half of what January said; he and Jem and Thomas Darby were out of doors, on the steps of the new house; and James came out, and when he heard James speak about free, he did not say any thing about a quarrel between the King and Wilberforce; has known Corrydon since last year.

By Mr. Grignon.—Eleanor heard it when he came out on the steps, and she in the kitchen; the two houses are so near, that when in the kitchen you can hear what they say in the other house; it was Thomas Darby's house: he heard all, and have told every word. Jemmy said he never said any thing about buckra.

Questioned by the Court.—Did you hear Jemmy say the people were going to rise?—No, he said if free come he would take it, that word would be given out at new year's day for country to get free.

Did Jemmy speak of the sea-side and Unity Hall negroes?—He did not mention Unity Hall negroes, he said Spring Garden negroes.

Sam Wyllie, a slave belonging to Spring Garden.—Was at two dances at Unity Hall, the yams dance, and at Mary Ann Reid's house, and at the free school before Christmas. The free school was brown people dance; knoys Proby and the other prisoners; Jemmy was not there; Proby was there at the last dance, not at the yams dance, it was at Mary Ann Reid's house; he and Proby walked down to the brown people's dance, and when morning star rise then I go back to the black people's dance at Mary Ann Reid's house, and then went away; when I was coming down in the morning, going home, I met Proby and walked with him, met him by the grindstone, and he said when they got to the Big Road, he looked behind and saw William Kerr coming, and when William Kerr had overtaken them, Proby began to tell about Friday and Saturday; Proby said, if we don't get Friday and Saturday we are to get the freedom, and witness said he could not believe any such thing as that. Proby said, if you don't believe it, after new year's day you will hear better; then said, Mr. Barrett was gone up to town, and from town heard he had gone in the packet. I asked what he gone home for; and he said he is gone to seek about the Friday and Saturday, or the freedom, and that the Duke was to come round after new year's day. I told him I did not believe it, because we lived well on the property and did not expect it, he had plenty of allowance and did not expect any thing more; we on the property are better off than those free already, we have plenty of land to work, provisions, and plenty to eat, and plenty of time to work, that master gave us better allowance than those people who were free already; we slave on the property, when we sick master already employ doctor to attend us, and mind us well till we get better. Just as I and Proby met up he told me this word; had no conversation with him at the dance, he left him at the free school dance and went to the black dance, and did not see him again till he met him in the morning after he and Proby went down to the brown people's dance, he left witness there and returned to Mary Ann Reid's dance. William Kerr came from Mary Ann Reid's dance but said nothing; James Campbell was at Spring Garden at Ann Sinclair's dance, yams time; Proby

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Proby did not tell him about a rise; witness was watchman and did not go to the dance they generally have dance at yams season; Proby did not say they were going to fight or rise for their freedom; was at Mary Ann Reid's dance, went there when it was going on.

Louisa, a slave belonging to George Williams, a free man of colour, not sworn.—Says, that she lives on the Bay; knows Mary Ann Reid, heard her say at the gaol-house, heard her say that the word did spell in her house, but she can't talk to make buckra hear or else they would punish her; she did not say any thing else. One night they were all talking in the gaol-house together, one stranger woman came there one night, and Mary Ann Reid said when she came to the Court House she could not speak the word did spell in her house, but she could not tell it to buckra, or else they would punish her; she said nothing else.

Thomas Aikman, overseer on Unity Hall, sworn.—Says he knows of no dance at Mary Ann Reid's house a week before Christmas; knows of a dance at Adam Webb's house, no one asked liberty; it was customary for the driver to ask for a little merriment two or three times a year; Mary Ann Reid's house is to the end nearest the free school, three or four other negro houses near it; all the negroes houses on the estate are there except the head driver, head cooper and Adam Webb's, which are at the free school; he commenced to remove the negro houses to their present situation in 1818, and only finished last year; Adam Webb asked him about dusk on the evening of the 13th December last to have a dance on that evening, but he did not give leave to Mary Ann that night, but as I gave leave to Adam Webb, she might have thought she had leave also; Adam Webb's house is about two hundred yards from the overseer's house, and Mary Ann Reid's about half a mile; all the negro houses are up there except the head driver. The negroes eat their new yams about the 27th September, and they came and asked him at shell-blow to eat their new yams; they afterwards altered the day to Saturday. It has been the custom of Unity Hall negroes to eat their new yams every year, and to have their friends on that occasion; he had lived upwards of eleven years at Unity Hall, and very near ten years overseer; did not see any unusual number of negroes meet there. There are two hundred and thirty-two negroes on the estate; he has some bad characters, as runaways, one or two. The others, generally speaking, are very good people as far as I have seen; they are a good working set of people, and well disposed as far as I know, and do every thing for their master's interest. Knows Robert Galloway, he is head driver, as far as I have seen he is a well disposed negro. Archy Bucknor is a very good character as far as I have seen, and is head penkeeper on the property. Philip Haughton is a very good character, he is second driver, and equal to any other, and one that he would trust with any thing in the property when his back was turned. There is one there, as fine a negro as ever he knew in Jamaica, William Stennett is his name, he does not believe he ever passed an angry word with him since he lived on the property. The others are common field negroes and work well before the driver; one in particular generally carries the first row in the gang, his name is Richard Allen; none of the Unity Hall negroes at the bar ever run away. John Cunningham is a watchman, his master placed him there, he has a large family of six children. Trelawny has been in and out of the hothouse for the last two years, doing little work now and then, he is hip-shot, for some time past he has been in the field and carries a stick along with him. The character of Mary Ann Reid is good as far as I know since I have lived on the estate. Unity Hall estate is line and line with Spring Garden for about a mile and a half; cannot say if they are in the habit of visiting at merry-makings, but believes are on friendly terms; the Unity Hall negroes have wives at Spring Garden, and the Spring Garden at Unity Hall. Knows William Kerr, he is the head boiler at Spring Garden; has been in the habit of going into the boiling-house there at crop-time, where he has seen him. Knows nothing of James Kerr, or Corrydon. Knows the family of the Bartiboos, they lived at Unity Hall when he first went to the estate, and the father was fisherman for the estate and hired for 20*l.* a year, he has been dead about two years, he left Unity Hall with his family in 1816, as far as he recollects; don't consider the Bartiboos (Robert and Peter) any great characters, they have been great nuisances to the estate since he lived there; he has taken them up for their misconduct on the estate and put them into the stocks; caught one of them last year in the cane yard and locked him up, but does not know which of them; has frequently given orders to the estates people to drive the Bartiboos off when they see them there, and has even punished two or three of the estates negroes for harbouring them there; Mr. Galloway did not like to see them on the property, told witness so and ordered them not to come there; one of the boys of the family, a brother to these two, had the yaws, they used to bring him into the negro houses, he has seen them twenty times in the morning coming from the negro houses; has known them commit depredations on the estate by cutting canes; there is a piece of two acres and a half they commenced cutting there this year, the watchman told him so; they never brought them to him; but the canes, they got off in the canoe with the canes, the watchman told him so; cut off the canes to a disadvantage in consequence; knows the mother of these boys; she lived at Unity Hall a long time with a negro belonging to the estate, named John Morgan; she is free, as far as he knows; always considered her free; lived with this slave as his wife, and believes he supports her and is a great help to the family; he is a hard working negro and raises a great deal in his ground.

Examined by Mr. Grignon.—He took away the watchman and put another; considers the Bartiboos cutting canes an offence; the character of Garrett and Rainie is as he has stated;

stated; never said he is a bad negro and an obeah man; he mentioned to Mr. Watt that he had seen meetings of upwards of a hundred negroes on the bridge on a Sunday morning, dare say he has told other persons the same; he meant negroes passing with provisions to market; considers the negroes were going to market to barter and change their provisions; never mentioned it in consequence of what he heard of the proceedings going on at Unity Hall; never gave any other characters than what he has given to day of the Unity Hall negroes; he believes he said that the negroes in general were a troublesome set; did not allude to Unity Hall negroes more than others.

Mr. Jackson objected to the evidence of Mr. Aikman to discredit and disparage himself; the court divided in their opinion, three for continuing and two against it; overruled, and witness continued.

Did not state that he was afraid, but that he should be obliged to send down one or more of the negroes; stated to the magistrates that he believed he gave the negroes leave, in August or September, to have a dance, was not certain, till he looked at the estate's book; was obliged to remove Quashei, the watchman; never suspected him more than the others for cutting canes; has caught them with canes in their possession; to his knowledge, never gave the negroes permission to have a dance since yams time, except Adam Webb; the watchman's hut is rather on the top side, close to the gutter in the middle of the cane piece; knows it was one of the Bartiboos he took up in the cane yard, and put in the stocks, as he saw him next morning when he was released.

David Lindsay, overseer on Round Hill estate.—Says, he was at Unity Hall, and in conversation with Mr. Aikman, I said it was a troublesome business altogether, taking the people from home, and he said, that the Unity Hall negroes were a villainous set, but they were like other estates good and bad among them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.—The conversation passed in the overseer's house at Unity Hall; I sent over to inquire of Mr. Aikman if he had got any of his people home, he said, No; he had just sent away another, but did not know what for, and was afraid he would be obliged to send more; I asked him what was the matter, and he said it was in consequence of one of them being insolent to the bookkeeper; he is positive Mr. Aikman said he should have to send more, he said it was in consequence of an order from the magistrates against that one for assisting the Round Hill negroes in tying the Bartiboos; he said the negroes were digging cane holes near the road, and one of them had been insolent to the bookkeeper, and two negroes from Mr. Payne's mountain were passing and called to one of the negroes, and the bookkeeper would not let him go down; after breakfast a negro gave a laugh, and said, negro more than buckra, negro will take time; I asked him if he was going to send him to the Bay; he did not ask me how to take the negro that was insolent to the bookkeeper, but I observed, that he had better take him when they were serving fish in the morning. Mr. Aikman never asked his advice how to act; he said the negroes were a villainous set, but that other estates negroes were equally as bad; he considered the "villainous," used by Mr. Aikman, as alluding to their conversation respecting the negroes taken up and committed to gaol. It made a very bad impression on his mind that they were rebelliously disposed.

Questioned by Mr. Jackson.—Do you not consider Mr. Aikman's mind may have had an unfavourable impression merely in consequence of some of his negroes being charged with such an offence?—Yes, he may.

James Scott, a free person of colour sworn.—Says, he is acquainted with the two Bartiboos, Peter and Robert.

Question by Mr. Jackson.—Have you the means of knowing what their general characters are?—In some measure I do.

From such general character, would you believe them on their oaths?—I would not.

George Kathrens sworn.—Question by Mr. Jackson:—Do you know the Bartiboos by name, Robert and Peter, who have been examined here?—I do, Sir.

Have you the means of knowing the general character of these witnesses?—I have.

From such general character, would you believe them on their oaths?—I would not.

Question by Mr. Grignon:—Did you not declare before the magistrates that you knew nothing of your own knowledge?—[*Examination produced.*]—They never stole any thing from me, and I know nothing of my own knowledge against them; I saw the house on fire, the mother told me Robert had done it.

Robert Waite, a free person of colour, sworn.—Knows the Bartiboos, Peter and Robert.

Question by Mr. Jackson.—Have you the means of knowing their character?—I have, and never knew any good of them.

Would you believe them on their oaths?—I would not believe a word they said on their oaths. Does not live at Unity Hall; had a wife there; she once belonged to Unity Hall, and he purchased her freedom long ago.

Suppose a negro and the Bartiboos told you any thing, which would you believe?—There are principal negroes, not all negroes, that I would believe before I would believe them.

Bessy Bartibo, the elder, alias Elizabeth Scott, sworn.—Goes to Unity Hall sometimes, does not stay there entirely, her husband lives there and she has a ground there; remembers the time John Cunningham had the dance at yams season last year; all eat yams the same time; there was a dance at night at John Cunningham's house, but did not hear of any more; the Guinea negroes played their gombah too, and danced; she did not stay there long; she was at James Cunningham's house, and did not hear the negroes say any thing bad whilst she was there; did not go to the Guinea negroes dance; they were playing out of doors. Saw Robert Galloway, but did not hear him talk or say any thing bad; would

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know it if Unity Hall negroes had any bad meetings, or mentioned any bad words; would have told it if she had heard any bad words. Does not think any negroes can have a better owner than Unity Hall negroes, always heard them speak satisfied, and say that their owner very good to them. Robert Galloway always minds his masters work well; knows Richard Allen, he is a good working negro; knows all the prisoners at the bar belonging to Unity Hall, never heard any bad about them; does not know much of Spring Garden negroes, knows William Kerr but not James Kerr, or Corrydon, can't tell whether he is good or bad.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grignon.—Heard they had a dance one night at Spring Garden store-house; heard William Kerr say that they had a little play there; it is the canoe house in the road. Knows Robert Waite, but not where he lives.

On a Sunday morning William Kerr came over to Unity Hall, and said they had a play last night at the canoe house.

Bessy Bartibo, the younger, sworn.—Was at John Cunningham's house at yams season last year, went there Saturday night before dusk, and did not leave it till the morning; no bad words at all passed there. Heard all Unity Hall negroes say that they expect to get free, and if they did not get it they would fight for it; Trelawny said so at John Cunningham's house; he is John Cunningham's son; he said so to William Kerr, William Kerr said they were to get Friday and Saturday, he said so on Sunday morning after the dance; Emily was at the house at the time. Trelawny said so to William Kerr, no one else was there, the rest had all gone away, except witness, Emily, Trelawny and William Kerr; she and Emily was inside the house and the others outside, Emily was close to her inside the house; it was past negro breakfast time. She has no husband at Unity Hall now, had one there last year, William Stennett, and they could not agree and they parted, as he wanted to have another woman; she is a sambo. More people might have been outside of the house without her seeing them; Trelawny and William Kerr were at the door. William Kerr said on Sunday morning that they had had a noble meeting at the road; he said so to the negroes at Unity Hall negro houses; the meeting was at Spring Garden, at the canoe house; no names were mentioned. She was at Richard Allen's door when William Kerr said so; did not understand what the meeting was for; he said the meeting was on Saturday night, the week after the court down here; William Kerr said they had two meetings; it was after Cunningham's dance several weeks, the same Sunday morning after the yams dance; she and Emily were at Cunningham's house, Richard Allen was there, Trelawny was there, and Emily was there, no more were there; none of the Unity Hall negroes were at the meeting William Kerr spoke about.

James Scott re-examined.—Saturday last eight days I attended the funeral of Mary Hemmit, and on returning from the funeral I saw Bessy Bartibo, and asked her if she was a witness, she said No, she was in gaol, and all Peter Bartibo said was false.

Adcock, gaoler, sworn.—Says he is gaoler; about two weeks ago, two of the insolvent debtors were playing at skittles in the gaol, and one of the balls struck Peter Bartibo, he immediately took up the ball and threw it away, I chastised him for so doing, and he began to abuse me in a most shameful manner; several of the people told him to be quiet, as he would get himself into trouble; he still continued, and aggravated me to that degree that I locked him up in the cell all night; he was released next morning, on Mr. Phillipott's making him beg my pardon. Knows nothing further against him.

John Morrison, overseer on Spring Garden, sworn.—Says Mr. Clarke, the mason of his people, was at Spring Garden, hanging the coppers, and one of his people was blowing a fife occasionally after his work, which attracted the attention of the other negroes, and he forbid it; some few nights after he heard a fife and drum at the canoe house, and the watchman informed him that some of Spring Garden people and some of Mr. Clarke's were there; and when he inquired about it, they said they played there because I would have heard it at the negro houses and would not have allowed it; this was, in his opinion, the sole occasion. It was in November he punished two or three of the Spring Garden negroes for it; does not think it was a meeting for a dangerous purpose; none of the prisoners, belonging to Spring Garden, at the bar were there; the canoe house is about one quarter of a mile from the works, near the sea-side, it is quite open and exposed; there is a small yard where they could dance, no shelter where they could meet for any evil purpose; knows nothing of the Bartiboes but from common report; lived at Spring Garden upwards of eighteen years; considers William Kerr, James Kerr, and Corrydon three very good slaves, never knew them guilty of any thing bad, thinks they are the very reverse to negroes of a rebellious disposition, never subject to severity, and when they came into any fault, a very little chastisement puts them to rights; again, he has every reason to suppose that they were attached to their master, never knew them to injure the stock, when any accident happened on the estate, they seem to regret it as much as a white person. It is customary, when the new yam season comes round, for the negroes on the different estates to have merriment; the driver, or some other negro in whom confidence can be placed, generally comes and asks for liberty to play, and there is a general play at night; never interfere, except when there is a quarrel; never heard any rebellious words whatever from William Kerr, James Kerr, or Corrydon, and, from his knowledge of their general conduct, would not take them to be persons of that description, they are sometimes guilty of trifling faults, like other negroes. Spring Garden negroes are on good terms with Unity Hall negroes, and invite and visit each other; never heard them use any expressions about being free. Dick was watchman on the night of the dance at the

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the canoe house; does not know of any other negroes being there; this was not the night Captain Boyd's negroes were there; heard they were going to have a dance at a place called the Grass-piece, and that Mr. M'Intosh was sick, and it was put a stop to by him; and on their returning through Spring Garden works at night with their drum and fife he called out to them, and informed Captain Boyd of his negroes being there; do not consider it was a dangerous meeting. The Grass-piece was not under his control; Mr. Aikman, in conversation with him, said he had seen frequently meetings of negroes on the bridge, but not more than was common, and thought nothing of it; never heard any thing against the Unity Hall negroes more than other negroes on other estates.

Richard Mowatt, a slave belonging to Mr. W. B. Mowatt, sworn.—Knows John Cunningham, he is his father; recollects being at Unity Hall with his father last new yams season, he got a fiddler for him to play at 10*d.* a reel; there was nothing at all said at the dance, it broke up at 11 o'clock, in consequence of Archy Buckner quarrelling about the price of reels; he told fiddler, James Yatman, if they would not pay to put up his fiddle, and they both slept together in his father's house; his father shut up the house, plenty of people were there, Bessy Bartibo was there; never heard any bad words from any one there; he came down late from the mountain, about 9 o'clock, the house was then full, they were dancing in the hall; does not know James Kerr; Corydon was there, and was kicking up a row about the price of the dance, and said it was cheating; I told him to go away if he did not like the price; does not know if they had supper before they went down; Bessy Bartibo was in his father's house with his brother, and slept there after the dance; William Kerr was not there; heard that there was a john canoe to run at any hall at Christmas; he had one, and Richard Allen, the prisoner at the bar, was to dance it; knows Adam Webb, who was also to have a john canoe there at Christmas, and Garret Rainie, one of the prisoners, was to dance it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grignon.—Dance broke up at 11 o'clock, and he went to bed with the fiddler, and his father fast the door; they generally have a dance at yams time, and not a supper; does not know of any other meeting, a dance at his father's house; Bessy Bartibo lived with his brother, William Stennett, and was shut up in the house with him that night; the dancers of the john canoes are generally of the worst characters, but you will get any thing to get a 5*d.*; I went away at day-break, and was not there at 10 o'clock in the morning.

James Yatman, a slave belonging to Mr. Thomas Yatman, sworn.—The dance at Cunningham's house was in September; Richard, belonging to Mr. Mowatt, engaged him; went down about seven o'clock and played till eleven o'clock: they disputed giving him 10*d.* a reel; he would not play any more, and asked for a bed to sleep. Went to bed, and came away early in the morning; never heard any thing bad there; was engaged fiddling; three or four danced reels at a time: it was a small house, and few people inside the house; did not know if any were outside; did not hear any talk; saw John Cunningham, it was his house; Trelawny was there; did not see any of the other prisoners there; do not know them; never has been employed to play there since, that was the only night.

William Jarrett, a slave belonging to Spring Garden, sworn.—Knows John Cunningham; was not at his dance, was sick; was at Mary Ann Reid's dance at Christmas; when he went there the dance was good as over; he danced a reel, and the fiddler asked him to pay 10*d.* and he said No, he had no money: left it about twelve o'clock at night, in consequence of the fiddler Pollydore saying he shall not dance without paying. There was supper; Unity Hall people were all round the table, and some strangers; did not hear any bad words; they had rum and water and santa to drink; drank Mr. Jarrett good health, Mr. Kerr good health, and all ladies and gentlemen round the table good health; heard Mary Ann Reid danced, and they wanted him to pay a mackaroni (10*d.*) for himself and 10*d.* for his partner, and he said No. Fortune, belonging to Spring Garden, walked hom with him; they said the men were to pay for the women; heard Adam Webb had a dance, and he went down there; the dance at Mary Ann Reid's was only for amusement; saw fresh pork at table; Mary Ann Reid killed a pig that day, it was on the table, one part was stewed and one part boiled; did not ask him to pay; Mary Ann Reid did not invite him; heard in the road that Adam Webb had asked Busha for a dance, and he went there.

Nicholas Jarret, to Spring Garden estate, sworn.—Was not at John Cunningham's yams dance; was at Mary Ann Reid's dance the last week before Christmas; heard she had a dance, and went there, and was there all night; went there when they drew off from field work; never heard any bad words talked there that night by any of the prisoners; they drank ladies and gentlemen's, on the table, good health; he came away at daylight in the morning; it was William Kerr's watch that night; he was there, and William Kerr was there; and witness and James Kerr walked home together in the morning. William Kerr did not come to the dance soon; he was not at supper; they eat supper before he came; he went home soon in the morning; he watched close to the line; he did not stay any time; never heard any thing that night about the negroes were to have free on Friday and Saturday; they did not drink Wilberforce's good health; never heard Spring Garden or Unity Hall people, or any others, mention about getting free.

James Brown, second book-keeper at Unity Hall, sworn.—Was penning over a piece of land near to the wharf gate, close to the road, during the whole of the month of December last. It is the custom of the estate for one of the drivers to go to the penn to call over the list of watchmen at night, at any piece they are penning over, to see if they are all

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there; Hanibal always watches at the wharf, and might have heard the driver call over the list of watchmen that night; from that piece a person in the hut might have heard; generally called over the list at eight or half-past eight o'clock at night; generally three watchmen were at the pen during the whole of December; cannot say if the mule and cattle boys remain there at night with the watchmen; never saw them there; there is a negro on Unity Hall named Sam, but none named Sam Wyllie; no negroes ever lent from Spring Garden to Unity Hall.

Jane M'Donald (a mulatto slave,) belonging to Unity Hall, sworn.—Returned from England with her master about twelve months ago; was eight years in England this last time, and three years before; would have been allowed to remain in England if she had wished it; came out on account of her family; has a number of children and grandchildren on the estate; has a large family now living on the estate; knows the prisoners at the bar; sees nine belonging to Unity Hall; never knew any thing wrong of them; thinks she should have heard if any thing bad had passed there; recollects John Cunningham's dance at the yams season last year; he asked her to make some bread for him, and she made three loaves; he said he was going to have a few friends to see him, and wanted to give them a good breakfast; said to him there is a brown girl named Sarah Christie who could go down and make him some coffee, that he might give his friends a good breakfast; she went down in the morning, and his company did not come to breakfast, and she did not get any; witness went to the works in the evening, and walked through the negro houses; they were all very jovial and quiet; no quarrelling; she went to the works, and was talking to Mr. Aikman some time at the window, and saw the people going by at sunset; some very decent people; they were strangers going along the road; always customary at Unity Hall to have their friends at new yams season; Adam Webb is her son; he killed a pig to sell in the yams time, and sold the whole; he made a john canoe for Christmas; Garret Rainie had a round jacket; never knew the Bartiboos to be any good characters at all; knew them since they were little children at the wharf, fifteen years ago; master wished them away as they were a nuisance to the estate; she managed every thing at Adam Webb's dance, and would not allow the Bartiboos to come there, as she does not consider them fit company for her; Mary Ann Reid had a dance the same night; from her knowledge of the Unity Hall negroes, does not think they would express a wish to be free; never wished to have a better master; don't want a better overseer; don't find any fault with him; Mary Ann Reid had a dress made at Montego Bay, to be worn at Christmas; knows Mr. Mouat's boy; had a john canoe to be carried at Christmas, and that Richard Allen was to carry it; he had a jacket before, and did not buy one; her mistress and master told her, if it was her wish she should remain in England for ever, and was at liberty to return whenever she wished; knows William Kerr, Jane Kerr and Corrydon; never heard any bad characters of them; has known William Kerr since he was a little child.

Examined by Mr. Grignon.—Knows the Bartiboos about fifteen years; knew them before she left the country; they were little children then; some of the Unity Hall negroes talked about freedom; Richard Allen said he never wished to be free; she believes they heard it on the Bay, when they brought things to market; they said they heard the slaves in the country was to be free; Richard Allen, and a good many more of them, said they did not wish to be free, and if master was to offer it they would not take it; it was three or four months before the yams time; that she is a confidential servant of her master's, and so are all her family, and there was any thing they would have told her; they are well disposed, and would not join in any bad thing; she means if any thing was going on bad on the estate, some of the negroes on the estate would have told her of it.

Adam Webb, of colour, belonging to Unity Hall, sworn.—Does not know if John Cunningham had leave to merry at yams time; the driver asked leave; heard they were playing at John Cunningham's house; he has often kept spell as book-keeper on the estate, and has done so often for the last four years; his master allows him beef from the butcher's stall every week, and also rice and other things out of the stores, the same as a white person: asked liberty of the overseer a fortnight before Christmas to have a dance; Mary Ann Reid had one the same night; asked the overseer's leave Saturday night, and had the dance the same night; if any thing had been going on wrong, he would have heard it; has a wife there and children; he is black, and the children sambos; he intended to have a john canoe at Christmas, and Garret Rainie was to have carried it; and got an apron for him; he put it on on Saturday, and was so pleased; and was sent for on Monday, was handcuffed and put into gaol, and kept four days; was sent up to the Bay for a bottle of jalap at the doctor's shop; and when he went to Doctor Gordon's shop, a constable was there and took him up; he was suprised at it, as he did not know what he had done; knows John Cunningham had a hog, and one of the Bartiboos had it to mind for him; John Cunningham took it away, and Bartibo said he would make him pay for it, as he did not pay what he asked; the reason the Bartiboos were not at his dance was, because they were not company for him, not respectable people; heard all Unity Hall negroes talking about getting free, and said they would refuse it; they would their grounds and provisions than free; Philip Haughton said, if they talk about free, he would tell their master; never knew of any meetings at Unity Hall at yams time; Philip said, if he heard them say any thing about free again, he would flog them and carry them to the overseer; heard his master had bought a new mountain, and the negroes liked it very well; they went and begged master to buy the mountain for them.

Sampson,

Sampson, to Unity Hall, not sworn.—Was at Mary Ann Reid's dance before Christmas; went there after supper, and sat at the side table; did not hear any bad words talked there about free, or Friday and Saturday; heard health drank to the persons present; don't free himself, has a very good master, very good trustee, very good busha, very good fellow servants; master give me my clothes, my hat, my croca, and good ground, and want nothing else, because if he was free he could not get what he does from his master; was at the bridge when Cunningham took away the hog from Robert Bartibo; Adam Webb was there; Robert Bartibo was in a passion, and said, if so long John Cunningham did not pay him for the hog, he would get payment out of John Cunningham for it somehow or other; he said he would get satisfaction out of John Cunningham some way or other.

Sue, a Bermudian, christened Susan Simons, to same estate, sworn.—Was at Mary Ann Reid's dance before Christmas, was waiting at the table; we had a small pig we kill, one half stewed and one half boiled, and a bottle of rum and a bottle of santa, a plate full of yams, and a plate full of plantains; did not hear any thing said wrong as she waited at table at the time till the play was over; heard no bad words; if there had been any she would have heard it; she was sure she did not hear any bad words talked there that night about Friday and Saturday, or she would have heard it, as she was there the whole time; never heard any of the prisoners, or any of the negroes at Unity Hall, express a wish to be free; she walked down to the wharf next morning with Bessy Bartibo; left Mary Ann Reid's house before six o'clock; a man named Pollydore, belonging to Mr. Sharpe, the fiddler walked down with him to master's wharf.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grignon.—There was no large party at Mary Ann Reid's house; the estates negroes were there; some strangers were there from Spring Garden, none from Welcome, Haddington or Friendship; never heard any of Unity Hall negroes talk about freedom.

Jane McDonald re-examined.—Says, the Monday after they took up the people she went down to the works, between seven and eight at night, to see if she could learn any thing about it; on her return Bessy Bartibo was sitting down at the watchman's hut. Witness observed, "Good God! for a little merriment her child was to be taken up in that manner by being sent for medicine at the Bay, as he was guilty of nothing." Bessy Bartibo said, "Don't you hear, if any free people bring out such a thing as this they will have maintenance for life; and if a slave, they are to be free and have a house and land for their lifetime." I said, "Bessy, you living at home, did you ever hear such a thing?" she said No, she never did. I said, because you are a free person you have a right to mention such a thing if you ever heard it mentioned in the negro houses. I said I did not know where the news spring from, and she said it was Robert; she said Peter knew nothing about it, it was Robert carried it to Peter.

Adcock re-examined.—On the first commencement of the Crown witnesses being committed to gaol, Bessy Bartibo, in the midst of a passion, told her brother he ought to be ashamed of himself to come to the court-house and say what he did about so many poor people; I chastised them at the time, and told them they had better be cautious of what they were saying. It was Peter she was speaking to; she alluded to the prisoners in gaol.

Barsheba, to same estate.—Lives in Mary Ann Reid's house; was there at the dance before Christmas; the whole night was in the house, next morning (Sunday morning), and staid there till night; can't recollect who all were there. Will Kerr went away at day-break Sunday morning; Trelawny was not there; if he had been there she would have seen him; did not see him the next day. Bessy Bartibo was at the dance Saturday night, and went away in the morning just as the dance was over. Did not see Trelawny or William Kerr at Mary Ann Reid's house, or any part of Sunday, nor Emily; if they had she would have seen them; Emily was at the dance, and at daybreak next morning took up her load and went to the Bay; was not there at ten o'clock on Sunday morning. Witness did not go to John Cunningham's dance.

Martha Hodges, to the same estate, sworn.—Was at Mary Ann Reid's dance; went there late; there was a small shoat killed, half boiled and half stewed; they sat at table and drank health to William Jarret, and ladies and gentlemen; she left the house at first cock-crow by herself to her own house; Trelawny was not there; no one said any thing about Friday and Saturday, or she would have heard it.

Richard Doman, to same estate, sworn.—Was at Adam Webb's dance, and Mary Ann Reid had one the same night; saw Trelawny there. Witness is one of the drivers on the estate, and knows the character of the negroes: never heard them, or any of the persons say they would take their freedom.

Lawrence Allen, the same estate, sworn.—Was at Mary Ann Reid's dance before Christmas; William Kerr was there; and went away soon after day-clear next morning; Trelawny was not there. Bessy Bartibo was there and went away at daylight; William Kerr was not there till negro breakfast-time Sunday, nor Bessy Bartibo, nor Trelawny. Witness was there the whole time, except an hour at her own house.

George Kerr, to same estate.—Was watchman at the works on the night of Webb's dance, and saw Trelawny at the works.

Allick Christie, a mulatto, to same estate.—Knows the Bartiboes, Robert, Peter and Bessy; don't know their characters, only they are rogue people and story tellers; he and Peter Bartibo had a quarrel about a battle.

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John Edward Payne, esquire, sworn.—Has been in the habit of intimacy with Mr. Galloway, and visited him at Unity Hall very often: speaks of the excellent characters of Jane M'Donald and her family, but cannot say any thing relating to the other slaves on the estate; never heard any thing against them.

Henry Gordon, esquire, sworn.—Has been acquainted with Mr. Galloway since 1810, and has been in the habits of the greatest intimacy; speaks of the general good character of Jane M'Donald and Adam Webb here, and in England; does not know any of the Unity Hall negroes individually, but knows no harm of them.

Thomas Darby, to Whittingham, sworn.—Knows James Campbell the prisoner, he told him he had gone to a dance at Spring Garden. Negroes were eating yams at Spring Garden and he went there, and afterwards to Reading; it was Saturday he came from negro ground, when he saw Robert sitting down, and said he was come to buy victuals; he belongs to the Bogue estate; I told him he would get victuals when the negroes came from their grounds; he went to the top new house and then returned. James Campbell came to his house and told him he expected a better living, and he asked him what he meant, and he said you will know it by this and after Christmas, I told him I wanted to hear no nonsense in my house, and James said because you live better than me you don't wish to hear it, I said that many negroes wanted to be free, but when they got it did not know what to do with it, and said whenever they get it if they don't behave themselves they would turn good for nothing; I told him to stop to supper, and after that he went away; can't say any thing of James's character; Eleanor Brown was in the kitchen looking for James; said all the negroes were to get free, I asked him where he hear it, and he said I should hear it between this and after Christmas; said this at Cowpark; did not say he heard it at Spring Garden; Robert Campbell was there; after supper went out; knows nothing bad of James's character; did not say any thing of what he heard at the sea-side; there was another woman in the house, named Sarah, besides Eleanor.

John Manderson, sworn.—Knows James Campbell; has known him for twenty years and upwards; has seen him frequently during that time; he was under his control for a long time; was sold to Mr. Whittingham about five years ago; was always a very good orderly negro.

Charles Sharpe, sworn.—Knows the Bartiboes; understood they were rather indifferent characters; has known Peter Bartibo since 1820, he has lived with him several months past and is a very industrious well disposed boy; the father never said any thing in favour of the others, but spoke in favour of Peter as being a good character and industrious; they did not volunteer their evidence before the magistrates, it was by the greatest chance possible it came out; Mr. Bernard asked me if I was aware of there being guards kept at Christmas, I said not, Peter was by and said with a sneer, Sir, is there going to be guards at Christmas, and asked the reason why, and in his own words ask if there was any war out any where; and I said yes, between the French and Spaniards; he said he was afraid it was because the negroes were going to rise; it was at the time it was mentioned in the papers; I asked him how he knew the negroes were going to rise, and he said he heard so at Sandy Bay and Blue Hole, and that Unity Hall negroes were getting ready for it; I asked what he meant by their getting ready, and he said they were talking about it for the last seven months, and that they even sung it in the field; the next day I asked him again to tell me if he heard any thing was going to happen, and he told me with a great deal of reluctance; I mentioned to Mr. Bernard the second conversation with Peter Bartibo, who said it ought to be told to the magistrates, and if I did not he would; he did not know any thing of the first till Peter mentioned it; he resides near Unity Hall—the river is the boundary; had no conversation with any person in the neighbourhood respecting the rising but from Peter; his driver, Pollydore, is a very good character; would believe him in preference to Robert Bartibo and the generality of the Bartiboes, but would as soon believe Peter Bartibo as Pollydore; knows Allick Christie; has seen him repeatedly stealing his fruit, and threatened to send him to the workhouse.

The Court differed in opinion; Mr. Vaughan, the presiding Judge, stated that Mr. Barrett would state the opinion of the two to the Jury; and that he Mr. Vaughan would do so for the other three Judges.

(B.)

Evidence for the Defence.

James Scott, sworn.—He knows the two Bartiboes, and their general character in some measure; would not believe them on their oath.

George Kathrens, sworn.—Knows the Bartiboes and their general character; would not on any account believe them on their oath; he knows their character of his own knowledge; he was examined before the magistrates, and acknowledged he had declared he knew nothing of Peter but by general report. [Here his deposition before the magistrate was produced in court and the latter part read;] he admitted he had signed the deposition; was gulled into the signature; had not his spectacles on; deposition was read over to him, but some people read faster than others, some read very fast. [In answer to a question of the court, what he knew of the Bartiboes of his own knowledge, the witness was proceeding to relate a conversation on this subject with the mother, Bessy Bartibo, when he was stopt and ordered from the boards.]

Robert

Robert Waite, sworn.—Knows the Bartiboos; never heard any good of them; has the means of knowing them; would not believe a word of them on their oaths; witness has a wife from Unity Hall, she was freed by Mr. Galloway long ago; would believe principled negroes sooner than the Bartiboos.

Elizabeth Scott, alias Bessy Bartibo, the mother, sworn.—She goes to Unity Hall sometimes, she has a husband there, and a ground; remembers the time they eat yams, and had a merry-making; all eat yams at the same time; there was a dance at Cunningham's house; heard of no other; the Guinea negroes played gambay and danced; witness did not stay long; went away before the merriment was done; negroes said nothing bad while she staid; she left them dancing; Robert Galloway was there; had they had bad talking witness would have known and reported it to massa; don't think negroes can have better owner than Unity Hall estate; they are well satisfied with their owner and speak well of him; (B) Galloway always minds his master's work well; Richard Allen the same; witness never heard any bad of the other prisoners at the bar; she knows William Kerr of Spring Garden; can't tell if he is good or bad; she heard they had a dance at Spring Garden canoe house; William Kerr told her one Sunday morning the negroes had a little play there.

Bessy Bartibo, the daughter, sworn.—She was at John Cunningham's dance at yam season; went before dark, left it at morning; heard no bad words pass at the dance; negroes (Unity Hall) never speak of not liking their masters; heard them speak of getting free; if not free, they would fight for it. Witness heard Trelawny say that William Kerr said they expected to get Friday and Saturday; Trelawny answered, If don't get free, shall fight for it; Trelawny said this on Sunday morning; Emily was in the house when Trelawny said so to William Kerr; nobody else within hearing; the witness was inside with Emily; Trelawny and William Kerr outside; it was past negro breakfast time; witness had a husband at Unity Hall, it was William Stennett; William went and had another woman, and so they parted; she considers herself a sambo; other persons might have been outside the house, without her seeing them; nobody but the persons mentioned were present; another time witness heard William Kerr say they had a noble meeting on the Spring Garden road; did not understand what the meeting was for; the meeting at the canoe house was on Saturday night, the week after court, and after the dance; William Kerr address William Allen and Trelawny, when he spoke of the meeting at the canoe house; she believes that none of the Unity Hall negroes were at the meeting.

James Scott, recalled.—Was attending a funeral; saw Bessy Bartibo; she said she was in gaol with Peter, and that all Peter said was lies; witness felt, from what Bessy Bartibo said, that all Peter's testimony was false.

Adcock, sworn.—He is gaoler of the county gaol; Peter Bartibo and another were playing at skittles in the gaol; the ball struck Peter, when Peter took up the ball and threw it away (B); witness chastised Peter, when he abused witness in the most shameful manner; [we pass over the rest of the quarrel, which had nothing to do with the trial]; he knew no more of Peter than what passed between him and Bessy Bartibo. [The witness was not permitted to proceed, as his evidence might tend to impeach the credibility of Bessy Bartibo, who was a witness on the part of the prisoners.]

Mr. Morrison, overseer on Spring Garden, sworn.—The estate's negroes gathered about a fife played by Mr. Clarke's (the mason) negroes; ordered the fife to be discontinued; the man civilly ceased, and there was no more play; he heard the fife and drum at the canoe house; the Spring Garden and Mr. Clarke's negroes were playing; none of the players were among the prisoners at the bar; they meant no harm, but to get out of hearing of witness, being afraid of his displeasure; he suspected no evil meeting; this was in November; he whipped two or three negroes because they played on a fife made of a stick, and disturbed the negro houses; the canoe house is open and exposed, and not likely to be a place for evil meetings; it is close to the King's Road, and there is a convenient space for dancing; witness has heard a bad character of the Bartiboos; he has resided on Spring Garden upwards of eighteen years; the three Spring Garden negroes in the dock are very good slaves; has punished them sometimes for common offences; has always considered them the reverse of rebellious; a very slight chastisement will always make them sensible of error; witness thinks they are all attached to their master; they never play tricks; if an accident happens on the property, they seem to feel as much as any white person; it is an annual custom to make merry at yam time; estates take different times, with their overseer's leave, to have their dances, to afford opportunity for their friends to attend; if one negro asks permission, and leave is granted, it becomes a general play; witness never interferes but in case of quarrel; he never heard of Spring Garden negroes talk of taking free by force, and the three negroes are as good negroes as any of them; the negroes never asked the witness if they were to be free; he had heard Mr. Aikman say he had seen frequent meetings (B) at the bridge, but thought nothing of them; had heard nothing against Unity Hall negroes.

Richard Mowatt, a slave, sworn.—He remembers being at his father John Cunningham's dance; he engaged the fiddler for his father at 10 *d.* a reel; the dance broke up at eleven; Archy Bucknor would not pay 10 *d.* a reel; the negroes wanted to dance the whole night for 10 *d.*; the fiddler Yatman wanted 10 *d.* a reel, but no fresh couple would come in; witness advised fiddler at eleven to go to bed; they slept together in one bed in daddy's house, and at daylight went away together; his daddy spread a bed for him and the fiddler, and then shut up the house; the house was as full as ever it could hold; young Bessy

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Bartibo was there; he heard no bad talk from none body at all; witness does not know William Kerr; knows Corrydon; Corrydon interrupted the dance, and said it was cheating; witness went up to him, and told him he had no business to come there and breed a row, he (Corrydon) knew the bargain; did not see any supper; he came at nine, and found them dancing; Bessy Bartibo was locked up in bed with his brother; Corrydon was the only man from Spring Garden; should have seen William Kerr had he been there, and known him again; heard of John canoe playing at Christmas; must know about it; he had one himself; he always got a man from Unity Hall to run the cap; Richard Allen was the man; Adam Webb was to have a John canoe; Garrett Rayney was to be his bearer; they have a dinner, not a supper, at yams time; knows of no other meeting at his father's house; witness can't tell any thing about John canoe bearers being always the most trickified negroes, "but you know, massa, negroes must do any thing to get a fippence, to save them from stealing."

James Yatman, slave, sworn.—Was at J. Cunningham's house in September; Richard Mowatt employed him; he reached the house at half-past seven; there was another fiddler; there was a dispute at eleven; people would not pay him; he was vexed with Richard; went to sleep; heard no bad talk; three or four danced at a time; small house; saw no people outside; few people present not dancing, but looking on; witness could not have heard any conversation; he saw Trelawny there, and John Cunningham; none of the others never was there since.

William Jarrett, Spring Garden, sworn.—Was at M. A. Reid's dance before Christmas; left it at twelve at night; Polydore the fiddler would not let him dance without 10 *d.* so he went away; saw Unity Hall people all round the table, and strangers he did not know; heard no bad words; there was supper, and rum and Santa and water; they asked him to drink, and he answered he did not use spirits; the company drank (his) Mr. Jarrett's good health, Mr. Kerr's good health, and the ladies and gentlemen all round the table; nothing else, as he was a Christian.

Nicholas Jarrett, Spring Garden, sworn.—Was at M. A. Reid's dance a week before Christmas; they were playing there all night; witness went; they drew off from the field, and staid till morning; heard not a single bad word mentioned; they eat supper, and drank each other's healths—"Gentlemen and ladies upon this table, good healths;" James Kerr was there; William Kerr came in the night; he and James Kerr walked home together at daylight, after the dance; he did not notice William Kerr go away; he (William) was not at supper; they eat supper before he came, and went away long before him; he was watching near the dance, and returned to his watch; he (William Kerr) did not stay at all; witness heard no spell of Friday or Saturday, or free; he never, on any occasion, heard negroes talk about Friday or Saturday, or free.

James Brown, sworn.—Is second book-keeper on Unity Hall; was employed all December near the wharf. Was penning the cattle on a piece of land near the road; it is the practice to call over the list of watchmen at night; the driver calls it, and witness has been to the spot to see that this was done; Annabel might have heard the list called in his hut; witness can himself hear the negroes talking much further from the pen than the hut. The time of calling the list is eight or half past eight; generally three watchmen at the pen. There is a negro on Unity Hall named Sam, but none named Sam Willy.

Jane M'Donald, sworn.—She belongs to Unity Hall, returned from England with her master last Christmas, she had lived eight years in England, and another time three years, would have been allowed to remain in England, but came to Jamaica, on account of her family; has a number of children and grandchildren on the estate; knows nothing wrong of the Unity Hall prisoners; she must have heard if any thing had passed wrong; nothing passes on the estate but what she can say she knows of; remembers Cunningham's dance, she made three loaves of bread for him; Cunningham said he should like to give a good breakfast to his friends, but had nobody in his house to give it them; witness said that Sarah Christie should go down, and make coffee for him, and she did go down in the morning, but Cunningham's company did not come in the morning, so she had no occasion to make any. Witness walked in the evening through the negro houses, they were all very jovial and quiet; did not go into Cunningham's house, went on to the works, and talked to Mr. Aikman (overseer); we observed some negroes going home, and we noticed they were very decent people; they said John Cunningham's company did not come; always a custom to ask friends in new yams time. Her son Adam Webb made a John canoe for Christmas, G. Rayney was to carry it; the negroes bought clothes as usual for Christmas; Garrett Rayney had a round jacket, made to carry the canoe, and she knew another negro had a round jacket made: never knew the Bartiboes as good characters, from little children; never heard any good of them; her master (Mr. Galloway) wished them away as a nuisance to the estate. The witness managed her son Adam's dance. She would not have admitted the Bartiboes, because (B.) they are not her company; looks on herself a little better than them, they are not fit company for her. She knows of Mary Ann Reid's dance, don't think the Unity Hall negroes would express a wish to free; they cannot desire a better master, don't want a better overseer, don't find any fault with him. Mary Ann Reid had a dress made at Montego Bay to be worn at Christmas; she is at liberty to return to England when she (the witness) pleases; she knows the Spring Garden prisoners; never heard any harm of them; she has known William Kerr from a little child; has known the Bartiboes for fifteen years; used to give the mother some of her own children's old clothes; has heard some of Spring Garden negroes talk of freedom; an old worthless woman especially; Allen has said he would

would not be free. The negroes must have heard about freedom at market, when it was all the talk at Montego Bay. Witness heard some one say, Slaves in Jamaica were to be free, and she answered, "slaves are better off than the poor people in England." Richard Allen and a good many others said, they would rather be as they are, and they would not take freedom if offered to them; this was three or four months since, before yams time. If negroes had ill design, she must have known it through her family; her family is brown, and confidential as she is, and not likely to join in any mischief.

Adam Webb, sworn, to Unity Hall.—The driver, Richard, asked liberty to play; a good deal of strange people were at John Cunningham's dance; he took pork there to sell; he had kept spell as book-keeper on Unity Hall regularly for four years past; is allowed meat from the butcher's stall, and rice, flour, &c. like a white person. Witness had a dance the same night with Mary Ann Reid, asked leave of the overseer; would have heard had there been any thing going on wrong; has a negro wife at Unity Hall and children; intended to have a john canoe; G. Rayney was to be bearer; he got an apron for Garrick to dance in; on Saturday he was so pleased with the apron, and on Monday they took him up: he the witness was put in gaol on Monday, and kept till Thursday; can't tell what he was put in gaol for. His overseer ordered him to the Bay for a bottle of jalap, and while in the doctor's shop the constable took him up; he was much surprized. John Cunningham gave Bartibo a hog to keep; when J. Cunningham took back the hog it was worth nine dollars; Robert Bartibo said he would make John Cunningham repent for not paying him what he asked for the hog; he heard him say so himself; Samson was there; Bartiboes were not at his dance, because not fit company for him, not respectable people. He heard all Unity Hall negroes talking of getting free; a good deal of young people said they would rather remain as they are; Philip Horton, the second driver, said, if they mentioned any more about free, he would tell the overseer about it; there were no meetings held; witness was never at any, but in new yams time. He had told the magistrates the same story he had told that day in court: is quite positive he told the same story; Philip Horton said if they talked he would flog them, and carry them to the overseer; negroes generally talking they were to get free. Unity Hall negroes were quite pleased because their master had lately bought them a provision mountain: they had asked their master for the mountain.

Sampson, Unity Hall, not sworn.—Heard no bad words at M. A. Reid's dance before Christmas, or about Friday and Saturday; the company drank each other's health; the negroes don't want to be free, they have good massa, good trustee, good busha, good fellow servants, warm huts, good grounds, not imposed upon; witness wants nothing from his massa "but for him belly and him back; because if him free, would get nothing him gets from massa." Witness was at the bridge when the hog was taken from Robert Bartibo by Cunningham; Adam Webb was there; Robert was in a passion, and said, so long as John Cunningham don't pay him for his hog he shall get payment in some way or other; shall get satisfaction in some way or other.

(B.)

Susan Simmonds, sworn.—Belongs to Unity Hall; was at M. A. Reid's dance; if any thing bad must have heard it; there was supper, rum and water, and santa; she does not wish for freedom; never heard any of the prisoners, or any of Unity Hall negroes express a wish to be free. Witness, Bessy Bartibo, and the fiddler, left M. A. Reid's dance together at six o'clock in the morning. [Mr. Grignon objects to the attempt to impeach Bessy Bartibo's evidence. Mr. Jackson for the prisoners remarks on the hardship to the prisoners of the slave law, if peremptory challenge is denied them, and they cannot have the advantage of any flaw in the indictment. Mr. Grignon asked Mr. Jackson why he produced witnesses of infamous character. Mr. Jackson in reply said, the witness had given other evidence out of court; she (Bessy Bartibo) had since been tampered with.—Bessy Bartibo's deposition before the magistrates was read.] She then stated at M. A. Reid's dance she heard nothing; heard negroes talk of Friday and Saturday there; no talk of injuring buckra, nothing of Wilberforce, nothing of force; did not hear Goldring speak of a parcel of men talking; did not mix with them.

Jane M'Donald, recalled.—On Monday after they took up the people she went to the works, between seven and eight at night, to see if she could hear any thing about them. On her return she overtook Bessy Bartibo: witness exclaimed, "Good God! for a little bit of merriment that this should happen, and my son taken up in this manner. If Mr. Aikman had told her son he was wanted, he would have known his duty, but to send for medicines!" Bessy Bartibo answered her: "Don't you know if any free people that bring out such a thing as this, they will have maintenance for their life; and if a slave, they will be free, and have house and land for their life-time." Witness said to Bessy B. "You are living at our houses, did you ever hear of this thing;" she answered, No, she never did. Witness said, "Because you are a free person, you have a right to speak; if you (B.) did hear mention of such a thing it have a right to come out." Witness then said, she did not know where it all sprang from; Bessy answered, it was all her brother Robert's doing, that Peter knew nothing about it; 'twas all Robert that carried the story to Peter.

[Mr. Grignon objects to this line of questioning.]

Mr. Adcock.—Witness had a desire to tell what passed between Peter and his sister at the gaol. A quarrel arose among the Crown witnesses; Bessy Bartibo told Peter he ought to

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to be ashamed of himself, going as he did to the court-house and saying what he did about so many poor people; I chastised her, and desired her to mind what she was saying.

Bathsheba of Unity Hall, not sworn.—Proves William Kerr was at M. A. Reid's dance; he came there Saturday night and went away at day-break; Trelawny not there on Saturday night; Bessy Bartibo was there and walked away before day, when the dance was done, before daylight; witness was not at J. Cunningham's dance.

Martha Hodges, Unity Hall, sworn.—Was at M. A. Reid's dance before Christmas; there was supper; healths; did not see Trelawny; not a living creature talked about freedom.

Richard of Unity Hall, sworn.—Is a driver; saw Trelawny at Adam Webb's dance; heard none of the prisoners, or other of Unity Hall negroes, say they would take their freedom.

Lawrence Allen, Unity Hall, sworn.—Trelawny was not at M. A. Reid's dance; Bessy Bartibo was there; she went away at daylight.

George Kerr, Unity Hall, sworn.—Was watchman at the works when M. A. Reid gave her dance; he saw Trelawny there, (at the works.)

Alexander Christie, a Christian, not sworn.—He belongs to Unity Hall; knows the Bartiboes, and their character; they are very rogue people, story-tellers and rogues; he and Robert had a quarrel, about his, the witnesses paddle.

Edward Payne, esq. sworn.—Known Mr. Galloway since 1809, often, very often, has visited him. Is not acquainted with Unity Hall negroes, but always understood they did their work like other people. The characters of Jane M'Donald and her family are most excellent, so much so, he would as soon trust his life in their hands as in the hands of any others in Jamaica.

Henry Gordon, esq. sworn.—Known Mr. Galloway since 1810; in the strictest intimacy with him; he is universally known to be a kind master. Witness would have been informed by Mr. Galloway if any ill disposition existed among his negroes. He has known Jane M'Donald here and in England; even in England, and among white servants, she was esteemed a confidential servant. Always understood the character of Adam Webb, her son, to be remarkably good; never heard any harm of Unity Hall negroes.

Thomas Darby, sworn.—Belongs to Unity Hall; he knows James Campbell, who told him he went to a dance at Spring Garden; negroes were eating their yams. On a Saturday James Campbell came to him in his house, and said to witness, that he expected better living; witness asked his meaning, he replied, witness would know his meaning between that and after Christmas; witness said he wished to hear no nonsense in his house; James Campbell said, because the witness lived better than he did, he did not wish to hear it. Witness said, many negroes wished to get free, but when they get it they would not know how to conduct themselves. Witness invited James to supper (B.) after supper he went away; don't know his character. Saw Eleanor Brown in the kitchen. Robert Campbell, James and himself were in the house; James Campbell did not stay. He heard this at Spring Garden; he did not speak of coming to the sea; knows nothing bad of him. Sarah was in the kitchen with Emily, sleeping.

Mr. Manderson, sworn.—He has known James Campbell for upwards of twenty years, and for fifteen years saw him daily; a great part of that time he was under his control; he is a very orderly negro. I lived next door to his witness; when his mistress hired him out to himself he was sometimes a defaulter to the amount of a dollar or two.

Case of the Defence closed.

(C.)

Mr. Charles Sharpe, sworn.—He has understood the Bartiboes to be of indifferent character; has known Peter since 1820. Peter has lived with him, and is an industrious well-disposed boy; his father used to speak well of Peter, but to the contrary of all the others; he was extremely anxious to get them from his neighbourhood. Would as soon believe Peter's word as persons of his description. Mr. Bernard, of Trafalgar, came to witness about three or four weeks before Christmas, and asked him if he was aware there was going to be guards; he stated he was not. Mr. Bernard then went away. Peter heard the conversation, and said to witness "Is there going to be guards at Christmas? why! is there war out any where?" Witness answered, Yes; between the French and Spaniards. He sneered, and said "more likely negroes going to rise, which induced white people to put on guards; he had heard it at Sandy Bay and Blue Hole, and Unity Hall negroes were getting ready for it;" witness asked what he meant by getting ready, Peter answered, it was a common word among them, they had been talking of it seven months, and sung it in the field. Next day witness questioned Peter again; he answered reluctantly, and was afraid of getting into trouble. Mr. Bernard, to whom witness related this, said he would inform the magistrates if witness did not. A day or two afterwards witness was summoned to the Bay by Mr. Phillpotts. He resides near Unity Hall estate. Had no possible reason to suspect a rising, otherwise than from Bartibo. His driver, Polydore, is a good negro; would rather believe him than the Bartiboes, except Peter, whom he knows. Should have hoped that Polydore would have told him had any improper things past at M. A. Reid's house. Has seen Christie stealing fruit on his place, and threatened to send him to the workhouse, or Mr. Aikman his overseer.

Evidence closed.

William

William Kerr, James Campbell, and Philip Haughton.

Mr. Jackson moved in arrest of judgment, on the following grounds:—

- 1st. Verdict not according to evidence.
- 2d. Evidence on the part of the crown contradictory and insufficient.
- 3d. After the verdict of the jury, and valuing of Trelawny, and the jury being discharged, the court, as far as related to the jury, was at an end; and the court thereby confirmed their intention of passing a mitigated sentence of the three other prisoners found guilty with Trelawny.
- 4th. After discharging the jury, it was irregular to call them together again upon a subsequent day to value the three other prisoners, being no longer the same jury.
- 5th. That the finding the prisoners guilty under the 7th count, was contrary to evidence.
- 6th. That it could never have been the intention of the legislature, nor does the slave law justify such an interpretation, that the prisoners found guilty under the 46th clause, where the judges have the power to pass sentence of death, or any more mitigated and lenient punishment, should not be extended to offences committed under the 54th clause of the slave law.

The court have not the power to alter the sentence of those condemned, and they see nothing in the two last to alter their determination in respect to the other prisoners.

The *King* against *Trelawny*; in the Slave Court, 30th January 1824.

Tried and found Guilty, as per Indictment.

Sentence:—That the said negro man slave, named Trelawny, be transported off this island for life; valued by the jury at 55*l.* current money of Jamaica.

(signed) *Sam. Vaughan,* (L. s.)
Thomas Jos. Gray, (L. s.)
Richard Barrett, (L. s.)
Rob. Tho. Downer, (L. s.)
David Boyd, (L. s.)

The *King* against *William Kerr, James,* otherwise called *James Campbell, Philip Haughton, Richard Allen, Robert Galloway, Garrett Rainie, William Stennett, John Cunningham, Archy Bucknor, Mary Ann Reid, James Kerr,* and *Corrydon.*—In the Slave Court. Tried and found guilty as per Indictment.

Sentence:—

That the said negro men slaves, named William Kerr, James, otherwise called James Campbell, and Philip Haughton, be severally transported off this island for life. Valued by the jury, the said slave William Kerr, at the sum of 84*l.*; the said slave James, otherwise called James Campbell, at the sum of 82*l.*; and the said slave Philip Haughton, at the sum of 92*l.* current money of Jamaica: and,

That the said negro men slaves, named Garrett Rainie and Corrydon, be and stand committed to the workhouse to hard labour for the space of twelve calendar months next ensuing, to be computed from the second day of February 1824; and that they severally receive thirty-nine lashes each on going in, and thirty-nine lashes each on coming out:

That the said negro man slave John Cunningham, be and stand committed to hard labour in the said workhouse for the space of six calendar months next ensuing, to be computed from the said second day of February 1824:

That the said sambo woman slave, named Mary Ann Reid, also be and stand committed to hard labour in the said workhouse for the space of four calendar months next ensuing, to be computed from the same day:

That the said negro men slaves, named Robert Galloway and Richard Allen, also to be and stand committed to hard labour in the said workhouse for the space of three calendar months next ensuing, to be computed from the same day; and that they do receive thirty-nine lashes each on going in, and thirty-nine lashes each on coming out: and,

That the said negro men slaves, named William Stennett, Archy Bucknor and James Kerr, also be and stand committed to hard labour in the said workhouse for the space of one calendar month, to be computed from the said second day of February 1824; and that they do receive thirty-nine lashes each on going in, and thirty-nine lashes each on coming out.

Given under our hands and seals in open court.

(signed) *Samuel Vaughan,* (L. s.)
Thomas Jos^s Gray, (L. s.)
David Boyd, (L. s.)

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(No. 15.)

Sir,

King's House, 9th February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, accompanied by copies of the indictment preferred against the several slaves named in the margin, copies of the evidence adduced at the trial, and of the sentences pronounced on the said slaves on the 30th ultimo at Montego Bay; also a paper, purporting to be objections to the determination of the court offered by the solicitor for the prisoners.

Trelawny,
William Kerr,
James Campbell,
Philip Haughton,
Richard Allen,
Robert Galloway,
Garrett Rainie,
William Stennett,
John Cunningham,
Archy Bucknor,
Mary Ann Reid,
James Kerr,
— Corydon, and
Providence.

Were St. James the only parish in which instances of insubordination had occurred, his Grace might for the sake of example have possibly been induced to visit the offences of the persons tried at Montego Bay with heavier punishments. But as, unhappily, in the parishes of St. Mary and St. George crimes of a more marked and decided character have placed his Grace under the painful necessity of inflicting the punishment of death on many, and on others, that of banishing them the island for life, his Grace feels, that were the slaves now in imprisonment at Montego Bay to undergo the same punishment which the conspirators in St. George have suffered, it might carry an appearance of undistinguishing severity, which ought to be guarded against with the utmost care.

In the parish of St. Mary there was positive evidence of a rebellious conspiracy, and a declared intention to destroy the white inhabitants. In the parish of St. George the plans of the conspirators seemed to have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, and a system of more extended co-operation had been established. It has afforded his Grace particular satisfaction, that after the most careful perusal of the evidence affecting the prisoners at Montego Bay, he has not been able to discover any concert or combination amongst them for any criminal purpose. There seems to have been a very active spirit of inquiry, which may be naturally accounted for without attributing to them any criminal intentions; and their minds have been agitated by vague and uncertain rumours of benefits contemplated in their favour, the nature of which they were of course anxious to discover. This has led them to make use of inconsiderate and, in some instances, intemperate expressions. But the utmost extent to which even these expressions go, is a determination on the part of some to obtain what they have been deceived into a belief that they are entitled to; but there is no threat, no intention manifested to destroy the white inhabitants, or the properties on which they reside.

Under these circumstances his Grace, the Governor, fortunately finds himself in a situation which enables him to make a discrimination between the conspirators in St. Mary and St. George, and the slaves who have been convicted of different offences in St. James; and he can with propriety give effect to the humane disposition of the magistrates towards William Ker, James Campbell and Philip Haughton, by mitigating the sentence which it seems the provisions of the consolidated slave law had compelled the court to pronounce.

In regard to Trelawney, although he certainly made use of very unjustifiable language, still, when it is considered how incompetent he must be from his infirmities, and unlikely from his general character to exercise any sort of influence over the minds of the slaves, or to be the principal agent in any meditated mischief, his Grace is induced to commute his sentence to three months confinement, to such labour as he is able to undergo, and adopting the distinction which the magistrates have made between the offence of Trelawney and that of Kerr, Campbell and Haughton, their sentences have been commuted to confinement to one month's hard labour.

With respect to the slaves convicted of minor offences, it is rather to be regretted that so many were brought to trial; and his Grace does not see any useful purpose in detaining them longer in confinement. His Grace has therefore been pleased to remit such part of their sentences as have not yet been carried into effect.

His Grace trusts that the magistrates of St. James will impress on the minds of these slaves a proper sense of the mercy which has been shown to them, and that for such mercy, Kerr, Haughton and Campbell, are indebted to the humane disposition of the court before whom they were tried.

I have, &c.

Honourable Samuel Vaughan.

(signed) W. Bullock.

(N^o 16.)

Sir,

Paradise St. George's, January 10th, 1824.

I AM to request you will be pleased to lay before his Grace the Governor the enclosed copies of examinations, which unfold a most diabolical plot, widely extended, for the overthrow of the government, and massacre of the white inhabitants.

I am further to request you will also be pleased to submit to the consideration of his Grace the enclosed address and application of the magistrates, in compliance with which I have to offer his Grace my most earnest solicitation.

Several of the conspirators have been taken up, and for their trial a slave court is to be holden on the 19th instant.

Desirous

Desirous of affording to his Grace every information on the subject, I beg to forward herewith a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Kirkland, which will in a great measure elucidate the present state of the matter.

I understand that the man, Charles Mack, has had no communication with John B. Corberand for some time previous to his examination, and he is kept apart from communicating with any slaves.

Respectfully I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W^m Bullock, Esq.

William A. Orgill.

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

Sir,

Buff Bay, Jan. 9th, 1824.

WE, the undersigned justices of the peace for the parish of St. George, beg leave to represent, that in consequence of sundry examinations we are led to believe that a most extensive and diabolical plot has been laid among the slaves in this parish, which we are apprehensive may still be carried into effect unless vigilant measures are taken to prevent its bursting forth.

We therefore submit the propriety of a company of regular troops being stationed in this parish at Buff Bay, it appearing to us advisable for these reasons, viz. That though information has been given clearly establishing the fact, that a number of arms have been brought from Kingston (some of which, supposed to be upwards of twenty, were actually seen by a witness whom we examined,) yet these arms remain concealed among the conspirators, as we obtain no clue to lead to their discovery; whereby it still rests in their power to make use of them at any time. That the gaol (which is very insecure) being crowded with prisoners, and commitments appearing likely to continue, from the numbers implicated not yet apprehended, it is necessary to have a guard constantly stationed by it. That the militia have already been on duty for twenty days (and the maroons for four days,) and are consequently much harassed, and must suffer very considerably if again called away from their homes. That lastly and chiefly, as the slaves have an idea that his Grace the Governor and the troops are favourable to their views, the appearance of a company of regulars amongst us would have the desirable effect of refuting such notions, and suppressing further attempts.

From these various considerations, we have to request you will lay this representation before his Grace the Governor for his consideration.

And we remain, with respect, Sir, your most obedient servants,

William A. Orgill, Robert Gray, Henry Bond, H. Forbes, R. G. Kirkland,
W. F. Lagourgue, D. A. Hill, William Robertson, J. J. Stamp, W. A. Morse,
Peter Gibson, William Espent, George Hall.

Dear Sir,

Woodstock, 9th January 1824.

AGREEABLE to your request I enclose you the examinations of Charles Mack and John B. Baptiste Carberand; this latter evidently knows more than he has told, and we are anxious to obtain from him where the arms of the Balcarres rebels are secreted. I am of opinion, that only the substance of the examinations should be forwarded to his Grace, and not copies.

You will find that J. Baptiste Corberand declares, that Lecesne, who was lately transported, encouraged Henry Oliver in his traitorous designs, and actually supplied him with arms.

This fact will be important for government.

James Manhertz is not yet apprehended; but I expect him to day, he was the messenger between H. Oliver and Lecesne. All the Balcarres people are obstinate beyond belief; they readily confess their mustering, their titles, and yet are enough to maintain that it was all in fun. I have not issued warrants for any more of the Balcarres people, except James Manhertz, considering that a sufficient number for the ends of justice have been taken up from that property. Some of my brother justices think that William Sterling, who is head driver, should be apprehended; he was only named as a conspirator. Yesterday, the same slave was rewarded with 26 s. 8 d. for his services to the party, who apprehended four of Balcarres people during the holidays. That plantation, in my opinion, is already much disorganized from having so many of its head people in gaol. Warrants are now out against the people named in the examinations not belonging to Balcarres. The examiners declare that Henry Oliver was the chief, and repeatedly assured his party that when the day came he would be supported by numbers, and would be well supplied with arms, and every thing.

It is the opinion of several of the justices and myself, that a company of regulars should be applied for immediately and stationed at Buff Bay. This opinion is founded upon these considerations: that the arms of the conspirators are still in their possession; that the leaders from no plantation but Balcarres have been discovered and apprehended; that the gaol is in a defenceless state, and the prisoners could be easily rescued, unless a guard was stationed there; that the militia have been a good deal exhausted with their previous guard keeping; and lastly, that it would have a good effect among the slaves to see the regulars assisting us.

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The maroons are at present on guard at the Court House, and while I have the utmost confidence in their loyalty and ability, some of my associates differ from me on this subject. Under these considerations I beg to enclose you a letter signed by justices to Mr. Bullock, applying for a company; and if you coincide in opinion with us, we shall be obliged by your forwarding it, and backing it with your recommendation.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, with consideration,
your's most faithfully,

To the Honourable W. A. Orgill.

(signed) R. G. Kirkland.

Buff Bay, Court House, 26th December 1823.

Jamaica, ss. St. George.—The examination of Jean Baptiste Corberand, to Mullett Hall plantation, sworn:—Saith, that some time before the death of Mr. M'Farlane, late overseer of Balcarres, he understood that the negroes of that property were mustering by night; and one night being in one of the negro houses, and hearing a noise, was induced to go and see what it was; that he found a large concourse of negroes in Richard Montagnac's house, which was called the court house, and inquiring what they were about, they asked him if he would be a clerk, and he said he would; that he thereupon asked them what were his duties, which they refused to explain to him; from thence they marched to James Thompson's house, (who was called the king) in military order; escorting Dennis Kerr, (who was called governor;) that Thompson then gave them all some refreshment; they were discoursing one with another; but deponent did not understand what they were talking about, and after some time left them.

Deponent further saith, that he went again the night after, accompanied by his brother, to James Thompson's house, and found the people mustering in the same manner as they did the night before; that they offered to make his brother second governor, which offended deponent, who thought it was not right that his younger brother should be put above him; that not being able to obtain any information from them, he did not afterwards return. Further this deponent saith not.

Richard Montagnac, examined:—Says, that the negroes in the field made a regulation, that when one negro cursed another he should be fined 5 *d.* worth of rum; that he was the first man fined, and the negroes in the evening met at his house to drink the rum; it was proposed that all fines should be drunk at his house, which was in consequence called the court house. After a time James Thompson came to drink with them, and said he would be king; Dennis Kerr said he would be governor, but that it was all meant in fun; saith that the negroes so assembled sometimes made play with their sticks, and paraded to James Thompson's house, and that some of them had wooden swords, which were made by John M'Farlane.

Being asked if he had seen a negro named Charles Mack, a runaway belonging to Cambridge estate in Portland, or Balcarres, acknowledged that he had, and heard that he was a runaway; never saw him at any of those meetings; never saw any arms, ammunition or cutlasses.

James Thompson examined:—Said to the same effect as the foregoing; and further says, that they only met twice, and that soon after the holidays last year.

Dennis Kerr examined:—Saith to the same effect as the foregoing: said they met three times.

John M'Farlane examined:—Saith, he does not know where they got the rum to drink at their meetings; never heard of any regulations among the field negroes about fines; acknowledges that he made swords, which he gave to James Thompson, but cannot say how many he made, whether 5, 10, 15, 20, or 50: as to the titles of king, governor, &c. says it was all meant in fun.

The foregoing one deposition, and four examinations, taken and acknowledged before us this 26th day of December 1823.

(signed) Robert Gray,
R. G. Kirkland,
Philip Jaquet,
W^m Robertson.

Examination of Charles Mack, a slave belonging to Cambridge estate, in Portland, this 7th day of January 1824.

Examined, saith, that about three weeks ago, being runaway, he was harboured at Balcarres, and was present at, and did actually see a meeting of negroes, consisting of John, belonging to Tranquillity; Jack, to Mr. Thomas Murray, (an obeah man); Prince, to Mr. P. Lamothe; John Smith, to Galloway; George Taylor, to Birnam Wood; John Brame, to Mrs. Mure; John Baptiste Corberand, to Mullett Hall; Samedi, to same; James Thompson, to Balcarres; James Manhertz, to same; Henry Oliver, to same; Richard Kerr, to same; Dennis Kerr to same; Richard Lindsey, to same; Allick Morrison, to same; John Kerr, to same; Scotchman, to same; John Spalding, to same; John M'Farlane, to same; and two negroes from Kingston, persons not names known, in James Thompson's house, where Henry Oliver, cutting himself with a knife, and dropping his blood into a bowl wherein was rum and powder, did with the others drink this preparation, whereby each

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bound himself as with a solemn oath to be faithful to each other, not to divulge the purposes concerted between them, and to do every thing that had been agreed on when the day should arrive which was fixed upon for the execution of their projects: that Henry Oliver, after drinking, said, "So help me God you must stand to the battle:" he was answered by every one, "Yes, they would:" that Jack prepared some bush, which he divided, giving to each person a portion, saying, "This is to strengthen you, and to give you resolution to do every thing agreed upon without fear of being hurt." Another way of expressing himself: "Well, you see this bush here; this is to give you strength when you go up to your busha's house, and if any buckras come to help, you are to stand boldly to the battle, and do not fear any hurt, as this bush will save you:" that it was then resolved to make an attack on the overseer on the night after the Christmas; and preparatory to action a muster was to take place in the negroe houses, when every person being in readiness, the whole were to proceed to murder the overseer at the works: that all the other properties had agreed by their delegates, as he believes, to rise at the same time, and proceed to murder all the white people in their reach: that they contemplated receiving assistance from the negroes in general, as soon as a revolt had openly commenced: that John Baptiste Corberand had been to make a large play or dance, and after the play was done, they who should attend were to settle among themselves in what manner it would be most advisable to revolt; this play did not take place, and they were in consequence obliged to meet secretly at James Thompson's house, as before stated: that he heard John Baptiste Corberand say, that negroes from St. Mary's, and that way, were to come to the dance: that John Baptiste Corberand had previously been carrying liquor, procured in Kingstone, for three weeks: that he saw Henry Oliver with a gun, powder, and a bag, holding in appearance bullets; also Robert Wray with a gun, powder and bag, as H. Oliver; both guns fowling-pieces: that he believes there are a number of guns with proportionate ammunition on Balcarres, concealed in the bush, though he never saw them: that he was at Balcarres about two months, and saw the negroes muster every Saturday night regularly: that these musters were attended by great numbers, including strangers; sometimes about fifty men formed into ranks, sometimes more: that he heard them express their confidence in being superior to buckras: that after seeing these things doing at Balcarres, he came to a resolution to leave them and return home; and he declared that he would, if even after a lapse of twenty years, speak it out: that on his return he met at Spring Garden a man named Jemmy, belonging to Spring Garden, who informed him in conversation that the Spring Garden people were well provided with arms and ammunition, and had fixed upon a time to revolt, (this time was not mentioned:) that Jemmy said, the Spring Garden people had determined upon revolt last year, and would have put it in practice, but that Mr. Crossley and the buckras had looked too sharp, which had caused them to defer it to this year: that he thinks by accusing Jemmy he would discover where the guns, &c. were concealed: that Jemmy told him he had a black gun in readiness, the colour given by smoke to take off its brightness: that he knows of no other negroes, either in Portland, St. Mary's, St. Andrew's, St. George's or elsewhere (besides those mentioned), agitating sedition or plotting rebellion: that he never mentioned what he had seen on Balcarres to any negroes: that he proceeded to Portland straight, and delivered himself to his overseer, a Mr. Smith: that Mr. Smith had questioned him respecting the disposition of the negroes in St. George's, which he refused to answer unless he were removed out of the stocks and taken apart, lest the other negroes should hear and divulge what he should communicate: that he confessed a part of what he knew to his master, Mr. Lambie, who told him that he meant to send him to St. George's to speak before the country, which he assented to willingly: that being in St. George's, he has now told every thing known to him respecting the disposition of the negroes, which appeared to him bad and improper.

Taken and sworn before us the day and year above written.

(True copy.)

(signed)

Robert Gray.

R. G. Kirkland.

J. S. Stamp.

Jamaica, fs. St. George.—Examination of J. B. Corberand, a negro man slave, belonging to Mullett Hall Plantation, in the said parish.

Examinant saith, That about three weeks ago, being at Balcarres plantation, he attended a meeting of negroes at James Thompson's house, composed of the following strangers, particularly named, besides a number of strangers not known to examinant, viz. Prince, to Lamothe; Peter, to same; John Smith, to Galloway plantation; John Braeme, to Mrs. Maire; George Taylor, to Birnam Wood; John Wray, to Mount Pleasant; two negroes to Lenox, together with all the Balcarres men, who drank of a mixture of rum, blood and gunpowder, binding themselves as with a solemn oath to be faithful to each other: that the plan agreed upon was, on the appointed night (which was that after Christmas day) the negroes of Balcarres were to prepare themselves at the cow-pen, and then to proceed to the works; break in on the overseer, kill him and the book-keeper; after which a torch, composed of candles stuck on a pole, was to be lighted, and placed on the hog-pen wall, as a signal to the negroes of the neighbourhood to come and join them; after which they were to proceed up the river, kill all the buckras, and fire their houses; and then to return, and proceed down the river, murdering and burning as they went: that Henry Oliver, who never was at work, had walked every where, arranging with different persons how they were to act: that H. Oliver told him this, but did not state the particular places visited by him: that he saw, on one occasion, a number of about twenty guns

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in his (H. Oliver's) house: that when the negroes took the oath, an obeah man, named Jack, had prepared a quantity of pounded bush, with which he anointed the bodies of the conspirators, affirming that was to render them invulnerable: that they believed his affirmation: that James Manhertz, and two runaway negroes harboured by him, had made several visits to town, each time returning with a load of guns, which were delivered by Lecesne (the person lately shipped off): that H. Oliver said this Lecesne was his great support, and had promised him as many guns, powder, &c. as he could require: that since Lecesne's being sent off, H. Oliver has appeared much dejected: that he knows of no one who had been appointed to act in the room or name of Lecesne: that H. Oliver told him he had given the guns and ammunition to John Braemes to conceal, lest they should be discovered on Balcarres, or Braeme's residence was not so liable to suspicion: that a man who came from Kingston to H. Oliver for orders said, that the negroes there were ready to revolt: that when the guards were sent, H. Oliver expressed surprise and concern: that a meeting of the conspirators was in consequence held, when they resolved to defer the execution of their plan till after quiet had been restored to the country; that after murdering the white people on the plantations, they meant to resist the regular soldiers, as they were sufficiently skilled to stand in ranks before them: that the guns brought from Kingston by James Manhertz were delivered to H. Oliver.

Taken and acknowledged before us this 8th January 1824,

R. G. Kirkland. D. A. Hill. J. J. Stamp.

(N^o 17.)

Sir,

Saint George's, 21st January 1824.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for the consideration of his Grace the Governor, a copy of the evidence given on the trial of nine slaves, who were indicted on Monday at Buff Bay for a rebellious conspiracy, and of the sentence of death passed on three of them, with a copy of the charge upon which these last have been convicted.

I received these documents last night, and would have transmitted them early this morning, but having been informed at the same time, that Henry Oliver had sent for a magistrate, to whom, he said, he had an important confession to make, I delayed writing for a few hours, in hopes of being able to enclose a copy of it, but finding it altogether nugatory, I have now to regret this delay.

I am, with much respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,

William Bullock, Esq.

Robert Gray.

The King v. Oliver, Henry, &c.—Indictment.

Jamaica, ss. St. George.—At a Special Slave Court, holden at the Court House at Buff Bay in the parish of St. George aforesaid, on Monday the 19th day of January, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, before Robert Gray, Henry Forbes, Robert Gray Kirkland, George Hall, William Foote Lagourge, William Espent, Thomas Spicer, John J. Stamp, George Quinton, William Robertson, ten of his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. George, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and John Bell, Austin Clarke, Francis Guscott, Patrick M'Gam, James Burrell, Thomas Lungren, Arthur M'Guire, Richard Surf, Charles Wooley, David Watson, George Hugh Gellispe, John Connelly, twelve good and lawful men as jurors of the said court, the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said Island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

Seven negro men slaves, named Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, and James Manhertz, belonging to Balcarres plantation in the said parish; two negro men slaves, named John Braime and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, belonging to Elizabeth Mure of the said parish, a free woman of colour, were brought to trial.

For that they, the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

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And for that they, the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December, in the same year last above-mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December in the same year last above mentioned, feloniously rebelliously and wickedly, at the parish aforesaid, did meet together, and then and there conspire and combine together to set fire to and burn the houses outhouses and other buildings belonging to the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, in order to carry such rebellious conspiracy as aforesaid the better into effect, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, and then and there did take a solemn oath of secrecy and fidelity to each other, by drinking human blood mixed with rum and gunpowder, contrary to the form of Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that, whereas the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December in the year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, unlawfully meet for the purpose of using arms, contrary to the forms of the Act aforesaid, against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane, John Spalding, James Manhertz, John Brame and Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, on the fourth day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the twenty-fifth day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, had in their possession arms and ammunition without the knowledge of their owner, with an evil intent, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King His crown and dignity.

Plea; Not Guilty.

(signed) *W. A. Orgill,*
Clerk of the Peace.

Jamaica, St. George, fs:—Whereas the jurors aforesaid, by their foreman, hath found the aforesaid negro men slaves named Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, James Thompson, Dennis Kerr, John Macfarlane and James Manhertz, guilty of the charges in the above indictment; John Spalding guilty of the fourth, fifth and sixth counts of the above indictment; John Brame guilty of the sixth count of said indictment; we, the justices, do therefore adjudge and determine, that the said Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac and Dennis Kerr be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as his Grace the Governor might think proper to direct; and that James Thompson, John Macfarlane, James Manhertz, John Spalding and John Brame be forthwith transported from this island for life, and that they be delivered over to the deputy marshal for the said parish, to be transported accordingly. And we, the justices aforesaid, have inquired of the jurors, what sum of money the owners of the said slaves ought to have and receive for the said slaves? when the jurors did declare, that the owners of the said slaves belonging to Balcarres plantation ought to receive the sum for each slave as follows: Henry Oliver, 100*l.* Robert Montagnac, 70*l.* James Thompson, 70*l.* Dennis Kerr, 100*l.* John Macfarlane, 100*l.* James Manhertz, 80*l.* and John Spalding, 100*l.* and that the owner of the said slave named John Brame, do receive the sum of 100*l.* current money of this island; which we do certify under our hands and seals, this 19th day of January 1824.

(signed)	George Quinton,	(L. s.)	Robert Gray,	(L. s.)
	Thomas Spicer,	(L. s.)	H. Forbes,	(L. s.)
	William Espeat,	(L. s.)	R. G. Kirkland,	(L. s.)
	William Robertson,	(L. s.)	George Hall,	(L. s.)
	J. J. Stamp,	(L. s.)	W. F. Lagourge,	(L. s.)

Robert Gray, (L. s.)

Senior Magistrate presiding.

St. George's, 19th January 1824.

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Evidence :

At Buff Court House, January 19th, 1824.

The *King v. Henry Oliver* and others.

Jamaica, St. George's.—Charles Mack, belonging to Cambridge estate in the parish of Portland, sworn, deposes and saith, That knows eight of the prisoners at the bar; does not know Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, runaway from his owners, was harboured at Balcarres, in Henry Oliver's house; James Thompson's house was where they met on the night of the swear; witness was sent for some provisions, when he returned the house was crowded, and he could not get in; they had a large basin standing in the middle, Henry Oliver cut his finger and put the blood into the basin, the obeah man then threw a quart of rum into it, and something else, but could not tell whether grave dirt or gunpowder; he saw the prisoners there drink of it, and swear to one another; they then proceeded to the cow-pen to learn exercise; they had all these different stations about two months before Christmas; at night witness saw James Manhertz bring a bag to Henry Oliver's house, witness offered to assist them with the bag, but they drove him away. The obeah man lived in James Thompson's house.

Questioned by a juror.—Did not see Spalding in the house the night of the swear; John Brame was not there; does not know Haughton at all; saw the obeah man take a bush and rub the prisoners, to make them stronger than the buckra; witness stood at a tree behind Henry Oliver's house, saw them drink the rum and blood; the day after Christmas was the time they were to burn the properties, and kill all that would not join them; the signal was to be a light hoisted, this was determined at the meeting at the cow-pen; saw Spalding sell powder; can swear he saw a very large crowd of negroes in the house and at muster; every Saturday night they used to meet, they had a fifer and drummer; Jean Baptiste Corberand, alias Dimanche, was to make a play; Henry Oliver was always urging J. B. Corberand to make haste with his play; every one was to meet at the play to settle the business; Mr. Mendes, the overseer at Mullett-hall, stopped the play, and the prisoners were much disappointed; the play was to have been at Mullett-hall; they all met at Balcarres after the play was stopped; Henry Oliver stamped his foot and swore they must all stand to the battle; they said they would fight the buckras, they were as clever as they, and were determined to fight; witness followed to the cow-pen; was three months harboured; was driven out of Henry Oliver's house two weeks, and went home to his owner and told him every thing. The prisoners used to watch when the overseer went to bed; prisoners were not to do any harm on the night of the meeting; did not hear them say that they would fight soldiers. Richard Montagnac kept Court House, his house was large; he pretended to be always sick; saw Henry Oliver at different times with a gun, powder and shot bag.

Questioned by a juror.—Did not see Spalding in the house when they swore; John Brame was always about Balcarres.

Questioned by the court.—James Thompson was secretary, and waited upon Henry Oliver; Henry Oliver sat down when he cut his finger, he was not hurried; never heard them talk of the King making them free; when sent for the provisions prisoners wanted to hold him, but he shunned them; he lived in the coffee-piece; saw two negroes at Balcarres, one from Galloway and the other from Birnam Wood, the former named John Smith, the latter George Taylor; could not tell whether Taylor swore or not, he went into the house where the rest were drinking the blood and rum; when harboured at Balcarres by Oliver, he was told by him, Oliver, to hide himself when strangers came.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bond, counsel for the prisoners.—Was present when the oath was administered, the same night they went down to the cow-pen; was not at Balcarres when the Christmas allowance was served. Witness went home the day after the meeting; is sure he saw a man bring a bag. Witness saw Spalding sell the powder, it was in cartridges, can swear to this; saw Henry Oliver with a gun also; Wray had one; they used to be fowling every Sunday. Dennis Kerr was the man who gave the word of command; none of them ill-treated him, witness.

Jean Baptiste Corberand, alias Dimanche, belonging to Mullet Hall plantation, crown evidence, called and sworn.—Saith, he went from Mullet Hall to Balcarres; heard a fife and drum; went to Spalding's house; Spalding was not in; he went over to the negro houses; house was so full that some had to stand out of doors; they gave him to eat and drink; they made him clerk; he paid a mackaroni for his commission; he had on an old blue coat, to which he put epaulets of Osnaburgs; the law was read, that they were to have three days in the week; they then marched from one house to another; the obeah man, named Henry Oliver, cut his finger and put the blood in the basin; they then put in rum and drank in turns; Henry Oliver then stamped on the floor and said, "By God you must all stand to the battle;" and they answered, "yes;" they then went to the cow-pen, the place agreed upon; was the day after Christmas, at night; they were to meet at the cow-pen, then proceed to the works, murder the overseer and book-keeper; they were then to hoist a light as a signal to the negroes of the neighbourhood to join them; after which they were to proceed up the river, kill all the buckras, burn all the houses, and then return and proceed down the river, killing and burning as they went. Some time after he was going to Balcarres he met John Brame, who told him to tell Henry Oliver to hide all the guns. He went down to Kingston; saw James Manhertz there, who told him to wait and both would go home together; they had a bag, guns were in it; they went to

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Balcarres and left the gun there; they had all different ranks; John Brame was the man that told him to tell Henry Oliver to hide all the guns in the bushes, for buckra was to search the houses; there were fourteen guns, Manhertz got them from Mr. Lecesne; they were to make a dance at Lafittes; Baptiste (not witness) was a man from St. Domingo; when Manhertz went to Lecesne's house witness waited at the door; they got the guns in a Spanish bag; they then started and got to Balcarres; Manhertz called Henry Oliver and they took the guns off the mule; witness was clerk and counted the guns; Brame and Oliver were two days hiding the guns; Oliver had plenty of ammunition; Brame made the balls; Lecesne did not sell guns; the prisoners were in the habit for the last three years of going to the different properties to get money to give the minister in Kingston, as they said, a mackaroni each month, this money they sent to buy guns and powder; Oliver was the man who hurried him to make his dance; great company was to come; Oliver was to come and ask the negroes to join his party; witness was present at the meeting; James Thompson was the first to drink the blood and rum; all the prisoners drank except Brame and Spalding; witness also drank; does not charge Haughton; did not see more than fourteen guns, they were in Henry Oliver's house; when they brought the guns from Kingston witness laid them against the wall of Henry Oliver's house; the guns were to fight buckra with; they were to kill all that would not join their party, every one, without respect to colour; Oliver sent money to Lecesne for the guns; Oliver was three days in Kingston, he carried money to pay for arms; Oliver was to walk round the country and tell the negroes to join the plot, and Lecesne was to send troops from Kingston to help them when they rose; witness named several estates where money was collected, it was collected under religious pretences at meetings made for praying, and the money was pretended to be collected to pay a parson; those who paid it did not know what it was for; the rules at Balcarres had been practising more than a year in the use of arms; Baptiste, the St. Domingo man, was to be sent to Kingston to bring up the troops which Lecesne was to send; Baptiste was not long from St. Domingo, witness has seen him many times, he is a fine looking tall young man, black colour, and wore a small crucifix; he often talked with witness and told him that St. Domingo was a fine country, and that this country was bad; Baptiste came from St. Domingo on purpose to stir up the negroes; witness did not know of any party in another country who were their friends; Montagnac told witness that the law was, that they were all to have three days a week, but did not tell him who made the law; when witness was at Kingston he heard that word came from England, from the King, that they were to have three days, but did not believe it, and they were not to go to the Governor to ask for these days, they were to rise and kill every one that did not join them; never saw any white man at their meetings; Oliver sent letters to Mr. Lecesne; Manhertz was the person that carried the letters; did not know who wrote them; Oliver marked them to keep them separate from the overseer's, they were marked N^o 10; a Mr. Atkinson wrote tickets for the dance witness was to make.

The case for the crown here closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bond.—He did not know of any white or free person who had any connection with them.

By the court.—Baptiste, from St. Domingo, was the man who introduced Oliver to Mr. Lecesne; he also introduced witness to him, Baptiste, the St. Domingo man, who took witness to town and told Mr. Lecesne that he was his (Baptiste's) namesake; Lecesne then told witness he would get them every thing they wanted; the plot was contemplated before witness knew Lecesne; they were to fight all; they never spoke how they would fight the soldiers in this country.

Mr. Thomas Learmond, overseer of Balcarres, was here called and sworn.—He said, he had dressed Henry Oliver's hand before Christmas (Oliver had two cuts on his right hand, one is on the arm a little above the wrist, and the other on the middle finger); witness never missed him from his work more than one day; but witness himself has often been off the property, when he could not tell whether Oliver was absent or not.

Jean Baptiste Corberand, alias, Dimancha, was again called in by request of the court, and questioned.—Witness said, that about a week ago, while in prison, he had told Mr. Learmond he had bargained with Oliver to murder him; they got the arms from Kingston about two months before Christmas; they met at the cow-pen about two weeks before Christmas; the arms were in the house.

Mr. Patrick Wilkinson called and sworn.—Has seen Oliver at the plantation walk; the watchman first saw him, he then had a gun; witness then asked him where the gun was; the watchman then told him that Oliver had hid it; witness then went to look for the gun, and when he discovered it, Oliver came and stood it with a cutlass in his hand, and witness withdrew; Oliver did not draw the cutlass, but seemed determined to keep possession of the gun.

Henry Manhertz, a free person of colour, called and sworn.—He met Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, and Thomas Joblin, on the road near Leighfield, one had a fowling-piece the other had musket; witness was told by Joblin that both guns belonged to Samuel Haughton, but did not ask any thing else about them; Haughton did not deny that pieces belonged to him.

Thomas Joblin, a slave belonging to Kildare estate, called and sworn.—Knows Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison; was met by Mr. Manhertz while in company with Haughton; witness and Haughton had guns; the gun he (witness) had was given him by Haughton; witness stated this to have happened about two years ago. (*This witness's*

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statements were so very irregular and contradictory, that nothing could be inferred from them.)

William Hamilton, belonging to Robert Hamilton, called and sworn.—Was asked to go to Balcarres negro houses by David Burns, but did not go; when witness asked what to do, Burns said it was to see a little fun; Spalding came to witness at his house, and witness said to him, "So you go to muster at Balcarres;" Spalding said it was only a little fun; witness asked him if he did know of sambo John of Liquinea, who caused so many people to be hanged for this kind of work? Spalding then said he would not have any thing more to do with it.

James Giscome, a free black man, was called and sworn.—Said he had never seen any thing, but had heard great talk about the Balcarres negroes mustering.

The following evidences were called in on the part of the prisoners, and examined by Mr. Bond.

David Sutherland, a free man of colour, sworn.—Knows Haughton; he has often trusted him with fire-arms to shoot wild stock; witness does not know that the prisoner ever had any gun of his own; never knew that the prisoner (Samuel Haughton) and Joblin ever went out to shoot together; witness gave the prisoner (S. H.) an excellent character; the prisoner (Haughton) has not had a gun belonging to witness in his possession for the last twelve months.

George Gillespie, a juror, sworn.—He gave Haughton an excellent character.

Paul Lamotte was then called and sworn.—When going to Kingston the Sunday before the races, saw two negroes; one belonging to Balcarres (James Manhertz), and the other Jean Baptiste Corberand, alias Demancha; they had a mule and a bag on its back; there was a gun half out of the bag, which witness saw plainly; this was about mid-day.

John Mendes, the overseer at Mullet Hall, called and sworn.—Said, that about the same time mentioned by Mr. Lamotte, he had sent a negro with a mule down to Kingston, to get a stand of arms for him; and that the negro, when he returned, had told him that he had met Mr. Lamotte.

Mr. Bond here said that Samuel Haughton, alias Samuel Harrison, was entitled to his acquittal; none of the charges against him having been proved.

The court then summed up the evidence, and charged the jury. The prisoners all denied the charges; some of them spoke to the jury; one of them, Henry Oliver, said a great deal, and tried to exculpate himself; said that he was as well off as if he was free, and wanted for nothing.

St. George's,
19th January 1824. }

Robert Gray, (L. S.)
Senior Magistrate, presiding.

(No. 18.)

Sir,

King's House, 23d January 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, accompanied by a certified copy of an indictment preferred against nine slaves, who were tried on Monday last at Buff Bay for a rebellious conspiracy; and also a certified copy of the evidence adduced at the trial, and of the sentence of death passed on Henry Oliver, Richard Montagnac, and Dennis Kerr.

I am now to acquaint you, that as it appears from the evidence adduced at the trial, Henry Oliver was the principal person engaged in the conspiracy, his Grace has granted his warrant for the execution of Oliver on Friday next; but as so severe an example has been already shown in an adjoining parish, and his Grace is unable to discover any difference, as to criminality, between the cases of Richard Montagnac and Dennis Kerr, and those slaves who have been sentenced to transportation, his Grace has thought it proper to commute the sentence of death pronounced against Richard Montagnac and Dennis Kerr to transportation.

It would appear that one of the greatest criminals, viz. the obeah man (whose name, however, is not stated in the evidence adduced at his trial), has not yet been apprehended.

Robt. Gray, Esq. St. George.

I have, &c.
(signed) William Bullock.

(No. 19.)

Sir,

Buff Bay, St. George, 31st January 1824.

WE consider it our duty to report to you, for the information of his Grace the Governor, that the execution of Henry Oliver did not take place yesterday, in consequence of the warrant for that purpose not having reached the deputy marshal, who has been in attendance here since the 29th instant.

We pray his Grace will issue another warrant for the execution at an early day, as the parish is put to considerable expense in keeping a guard at the gaol.

We have, &c.

(signed) Robert Gray,
H. Forbes,
R. G. Kirkland,
Philip Jaquet,
J. J. Stamp,
Adam Gray.

Wm. Bullock, Esq.

(No. 20.)

Sir,

King's House, 2d February 1824.

I AM commanded by his Grace the Governor, to express to you his great regret that the shameful negligence of the provost marshal should have occasioned any delay in the execution of Henry Oliver.

I am now to inform you that a warrant has been this day signed by his Grace the Governor for the execution of Oliver on Friday next, which will be forwarded to the deputy marshal (who it is presumed is still at Buff Bay) by your messenger.

I am at the same time commanded by his Grace the Governor to request that the witnesses who were examined at the late trials of the conspirators in Saint George may be sent in safe custody to Kingston, taking particular care to avoid their having any communication with other negroes on their way to Kingston.

You will be pleased to advise the mayor of Kingston of the number and names of the witnesses who are to be sent to that city.

I am, &c.

(signed) *William Bullock.*

Custos or senior Magistrate, Saint George.

(No. 21.)

Sir,

Woodstock, Saint George, 5th Feb. 1824, eight P. M.

I HAVE the honour and pleasure of informing you that the celebrated obeah man, Jack was brought to goal to day. As I thought it a matter of consequence to examine him before the execution of H. Oliver (to-morrow;) I went to the gaol for that purpose this evening; I could not obtain the assistance of any brother justice of the peace, and not wishing to take the responsibility of having any secret conversation with Jack by myself, (watched as we are by unknown emissaries) nor of delaying the examination, I took with me Mr. Helps and Mr. Burgess; I hope his Grace the Governor will not be displeased at my having done so, nor think that I have sacrificed too much to opinion.

Considering that it will afford satisfaction to his Grace, I lose no time in forwarding to you the rough original examination (taken in the unconnected manner of the witness) by an express servant. Jack was not examined on oath; he evidently knows the whole plot, but at present appears anxious to screen himself, and represents himself not as an active agent but a runaway, harboured by the Balcarres slaves; hence he says, his knowledge of some of this secret.

I have held forth no promises of favour to Jack, and await his Grace's instructions on that head. There is ample testimony to convict him capitally; some of Jack's obeah instruments have been taken with them. Apologising for this hasty scrawl,

I have the honour to be, Sir, with consideration,

Your most humble servant,

*R. G. Kirkland.*William Bullock, Esq. Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 22.)

Sir,

King's House, 7th February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 5th instant, and his Grace the Governor has desired me to return you his thanks for the trouble you have taken in conveying to me the intelligence of the obeah man Jack having been apprehended.

You acted with great prudence in not holding out to this man the most distant hope that any information he can give will save his life, in the event of his being convicted; and his Grace trusts that the greatest care will be taken not to encourage in him any such hope.

P. S.—The Examination of Jack is returned.
R. G. Kirkland, Esquire.

I am, &c.

W. Bullock.

(No. 23.)

Sir,

Saint George's, 5th February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, with its enclosure, which was immediately forwarded to the deputy marshal, who it was understood was then at Armotts Bay.

Being just informed that the obeah man Jack has been apprehended, and as he will be brought to trial as soon as the forms of law will admit, I am to request his Grace the Governor's pleasure, whether the witnesses who were examined at the late trials shall be sent to Kingston immediately, or await the trial of this man Jack? as they are material evidences against him.

I am, &c.

(signed) *William A. Orgill.*

William Bullock, Esquire.

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(No. 24.)

Sir,

King's House, 7th February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, communicating the information that the obeah man Jack has been apprehended, and will be brought to trial as soon as the forms of the law will admit.

You will of course detain the witnesses whom his Grace desired might be sent to Kingston, until this man's trial has been concluded; and without anticipating the result of that trial, should the prisoner be convicted, as the enormity of the offence with which he is charged precludes all hope of the mercy of the crown being extended to him, it may, perhaps, be prudent, that the execution of such sentence as may be passed upon him should be carried into effect with the least possible delay, without reference to the Governor, pursuant to the first clause of an Act passed 4th December 1821, intituled, "An Act to amend the Slave Act, by altering the mode of carrying into execution the sentence of death on Slaves," which provides, "That in all cases where sentence of death shall be passed on any Slave or Slaves convicted of actual rebellion, or of rebellious conspiracy, such sentence shall be carried into execution," as before the passing of the said Act.

It will be very desirable that every exertion should be made to apprehend Baptiste, who is stated to have come to this island from St. Domingo.

Custos or senior Magistrate, St. George.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Bullock.*

(No. 25.)

Sir,

Saint George, 5th February 1824.

I HAVE the honour of forwarding you herewith certified copies of the indictments, verdicts, sentences and evidence, against Leon George, John Smith, Samedi, John Wray, and George Taylor, slaves, at a special slave court at Buff Bay Court House, on the 2d and 3d instant, which documents you will please to lay before his Grace the Governor.

It will not escape his Grace's observation, that the convictions of Leon George and John Wray have taken place on the sole testimony of J. B. Corberand.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with consideration,

Your most obedient humble servant,

William Bullock, Esq. Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

H. Forbes.

Copy Indictment.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—The *King v. Leon* and another.—At a Special Slave Court holden at the Court House at Buff Bay in the parish of St. George aforesaid, on Monday the 2d day of February, and continued by adjournment to Thursday the 3d day of same month, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before Henry Forbes, Robert Gray Kirkland, David Alexander Hill, William Augustus Morse and William Gray, esquires, five of His Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and Austin Clarke, John Low, Peter Jessup, James Sykes, Lachlan Cummins, Thomas Munro, Arthur M'Guire, Bernard Conohan, Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Renn, Robert Foster and James Fuller, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, as jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly, of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro man slave named Leon, belonging to Lovely Grove plantation, in the said parish, and a negro man slave named George, belonging to Silver Hill plantation, in the said parish, were brought to trial.

For that they the said Leon and George, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet, and then and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Leon and George, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

Plea, Not Guilty.

(signed)

W. A. Orgill, jun,
Clerk of the Peace.

Evidence.

Jean Baptiste Corberand, as crown evidence, sworn.—Leon made a dance at Lafitte's last year; there were two hundred people at it, Henry Oliver was at it; Leon was made a post-man by Henry Oliver, to fetch people from Kingston to join them the night they were to rise; afterwards, three weeks before Christmas, Leon came down to Balcarres to take up Jack, the obeah man, to rub them with bush to give them strength, that when they were coming no white people should perceive them. The people were to be brought Christmas night from Kingston; Leon accepted of the situation, saying he would do any thing to oblige a friend; they were to come from town with arms; Lecesne was to furnish them; the people expected were samboes, blacks and browns; there were brown people up at the dance; they did not take any swear at Lafitte's; Leon came down to Balcarres for the obeah man to give the swear; there were free people of all colours at Leon's dance; some from Kingston, (Baptiste from St. Domingo) was there. He, the said Baptiste, lived some time at Lafitte's, some time with Leon, some time with the head driver; Leon introduced Baptiste to Henry Oliver in his witness's presence; Baptiste said, this country was not like St. Domingo, for there every man did as he liked; that the King had given them Friday and Saturday, but the buckras would not give them; that Balcarres was a good place for mustering, and that he would procure them arms and ammunition; Baptiste was to put them in the way how to begin. George, the prisoner, was at the dance; obeah man, Jack, when he first went up to the dance, was rubbing bush, and gave it to George to strengthen him; George was a post-man; the obeah man rubbed George; George was next to Henry Oliver, to take the command in case Henry Oliver fell; he accepted the office. George agreed to be of the party when they were to rise at Balcarres to murder the whites. Leon's wife has a family, Lecesnes, her name is Caroline; George was a runaway from his master at the time of the dance, and harboured at Lafitte's; witness, George and obeah man, took a drink together; George was stripped naked when he was rubbed; George went one night to Henry Oliver at Balcarres, and spent a whole day there; Leon came down to Balcarres for Jack, and when told he was not there, he returned immediately. Witness does not know any of the free people by the name, but only by sight; John Merlin and William Mure, free-brown people, were at the dance; Leon introduced Baptiste to these free people; Merlin was the fiddler; the dance lasted from six o'clock Saturday night to five o'clock Sunday morning. There was to be a grand muster at Balcarres previous to their rising, and prisoners were to be there; Leon was to come to Balcarres to the King's house the day they were to rise, to get his arms; prisoners were to come to Balcarres to Jack the obeah man, before they went to Kingston for arms, to get orders; he was to rub them before they started for Kingston, to make them strong. Mr. Stamp's negroes were at the dance, viz. George Wray and John Osborne, both mulattos; does not know if they were to join. Paul, belonging to Mr. Lamotte was there; says that many were there who may not have known any thing of the plot, but many did know; the party at the dance was divided into three rings; Henry Oliver was where the fiddle was, and witness was in another; George and the obeah man were with him (witness) in the ring where he, witness, was; heard George say that he was to be first to kill his master; he was then to go to St. Domingo in a ship from Kingston.

Questioned by Mr. Lamotte.—George was to kill him (Mr. Lamotte) the first.

Questioned by Mr. Lafitte.—Leon did not particular say, that he was to kill his master; did not see a maroon named Cudjoe; that if he had come into the house he would not have gone out of it again.

Questioned by the prisoner Leon.—If he ever heard him make a bargain to kill buckra? witness answer, that himself (witness), Baptiste, (the St. Domingo man), and Leon, met for that purpose, they drank grog together in Leon's house, and said the bargain they had made was a very good bargain, that they must stand to the battle at Christmas.

Questioned by the prisoner George.—When was it the prisoner told witness he would kill his master?—It was when the obeah man was rubbing the bush at the mangola man's house, the night of the dance; he said his master had put him for a driver, but he would not take it; he would be the first man to down with his master.

Questioned by the clerk of the peace.—The conspirators never entrusted the women with their intention of rising.

Charles Mack, as crown evidence, sworn.—Knows Leon; knows that George belongs to Mr. Lamotte; saw him, George, at Balcarres watching Henry Oliver's house. Sunday Leon came to Balcarres for the obeah man Jack, from Lafitte's; Leon did not find the obeah man; an old free man, named Giscombe, made after him, Leon; never saw Leon take swear; never saw him till that Sunday when he came for the obeah man; witness was not at Leon's dance.

Joseph Murray, a slave belonging to Robert Murray, sworn.—Knows the prisoner; knew Leon from a child; heard of the same, but did not go.

Mr. Lamotte sworn.—In July made George a driver, and desired him to clear the coffee piece; that a few days after at night, when the negroes brought grass, he threw down his whip and ran away; he was way three months, and went to his (Mr. Lamotte's) mother-in-law, to beg for him; since his return his disposition is quite changed, he has become quite savage, not the same man that he was before; thinks it was about July that the dance at Lafitte's was, but is not certain; knows no more about the business.

Mr. Lafitte sworn.—Thinks the dance was in July; Leon requested permission to give a dance; thought it was only a trifling dance; was not aware that it was so large; had given

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strict orders that no strangers should be there; two free women from Kingston came to it, bringing with them the brigand Baptiste, and a slave named Edward; had not an idea that they had any evil intention, nor that Baptiste was from St. Domingo; thought he was a Kingston negro; the names of the women are Fanchette and Ursule; Edward told him that Baptiste was free; when they came to the place they came to him at the house; the name of Leon's wife is Julianne; does not know if Baptiste, the St. Domingo man, ever returned to Lovely Grove (Mr. Lafitte's place); a mason, named John Powell, told him that Baptiste had returned the night previous to the constables going up there, selling salt fish; says that Leon has always been a good negro, and his, Mr. Lafitte's sisters, as well as himself, are much surprized that Leon is implicated.

The prisoners were then put upon their defence, and denied all the charges.

Certified as correct copies of the originals, before me, this 5th day of February 1824.

H. Forbes, (L. s.)

Sentence.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—Whereas the jurors aforesaid, by their foreman, have found the aforesaid negro men slaves, named Leon and George, guilty of the crime charged against them in the aforesaid indictment; we, the justices aforesaid, do therefore order adjudge and determine, that the said Leon and George be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as his Grace the Governor shall direct. And we, the justices aforesaid, have inquired of the jurors aforesaid, what sum of money the owners of the said slaves ought to receive for the said slaves? when the jury did declare, that the owner of the said slave named Leon, ought to have and receive the sum of 100*l.*; and the owner of the said slave named George, ought to have and receive the sum of 100*l.* current money of this island; which we do certify, under our hands and seals, this 3d day of February 1824.

H. Forbes (L. s.)
R. G. Kirkland (L. s.)
D. A. Hill (L. s.)
W. A. Morse (L. s.)
Adam Gray (L. s.)

Certified as correct copies of the originals, by me, this 5th day of February 1824.

H. Forbes (L. s.)

The King v. *Smith, John*, and others.

Indictment.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—At a special Slave Court, holden at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George aforesaid, on Monday the 2d day of February, and continued by adjournment to Tuesday the 3d day of the same month, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before Henry Forbes, R. G. Kirkland, David A. Hill, William A. Morse and Adam Gray, esquires, five of His Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and Austin Clark, John Lowe, Peter Jessup, James Sykes, Lauchlin Cummins, Thomas Munro, Arthur M'Guire, Bernard Conaghan, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Robert Foster, James Fuller and Richard Harrison, twelve good and lawful men of the said parishes, jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro man slave named John Smith, belonging to Galloway plantation, in the said parish; a negro man slave named Samedi, belonging to Mullet Hall plantation, in the said parish; a negro man slave named George Taylor, belonging to Burnham Wood plantation, in the said parish; and a negro man slave named John Wray, belonging to Mount Pleasant plantation, in the said parish, were brought to trial.

For that they, the said John Smith, Samedi, George Taylor and John Wray, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet, and then and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said John Smith, Samedi, George Taylor and John Wray, on the 4th day of October in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did compass and imagine the death

death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said John Smith, Samedi, George Taylor and John Wray, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December, in the same year last above mentioned, feloniously, rebelliously and wickedly, at the parish aforesaid, did meet together, and then and there conspire and combine together to set fire to and burn the houses, out-houses and other buildings belonging to the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said John Smith, Samedi, George Taylor and John Wray, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December, in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, in order to carry such rebellious conspiracy aforesaid the better into effect, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, and then and there did take a solemn oath of secrecy and fidelity to each other, by drinking human blood, and mixed with rum and gunpowder, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said John Smith, Samedi, George Taylor and John Wray, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December, in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, unlawfully meet for the purpose of learning the use of arms, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

Plea, Not Guilty.

(signed) *Wm. A. Orgill*, Clerk of the Peace.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—Whereas the jurors aforesaid, by their foreman, have found the aforesaid negro men slaves named, John Smith, Samedi and John Wray, guilty of the charges against them in the aforesaid indictment, and George Taylor guilty of attending unlawful meetings; we the justices do therefore order, adjudge and determine, that the said negro men slaves, named John Smith and George Wray be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as his Grace the Governor might think proper to direct; and that the said Samedi and George Taylor be forthwith transported from this island for life, and that they be immediately delivered to the deputy marshal of the said parish to be transported accordingly. And the justices aforesaid have inquired of the jurors aforesaid, what sum of money the owners of the said slaves ought to receive for each of the said slaves? when the jury did declare, that the owners of the said slaves ought to have and receive the sum of 100*l.* current money of the island aforesaid, for each of the said slaves, named John Smith, Samedi, John Wray, and George Taylor; which we do certify under our hands and seal this 3d day of February 1824.

(signed) *H. Forbes* (L. s.)
R. Kirkland (L. s.)
D. A. Hill (L. s.)
W. A. Morse (L. s.)
Adam Gray (L. s.)

Certified as correct copies of the originals, by me, this 5th day of February 1824.

H. Forbes (L. s.)

Evidence.

Charles Mack, sworn.—Knows the prisoners, never knew George Taylor till the night of the swear at Balcarres; saw George Taylor at Balcarres the night of the swear, but did not see him take the swear; he did not remain long; Samedi came in after the swear; they gave him a pint of drink, and then Henry Oliver appointed him general; George Taylor was appointed by Henry Oliver serjeant; never saw George Taylor at the musters; the swear was taken in James Thomson's house; never heard George Taylor agree with any body to rise and murder the white people. Samedi, when appointed general, asked what he was appointed for; says he does not know whether Samedi was at the muster or not; witness did not see Samedi drink out of the basin that had the blood and rum; after Samedi was appointed general he went away: John Smith was a major, he was at Balcarres the night of the swear, and took the swear; he was one that agreed to murder the white people. Witness saw John Wray every night at Balcarres; John Wray's father lives at Balcarres, but witness has not seen him at muster, nor on the night of the swear, nor at any meeting. Witness says prisoners might have taken the oath, but he did not see them take it the same night of the swear. Henry Oliver called for a basin; witness was sent for some cocoes by James Thomson, on his return saw Henry Oliver cut his finger and drop the blood in the basin, to which he threw a quart of rum, he drank and gave them all to drink, and stamped his foot and said, "So help me God you must all stand to the battle," they all answered, "Yes;" obeah man Jack, then took some bush and rubbed it in his hand, and rubbed them all,

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all, and said, this will give you strength against the white people, so that when they come to trouble you their skin will mash, and they will not be able to stand against you.

By the court.—Was runaway the time he was at Balcarres; he loved grog as well as any, but that the night of the swear he put that on one side to observe what they were doing; he was driven from Balcarres by the negroes before that time, they marched to the cow-pen after the swear, with fife and drum.

By the court.—That after they left to go to the cow-pen he stole after them, saw the obeah man take bush and rub their faces; they then agreed that the first day of Christmas they were not to do any thing but take their allowance, and the night after they were to go up and kill the overseer.

Jean Baptiste Corberand sworn.—Knows the prisoners, did not see George Taylor on the night of the swear, but met him the same night coming from Balcarres; that they began to take the swear before witness went there, but they were taking the swear when witness went there; never saw George Taylor at any of the musters, never heard him say he would murder the white people; witness was going to Balcarres for the purpose of taking the swear; Samedi came after witness, they sent for five pence worth of rum in a pint bottle, and gave Samedi a glass of it, and made him a general. Witness then asked, what they put his younger brother for a general for and himself a clerk? Samedi was not one that agreed to murder the white people; that Samedi and Henry Oliver had had a quarrel about a girl; Samedi did not take the swear, they had made him a general long ago, and they only renewed it that night; they gave Samedi a sword the night they made him a general, but after a little while he dropt the sword and went away. Joseph Murray was Samedi's clerk. Samedi attended one muster before Mr. M'Farlane's death, and had a wooden sword: when Samedi did not attend the musters, Henry Oliver said they must not trust him. Samedi attended the muster at the negroe houses the night of the swear, but did not proceed to the cow-pen. John Smith is a major; was at Balcarres the night of the oath, and took it; after taking it he gave witness a tally with ten marked upon it, and told him, that when the night arrived when they were to rise, he, witness, was to bring ten able men from Mullet Hall. John Smith went with them to the cow-pen to muster; obeah man Jack went with them; they then formed a ring; they then agreed that the night after the day they took allowance, which was Christmas day, they were to go up and murder the overseer; that the watchman was to come down and tell them when the overseer was gone to bed; John Smith gave the order, and said they must all have one word, one mouth, one tongue and one desire; that after murdering the overseer they were to proceed up and down the river, burning the houses to prevent the white people keeping guard in them, and murdering every body; that they were not afraid of the soldiers, or the maroons; that they depended entirely on obeah man Jack; that he would with his bushes blind the buckras eyes. Henry Oliver did not go to the cattle-pen, he being king; the obeah man went to the cow-pen with his bag of bush; he stripped himself naked, mashted up the bush, and rubbed them all; the obeah man said the bush was to make them strong, and to give them spirit to overcome the white people; has seen John Wray at the musters, is not an officer, or any thing else, but was a faithful soldier; he said he would down with his book-keeper first, for he was "an imprance man;" he was at Balcarres the night of the oath, and took it; he also went with them at the cow-pen; he was at muster before the night of the oath; that had a swear in Montagnac's house before Mr. M'Farlane's (the late overseer's) death, when they took an oath of secrecy not to tell any thing of the musterings, even under the gallows; this was when they first began to muster.

Joseph Murray, belonging to Robert Murray, sworn.—Knows all the prisoners except John Smith and John Wray, whom he only knows by sight; witness was at the muster at Montagnac's house, with Samedi and Jean Baptiste Corberand, before Mr. M'Farlane's death; Samedi was made captain by his brother Jean Baptiste Corberand.

The prisoners were then put upon their defence, and denied the charges.

Mr. James Giscome sworn.—Gives John Smith an excellent character.

Mr. Charles Kirkland sworn.—Says, that since he has been overseer on Galloway plantation he has always found John Smith a good truly well disposed negro; having a large family on the property that same time, in October, he was awoke at night by a noise, and he opened his window and distinctly heard the words "shoulder arm," and shortly after "right wheel;" the voice commanding was a strange voice, and did not appear to be one of the plantation negroes;—about two hours before day-light he was again awoke by the same noise.

Mr. Mendes sworn.—Gives Samedi a good character.

Doctor Corberand sworn.—Likewise gives the prisoner Samedi an excellent character.

Certified as correct copies of the originals, by me, this 5th February 1824.

H. Forbes (L. S.)

(N^o 26.)

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Sir,

King's House, 7th February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Mr. Forbes, accompanied by copies of the indictments preferred and sentences passed at a special slave court held at Buff Bay on the 2d instant, on the several slaves named in the margin, and also of certified copies of the evidence adduced at the trial of the said slaves.

His Grace has been pleased to issue his warrant for the execution of George on Friday next. The sentences of death passed on Leon, John Smith and John Wray, will be commuted to transportation; and unconditional pardon will be granted to Samedi and George Taylor.

John Smith,
Samedi,
George Taylor,
John Wray,
Leon,
George.

The Custos or senior Magistrate,
St. George.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Bullock.*

(No. 27.)

Sir,

Woodstock, St. George, 20th February 1824.

I HAVE the honour of enclosing you, for the information of his Grace the Governor, certified copies of the indictment, verdict and sentence, in the case of the two slaves, Jack and Prince, at a special slave court yesterday.

From your letter of the 7th instant to his honour the custos, the justices would have had no hesitation in ordering Jack for execution, but the absence of the deputy marshal (and the declaration of the deputy that he would not perform the duty) rendered that measure unnecessary.

The bench could not restrain Jack from confessing the conspiracy as fully as either of the King's witnesses, as to the part of all but himself (his confession was but partially taken down by the clerks). Jack mentioned that a *Mr. Merlan*, living in the house of *Mr. Eugene Champigny* in this parish, was the person who read the letters for Mr. J. B. Corberand, and wrote the replies.

Jack says a French brown man in Kingston used often to send letters for J. B. Corberand; this brings the correspondence of Lecesne, (for he is the person alluded to by Jack) into the house of *Champigny*. He and Merlan are both French persons of colour, of free condition. Champigny has long resided in this parish, and has ever maintained a good character; he is owner of a small property up Buff Bay River, and employed Lecesne as his factor.

I feel much reluctance in thus alluding to Champigny, yet I consider it my duty not to conceal this declaration from the knowledge of his Grace. I shall make further inquiry to day to ascertain the probability of its truth, to justify my having Champigny's premises searched.

W. Bullock, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
King's House.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with consideration,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. G. Kirkland.

Indictment.

Jamaica, fs. Saint George.—At a special Slave Court holden at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the said parish of Saint George, on Thursday the 19th day of February, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before Robert Gray Kirkland, William Augustus Morse, and Adam Gray, esqrs. three of his Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of Saint George, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and James Crump, Benjamin Bingley, Robert Foster, Francis Guscott, George Codd, Thomas Learmond, James Waitman, Charles Woolley, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Arthur M'Guire, Thomas Munro, and John James Gladwish, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, as jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence clothing, and the better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro man slave named Jack, in the possession of Jennet Johnston Lyons, of the said parish, a free woman of colour, and a negro man slave named Prince, belonging to Paul Lamothe Carriere, esq. were brought to trial.

For that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said fourth day of October and the 25th day of December in the

VII.

Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet, and then and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December, the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, feloniously, rebelliously and wickedly, at the parish aforesaid, did meet together, and then and there conspire and combine together to set fire to and burn the houses, outhouses and other buildings belonging to the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, in order to carry such rebellious conspiracy as aforesaid the better into effect, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths; and then and there did take a solemn oath of secrecy and fidelity to each other, by drinking human blood mixed with rum and gunpowder, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, unlawfully meet for the purpose of learning the use of arms, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that he, the said Jack, being a person of an evil and wicked mind and disposition, and pretending to have and possess supernatural power, and to have communication with the devil and other evil spirits, did, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our sovereign lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, in the parish aforesaid, impress on the minds of divers other negroes and other slaves that he was possessed of such supernatural power; and did practise obeah, by rubbing the said negroes and other slaves with certain bushes, at same time saying that such rubbing as aforesaid would give them strength, and cause them to be invulnerable, and the white people of the said island thereby weakened, and their eyes darkened, so that the said white people would be easily overcome, and not be able to oppose the said negroes and other slaves in battle; by which impression, and other practices and acts of obeah, the minds of the said negroes and other slaves were deluded into a belief of his having full power to exempt them from all evil, and being so deluded as aforesaid, did conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to burn and destroy all property, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, being persons of evil and wicked minds and dispositions, and pretending to have and possess supernatural powers as aforesaid, were, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, found to have in their possessions certain materials notoriously used in the practice of obeah and witchcraft, and in a state of evident preparation for carrying on such dangerous and nefarious practices, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

Plea, Not Guilty.

(signed)

W. A. Orgill, jun.

Clerk of the Peace.

Sentence.

Jamaica, ss. St. George.—Whereas the jurors aforesaid, by their foreman, have found the aforesaid Jack guilty of all the charges in the indictment aforesaid, and the said Prince guilty of the four first counts of the said indictment; we, the justices, do therefore order, adjudge and determine, that the said Jack be hanged by his neck until he be dead, at such time and place as his Grace the Governor shall think proper to direct; and that the said Prince be forthwith transported from this island for life. And we, the Justices aforesaid, have inquired of the jurors aforesaid, what sum of money the owners of the said slaves ought to receive for the said slaves? when the jury did declare, that the owner

of the said slave named Jack, ought to have and receive for the said slave the sum of 84*l.* current money of the island aforesaid; and the owner of the said slave named Prince, the sum of 54*l.* current money of the island aforesaid; which we do certify under our hands and seals, this 19th day of February 1824.

VII.
Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

R. G. Kirkland, (l. s.)
W. A. Morse, (l. s.)
Adam Gray, (l. s.)

Certified by me, as being correct copies from the originals.

R. G. Kirkland, (l. s.)

Evidence.

John Baptiste Corberand sworn.—Knows the prisoner Jack a year ago, likewise knows Prince a long time; the first night they mustered in Montagnac's house, he, Jack killed, a fowl, and boiled it without salt, took the water in which it was boiled and rubbed the faces of all the negroes present, and said that was to cause them, when met by their masters, or any white persons, not to be known; there were not many strangers at the above-mentioned muster, the meeting broke up; soon after Henry Oliver brought Jack into the house, and told him they had a business to do, to rise and kill the whites, and that as he was a Guinea negro, he understood how to do every thing, and knew every sort of bush; Jack said yes; this was previous to boiling the fowl; the night of the swear at Thompson's house, Jack mixed the rum, blood and gunpowder, held the bason to Henry Oliver, and said that they who drank that mixture and told, would die in three days after; Henry Oliver then administered the oath, and after they had taken the oath, Henry Oliver said, "By God you must all stand to the battle;" they all answered "Yes."

Henry Oliver asked Jack, if any buckras would come from top or bottom, Jack looked at his glass and said no buckra would pass from top or bottom; Jack had four images, two small and two large; the two small ones (the one white the other black) he placed in a plate, and Henry Oliver said, "well doctor, what do you say," Jack looked at his glass and at his images, and replied "buckra would not pass, they might go now;" they then marched to the cow-pen and formed a ring, Jack went with them, and Prince carried his towel full of bush; Jack stript himself and took some of the bush and rubbed the faces of all of them, and told them that no buckra could hurt them, no ball could go through them, buckras skin would be all dead; that he, Jack himself, could catch a ball.

He then told them to go, that they might now murder all the white people, that nothing could hurt them.

John Smith said to them after they were rubbed by Jack, that they must recollect that they were all to have one tongue, one heart, and one desire; that they must remember when the night was come, that they were to go up to the overseer's house at Balcarres, and murder the overseer and book-keeper; that Prince said, that no matter, he lived in the bush, when the night arrived he would; he would be the first to go to his master's property and murder his overseer; witness says that Jack had a small coffin with buckra's hair in it, which said he would bury in the cross path the night they were to rise, and if buckra came past it they would fall and break their necks; that Jack put a black ribbon round the negroes necks, with a bag of obeah to it, which he said was to blind buckras eyes; Jack was at a dance at Lafitte's, given by Leon; he there rubbed Leon (runaway) with bush, and said, that was to prevent his master from seeing him; Prince was not at Leon's dance, but was at all the musters at Balcarres, he also took the oath at Thompson's house, and was to be of their party when they were to rise and murder all the white people and burn their properties; Jack was also to be of their party.

Question by Jack.—When he met him in the road leading to Mount St. Bernard, what was it he, J. B. Corberand, said to him? if it was not whether he, Jack, worked in basin or in glass? Jack asked him what he meant by that question; then J. B. Corberand said, it was because he, Jack, was wanted by people to do something—

He was here interrupted by the court, and desired to wait till he was put upon his defence.

Charles Mack sworn.—Knows the prisoner Jack; was at Thompson's house the night of the swear; after the oath was administered by Henry Oliver he, Henry Oliver, stamped his foot and said, "So help me God, you will all stand to the battle:" Jack rubbed up some bush in his hands and rubbed them all with it, telling them that this bush was to make them strong, so that when the white people came to fight them, they (the white people) would have no strength, that their skins would mash; they then went down to the cow-pen, and he there rubbed them again, and said, the first day they were to have Christmas allowance they were not to turn out, but the night after was the time, and they must then rise and go up and murder the overseer and book-keeper at Balcarres, and then stick a light on a pole as a signal for neighbouring negroes to join; Prince staid at Balcarres, and every day went to his master's place; and when asked by witness why he was every day walking to his master's place, and why he did not deliver himself up at once, if he was not afraid that his master would catch him and use him coarse? and prisoner replied, that Jack would hinder his master from catching him; did not see Prince at Thompson's house, but that he might have been there without his noticing him.

Question by Jack.—If he had ever seen him with a coffin or looking-glass?—Witness replied, "No."

Richard Clarke sworn.—Does not know either of the prisoners.

Simeon

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Simeon Dicky sworn.—On Tuesday the 3d February Jack was the prisoners; knows nothing concerning Jack but from hearsay; Prince was run away from his master. knows

Robert Harrison sworn.—On Tuesday the 3d February, Jack was brought to witness, he had him secured, and sent for his (Jack's) mistress, who agreed with witness that Jack should be sent to Mr. Thomas Murray, who had hired him, and from whom he had run away; that Jack had a basket in which were two small images—one black and one white, two knives, two bits of bone, a ring, a small stone, a nail, and some guinea pepper; (all which were produced in court, except the two bits of bone, and identified by witness.)

Thomas Murray sworn.—Had leased Jack for three years; hired him nine months before this lease, and twelve months after; was frequently run away, and scarcely has his services for six months during that time; asked Jack, when he was taken up, what use he made of the two small images? he replied that he put them in a plate and threw rum upon them, which set them dancing, and that he would drink the rum: that Jack told him that he heard Dr. Corberand tell Jean Baptiste Corberand to stop his dance; that the buckras were looking upon him, and that J. B. Corberand went to town to stop people from coming to the dance; and Jack further told him, that if the dance had taken place buckras would have seen fun. Witness asked what fun? prisoner replied, that at that time the conspirators were to settle their plans for the rising at Christmas.

Dr. Corberand sworn.—That he had heard it talked of that there was to be a dance at Mullett Hall, but had never advised any negro to put a stop to it; has not been at Mullett Hall for these two years; that he had never known that J. B. Corberand had been to Kingston to prevent people from coming to his dance.

The prisoners being put upon their defence, denied the charges against them; Jack stated that Mr. Merlan wrote the letters, and gave to J. B. Corberand to take to Kingston, to a French brown man, and read his answers; that J. B. Corberand knows very well where the guns are which were brought from Kingston, and that after they were dead the buckras would see if J. B. Corberand did not know.

Certified by me, as correct copies from the originals.

R. G. Kirkland, (l. s.)

(No. 28.)

Sir,

King's House, 21st February 1824.

I AM to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing certified copies of an indictment preferred against two slaves named Jack and Prince, at a special slave court held at Buff Bay on the 19th instant, of the sentence then pronounced upon them, and of the evidence adduced at the trial.

As no provost marshal has been yet sworn in, I shall not be able to forward you his Grace's instructions relative to Jack until next week; in the meantime it is hoped that every precaution will be taken to prevent the possibility of his escape.

I shall forward the magistrates in Kingston an extract of your letter relating to Morland and Champigny, in order to assist them in their investigation, whether there has been any co-operation between any persons in Kingston and those concerned in the late conspiracy in your parish.

R. G. Kirkland, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. Bullock.

(No. 29.)

Sir,

Paradise, St. George's, February 24, 1824.

OBSERVING, by the public prints, the decision of the grand court in regard to the illegality of the jury, in consequence of the panel not having been returned by the provost marshal previous to his death, I have judged it expedient to send herewith copies of the precept and panel of the jury for the trial of obeah Jack, &c. on the 19th instant, to elucidate more fully to his Grace the Governor, the proceedings which constituted the court. I beg to mention that the 79th clause of the Slave Law directs that the precept for warning a jury shall be directed to the deputy marshal of the parish, and the writ having been directed to him in his proper name, John M'Kay, I conceive he was virtually by the said clause appointed to execute and return the writ, be the provost marshal in existence or not, the process not going through the provost marshal's office at all. There appears to me a material difference in the precepts issued for warning jurors in the slave courts and those of the courts above, the former being always directed to the deputy marshal by his proper name, but the latter to the provost marshal.

William Bullock, Esq.

Respectfully, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

William A. Orgill.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—Whereas a negro man slave named Jack, belonging to Jennet Johnston Lyon, and a negro man slave named Prince, belonging to Paul Lamothe Carrier, esq. stand charged on oath with a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people

people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof; with compassing and imagining the death of the white people; conspiring to burn the houses, outhouses and other buildings belonging to white people; attending a meeting for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, by drinking human blood mixed with rum and gunpowder; learning the use of arms, and with practising obeah; these are therefore, in His Majesty's name, to charge and command you to warn twenty-four good and lawful men of the said parish of St. George, to be and appear at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the said parish, on Thursday the 19th day of February instant, between the hours of eight and twelve of the clock of the forenoon of the said day, then and there to proceed as jurors on the trial of the said slaves named Jack and Prince, for the offence aforesaid; and for so doing this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under our hands and seals this 12th day of February 1824.

(signed) *R. G. Kirkland*, (L. S.)
D. A. Hill, (L. S.)
W. A. Morse, (L. S.)
Adam Gray, (L. S.)

To John M'Kay, Esq. Deputy Marshal
for the Parish of St. George.

JURORS named to attend His Majesty's special Slave Court, to be holden at the Court House, Buff Bay, in the Parish of St. George, on Thursday 19th Feb. 1824.

NAMES.	Profession.	By whom served.
✓ James Crump - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Benjamin Bingley - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
George Helps - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
James Sykes - -	Carpenter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
John James - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Robert Foster - -	Gentleman - -	served by A. Fonseca.
James Kelly - -	Merchant - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Francis Guscott - -	Coppersmith - -	served by A. Fonseca.
Thomas Kirkpatrick - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
George Hugh Galespie - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ George Codd - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
Patrick M'Gaun - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
John Myers - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
Thomas Moody - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
John Fergie - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Thomas Leomond - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
Barnard Lasclues - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
John Clark - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ James Weightman - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
James Bunnell - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Charles Wolly - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Richard Swift - -	Carpenter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Arthur M'Guire - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
✓ Thomas Munro - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
Peter Jessup - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.
John James Gladwish - -	Planter - -	served by A. Fonseca.

(No. 30.)

Sir,

King's House, 28th February 1824.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th instant, with two enclosures; and am to acquaint you that the late proceedings in regard to Obeah Jack, having been referred to the attorney-general, he has stated his opinion to be, that the trial, and consequently the judgment and the sentence pronounced against the said slave, were not legal, and that therefore he cannot be executed under such sentence.

I enclose, for your information, the copy of the attorney-general's letter to me on the subject.

Honourable W. A. Orgill,
St. George.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Bullock*.

Copy Indictment.

The King v. Jack and Prince.

Jamaica, ss. St. George.—At a general Slave Court, holden at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the said parish of St. George, on Wednesday the 7th day of April, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, and of Jamaica, Lord, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before the Honourable William Anderson Orgill, David Alexander Hill, and John Jacob Stamp, esquires, three of His Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. George, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and Robert Catanach, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Josias Bowyer, Frederick John Fleming, Robert Brown, John Fargie, Patrick Morgan, James Crump, William Buckley, John Allen, George Helps and John Leris, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish as jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro man slave named Jack, in the possession of Jennet Johnston Lyons, of the said parish; a free woman of colour; and negroe man slave, named Prince, belonging to Paul Lamothe Carrier, esquire, were brought to trial.

For that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet and then and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our said Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet and then and there conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, feloniously, rebelliously and wickedly, at the parish aforesaid, did meet together, and then and there conspire and combine together to set fire to and burn the houses, outhouses and other buildings belonging to the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same day and year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, in order to carry such rebellious conspiracy as aforesaid the better into effect, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, meet for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, and then and there did take a solemn oath of secrecy and fidelity to each, other by drinking human blood mixed with rum and gunpowder, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King; and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, did, together with divers negroes and other slaves whose names are unknown, unlawfully meet for the purpose of using arms, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that he, the said Jack, being a person of an evil and wicked mind and disposition, and pretending to have and possess supernatural power, and to have communication with the devil and other evil spirits, did on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between said 4th day of

October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, impress on the minds of divers negroes and other slaves that he was possessed of such supernatural power, and did practise obeah, by rubbing the said negroes and other slaves with certain bushes, at the same time saying that such rubbing as aforesaid would give them strength, and cause them to be invulnerable, and the white people of the said island thereby weakened, and their eyes darkened, so that the said white people would be easily overcome, and not be able to oppose the said negroes and other slaves in battle, by which impression, and other practices and acts of obeah, the minds of the said slaves and other negroes were deluded into a belief of his having full power to exempt them from all evil, and being so deluded as aforesaid, did conspire and combine together, and form a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white people of this island, and to burn and destroy all property, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

And for that they, the said Jack and Prince, being persons of evil and wicked minds and dispositions, and pretending to have and possess supernatural power as aforesaid, was, on the 4th day of October, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, and on divers other days between the said 4th day of October and the 25th day of December in the same year last above mentioned, at the parish aforesaid, found to have in their possession certain materials notoriously used in the practice of obeah and witchcraft, and in a state of evident preparation for carrying on such dangerous and nefarious practices, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, His crown and dignity.

Plea, Not Guilty.

(signed)

W. A. Orgill, jun.

Clerk of the Peace.

Jamaica, fs. St. George.—Whereas the jurors aforesaid by their foreman have found the aforesaid negro man slave, named Jack, guilty of all the counts in the indictment, and Prince guilty of all the counts except that of practising obeah; we the justices do therefore order, adjudge and determine, that the said Jack be taken from hence to the prison whence he came, and that on Thursday the eighth instant, between the hours of eight and twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the said day, he be taken from thence to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until he be dead; and that the said Prince be forthwith transported from this island for life, and that he be immediately delivered over to the deputy marshal of the said parish to be transported accordingly. And we the justices aforesaid have inquired of the jurors aforesaid, what sum of money the owners of the said slaves ought to have and receive for the said slaves? when the jury did declare, that the owner of the said slave named Jack, ought to have and receive the sum of 80 *l.*; and the owner of the said Prince, the sum of 50 *l.* current money of the island aforesaid; which we certify under our hands and seals this 7th day of April 1824.

William A. Orgill, (L. s.)

D. A. Hill, (L. s.)

J. J. Stamp, (L. s.)

Evidence.

Jean Baptiste Corberand called and sworn.—Knows Jack and Prince, was at Montagnac's house at New Grange negro houses in Balcarres before Mr. M'Farlane's (the late overseer) death; about a month before saw a jackass tied at Montagnac's gate, guarded by five or six men; the jackass was the governor's, meaning Dennis Kerr who was called governor; he passed and went into Montagnac's house, who exclaimed, "Here comes the clerk;" from there Henry Oliver sent to call Jack in his wife Susan's house; Jack accordingly came; Henry Oliver asked him what he could do? Jack replied he came from Guinea coast, and knew what to do every sort of bush. Montagnac found a fowl, and gave to Jack, who killed and then boiled it without salt, and then took the water and rubbed the faces of every one in the house, including witness, telling them that it would turn the white men's eyes, that they would not know any thing about their musterings: they afterwards all came out, the governor riding the ass, and with the drum and fife went to James Thompson's house, whom they then appointed king; that when they went to Thompson's house they sat and drank; Henry Oliver asked James Thompson what was the law at the court-house, meaning James Thompson's house, who replied the same law.

Questioned by the court.—What was meant by the same law?—Witness replied, that the negroes were to have Friday and Saturday; that Henry Oliver said that the King had given them Friday and Saturday, and they must have it, or they would take it by strong; that they then broke up.

Baptiste the brigand, had told Henry Oliver, in his (witness) presence, at Leon's dance at Lafitte's, that the King had given the negroes Friday and Saturday; Leon's dance was not long before this meeting, but some time before Mr. M'Farlane's death; that two weeks before Christmas they had the great swear at James Thompson's house; that Prince mustered them and took the great swear, but Jack did not. Witness was at Mullet Hall, and was rather late in coming; the night of the swear the house was extremely full; that when he came he saw Jack preparing the great swear, with rum, blood and gunpowder; saw Jack mix the rum and powder, and saw Henry Oliver cut his hand, pour the blood into the mixture; after it was mixed Jack administered the oath, beginning with James Thompson; after they had all taken it, Henry Oliver stamped his foot and said, "By God you must all stand to the battle;" and all answered "Yes."

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The court having asked what battle?—Witness replied, to rise and murder the white people.

Again asked by the court what Jack said?—Replied, whoever broke that oath would not live three days.

That the time appointed for rising was the night of Christmas, after they had taken their allowance; when the swear was over, Henry Oliver asked Jack if they then could go down to the cow-pen? Jack said, "stop first:" and then went into the room where he had four wooden babies, two large and two small, which he looked at with his glass; he then said that they might safely go down; that buckra would not come from top or bottom that night.

Asked by the court what Jack did with the babies?—He replied that he placed them on their feet, and if they fell it was a bad sign, if they stood it was good.

They all then went to the cow-pen; Dennis Kerr, the governor, in front on the jackass, and witness and prisoners with them, where they formed all round; John Smith, the major, then gave them orders that on Christmas day they were to take allowance and put it down, and then at night they were to rise and go up to the overseer's house and kill Mr. Learmond (the overseer) and the book-keeper, and then proceed up and down the river murdering and burning; that they must all have one heart, one tongue, one desire; they all answered "Yes:" Jack and Prince were there and agreed to it: that after John Smith had done, Jack took his bush, which Prince had carried in a towel, and rubbed them all with it in the face, and said that bush would strengthen them, and deaden the white people when they came up to them, so that they could do them no harm. Jack said when he was in his country, that if any one fired a gun at him he would catch a ball in his hand without its hurting him; they then broke up.

Questioned by the court.—What were they to fight the buckras with?—He replied, with guns, of which there were fourteen; that the negroes were supplied with guns by a brown named Lecesne; the guns were brought over by James Manhertz, and a brown man named James Grossly, in Spanish bags, on two mules, about two months before Christmas; a week after he (witness) brought over a keg of powder on a mule also from Lecesne; John Brame made balls for them; John Brame sent to tell Henry Oliver, by witness, to hide all the guns, that buckras were going to search the houses.

Questioned by the court.—How does he know that Henry Oliver and John Brame hid the guns?—Replied that it could be nobody else.

That when they came to the plantations they were to kill the white people and burn the houses; that they met only once at the cow-pen, but that they met at the negroe houses every week for a whole year before, at James Thompson's and Montagnac's house; the officers had wooden swords, and the privates had sticks, which they used as guns to learn the exercise, and formed always into ranks of two deep. He says that Jack had a small coffin which, he said, when they were going to fight, he would bury in the King's road, and when the white people rode by they would fall and break their necks; that the coffin contained white man's hair.

Questioned by the court.—What were the properties concerned in the conspiracy?—Galloway, Mount Pleasant, Silver Hill, Lovely Grove, Cool Shade, Mullett Hall. George Taylor, belonging to Birnam Wood, was present at the swear, but did not see him take it.

Questioned again by the court.—Who were the negroes belonging to these properties?—John Smith, to Galloway; John Wray, to Mount Pleasant; George and Prince, to Silver Hill; Leon, to Lovely Grove; John Brame, to Cool Shade; Witness and Samedi, to Mullett Hall; Henry Oliver, and all the negroes of Balcarres.

Questioned by the court.—Did the negroes bargain to kill the brown people also?—Witness replied, that they were to kill every body that did not join them.

Questioned again.—If he knows Lecesne?—Answers that he was taken to Lecesne by Baptiste the brigand.

Charles Mack, sworn.—Knows the prisoners: he was at Balcarres about three months before Christmas, and left it about three weeks before. One day was going up to the negro grounds to bring some cocoas for James Thompson; when he returned about seven o'clock with the bag of cocoas he found James Thompson's house so full that he could not enter; this was the last week he was at Balcarres; he put down the bag under the tree that was before the door, and sat down; he saw Henry Oliver cut his hand and dropped the blood in a basin, to which he put a quart of rum and some gunpowder; he served it round to all of them. Did not see Prince there; Jack was there, and had a room in the house. After they had taken the oath they all went to the cow-pen; that Jack took some bush and rubbed all their faces, and told them that it would make them strong; and that when the white people came to fight them, they (the white people) would have no strength at all, and that they would not be able to do them any harm. Jack told them, that on Christmas day they were to take allowance, and the night after they were to go up to the overseer's house and murder the overseer and book-keeper, and then hoist a light as a signal for the other negroes to join them, and then go up the river and kill and burn, and then come down again doing the same. Witness saith, that they mustered every week at the negro house, and marched from thence to a stone wall where there was a mango tree; that he never saw them muster at the cow-pen but the night of the swear. He asked Prince why he did not go home at once, as he was always going to his master's place every night, that his master could catch him? prisoner replied, Jack would know what to do with him to prevent his master from catching him. Witness was harboured while at Balcarres in John Pearce's house. Prince might have been at James Thompson's house the night of the swear, although he (witness) did

did not see him. About four weeks before Christmas he was sitting at Richard Macleary's door, and saw James Manhertz arrive at the house with a mule and a long bag, about first cock crow; that seeing Henry Oliver and James Manhertz endeavouring to take the bag off the mule, witness offered to assist them, and they drove him away; that when they had taken it off they carried it to Henry Oliver's house: the bag appeared to be very heavy.

Mr. Robert Harrison, sworn.—Knows Jack but not Prince; knows nothing of the conspiracy; that a negro belonging to his sister, named John Ivy, induced Jack to come to him and he secured him; on searching him, he found in his possession two wooden images, two knives, a white pebble, a bit of cloth, and two nails. [All which were produced and identified by witness.]

Mr. Thomas Murray, sworn.—Knows Jack but not Prince; has hired Jack nearly five years, during which time he had scarcely work for him six months; was a notorious runaway; said, that about two years ago Jack told him that himself and another negro named Grog had taken an oath upon blood that they would never work, and that therefore he could not work. Since he was taken up he told witness that the negroes were mustering at Balcarres, and if J. B. Corberand's dance had taken place buckras would have seen fun. Witness asked him what was that, he said that at that dance every thing was to have been settled; that what prisoner told him was voluntary. Prisoner told witness that the negroes at Balcarres were in possession of arms. Witness asked prisoner what he did with the images? he replied, that he put them in a bason and poured rum on them, and they would dance and drink the rum.

Dr. Corberand sworn.—Never knew the prisoners till he saw them in court.

Questioned by the Court as to the character of J. B. Corberand.—That during the time he was in possession of Mullett Hall he had the family of J. B. Corberand for upwards of forty years; that he had never punished any of them, nor had they ever deserved to be punished; that he would have trusted his life in the hands of J. B. Corberand previous to this circumstance.

Mr. John Mendes sworn.—Gives J. B. Corberand an excellent character; that his brother Samedi, when he was discharged from gaol, acknowledged to him, that every thing that J. B. Corberand had said in evidence, even against himself (Samedi), was fact; that he has lived at Mullett Hall nearly three years, and placed implicit confidence in J. B. Corberand; that he was frequently requested by J. B. Corberand to allow him to give a dance, which he refused till September, when he consented, on condition that there would be no French negroes present, but afterwards upon hearing the rumours of a rebellion he put a stop to the dance.

J. B. Corberand again called, and questioned by Jack.—Was it at night, or in the day, that J. B. Corberand saw him at James Thompson's house?—Answer, at night.

Questioned by Prince if he had seen him at Mullett Hall.—Yes; that he had come there and asked him if he had ground, that he would work for him.

Charles Mack called and questioned by Jack.—If he ever saw him with a looking glass? No, but he saw him rub the negroes at the cow-pen with bush.

Jack on his defence.

That he was runaway; that when he came to know this business, Henry Oliver and J. B. Corberand were quarrelling with one another; there were two mules which carried six guns each, and made three turns; that when they came the first turn, James Manhertz came and woke Henry Oliver, who took the guns; that they were flannel bags which held the guns; that when the guns came it was a month before Christmas; that a little before Christmas, when they heard that buckra were going to search the houses, J. B. Corberand, Henry Oliver and John Brame hid the guns, and would not allow any one else to do it; that no one but J. B. Corberand can show these guns, and if he does not show them buckra will never see them again; that J. B. Corberand did bring the keg of powder; acknowledges the musters at Balcarres, having seen them.

Prince in his defence.

Denies having any thing to do with the conspiracy; but acknowledges having been runaway.

(Copy.)

W. A. Orgill, Jun.

Clerk of the Peace.

Copy—Notes taken by the Bench, at the trial of Jack and Prince at a General Slave Court, St. George's, April 7th, 1824.

J. B. Corberand identified prisoner before M'Farlane died, one month previous to 6th August; Mr. M'Farlane died in August; from New Grange House in Balcarres went to Old Negro House, and there found Dennis Kerrs (governor); jack ass, guarded by six, passed it; went into Montagnac's house, who seeing him, called out—here comes J. B. Corberand, who shall be clerk; he accepted the office; from there H. Oliver sent to call Jack, who was in his wife's, Susannah's, house, and he came; H. Oliver asked him, Jack, what he could do; Jack said, having come from Guinea coast, he knew how to do with every sort of obeah bush; Jack killed a fowl given by Montagnac, boiled it without salt, then took fowl water, and rubbed every one, including witness, in the house with it on the face, which was, as Jack declared, to hinder white man, by turning their eyes, from knowing any thing they might do in their mustering. Having finished, all came out; the governor rode his ass, accompanied by fife and drum, and went to Thompson's (king) house; H. Oliver made

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James Thompson king; James Thompson was with them in Montagnac's house; in James Thompson's house they had eat and drink; H. Oliver then asked what was the law at the court-house, (Montagnac's house), and James Thompson said, the same law was that the king gave them Friday and Saturday, and if they could not get it they must take it by force. Baptiste the brigand was the one who told H. Oliver, and this was done at Mr. Lafitte's place at Leon's dance; Leon's dance was not long before this meeting, but considerably before Mr. M'Farlane's death; [inquire about Mr. M'Farlane's death and Leon's dance.] Having finished at James Thompson's house they broke up; it was agreed that all those concerned should, at the next meeting, come early to take great swear; two weeks before Christmas last they met at James Thompson's house; he was late, and when he arrived he found the house quite full; he leaned at the door, and saw Jack making a mixture of gunpowder, rum and blood; H. Oliver cut his arm, not finger, for the blood, which he allowed to run on the mixture; Jack then gave every one in the house the swear in a small cup, which was drank; all having drank, H. Oliver said, "By God! every one must stand to the battle; Jack said if any divulged that swear, he would no live three days after it. The battle was to murder the white people; more than one hundred negroes were in the house; he could not say exactly the night of Christmas the negroes were to rise; they were first to take their allowance in the day; after swearing, H. Oliver asked Jack if he thought the negroes could go down to the cow-pen, close the works of Balcarres; Jack went into a room, and the witness was so situated he could and did see him take his four wooden babies or images, and setting them to stand, said if they fell white people would come, if they stood, they would not; the babies stood; he examined the glass for the babies answer, and then said they told him buckras would not come from bottom or top, meaning the district below and above the said cow-pen; Jack then came out of the room, and told the assembly they could go to the cow-pen; every one came out of the house, and went to the cow-pen; he went with them headed by the governor riding on an ass; arrived there, John Smith, who was a major made by Henry Oliver, belonging to Galway, gave out the order that the negroes must take their allowance at Christmas, and put down and wait till the night, when they must go to the buckra house and murder Mr. Learmore and the book-keeper; they were then to kill go up, and kill go down; John Smith told them they must have one thought, one heart and one hand; they said they would hold to the word, and Jack and Prince agreed to it as well as all the rest; Jack then took his bush, growing plentifully in gardens, from a towel, which Prince, as his waiting boy, carried, and rubbed every one over the face only with the bush, telling them it would make them strong, and deaden the white people when they should come to them, so that they would not be able to harm the negroes; every one believed him; Jack said that his bush was so strong, that in his country he used to catch in his hands balls fired at him; there they separated, each going his way home. They never afterwards met, as H. Oliver was shortly afterwards taken up, and he being their leader, it discomposed all their plans. The manner in which they were to fight was by using guns and cutlasses; they had procured fourteen guns from Mr. Lecesne, a brown man in Kingston, which James Manhertz, belonging to Balcarres, and James Crossly, belonging to Cambridge, in Portland, two months before Christmas brought up on two mules, in Spanish bags; he counted the fourteen guns about a week after; he alone brought up a small keg, about (28 lbs.) powder, which Lecesne gave him; J. Brame, the person shipped off, made balls. J. Brame hearing that buckras were going to search negro houses for guns, desired him while on a visit to go tell H. Oliver that he must hide all the guns he had; witness did not deliver the message, but he saw J. Brame go to Balcarres and stand there two days, in which he and H. Oliver hid the guns. J. Brame came to him in New Grange Negro House, appeared daubed with red dirt, and jokingly cursed him for a damned rascal; this he understood to allude to his not having delivered the message. The intention of the negroes was to burn all the buildings; they agreed to it; Jack and Prince were among those; the reason why he does not know where the guns are is, his having omitted to go to H. Oliver's before he, H. Oliver, was taken up, after the guns had been hid. The negroes of Balcarres were a whole year before the discovery mustering; they mustered with wooden swords for the officers, and sticks instead of guns for the privates. The drum and fife played while they marched, regular word of command was given; this was to acquire a knowledge of the practice of arms; Jack did not muster though he attended, but Prince did; the guns had no cartouch boxes or belt; Jack besides prepared a coffin, which he intended to bury in the King's Road at Balcarres, for the purpose of causing white people to break their necks when riding or passing over it; in it was white men's hair. In the conspiracy were concerned Galloway, Mount Pleasant, Silver Hill, Lovely Grove, Cool Shade, Mullett Hall; on Galloway, John Smith, and no more that he knows; on Mount Pleasant, John Wray; on Silver Hill, George; Prince, on Lovely Grove; Leon, on Cool Shade; John Brame, on Mullett Hall; J. B. Corberand, witness, on Balcarres; H. Oliver, Richard Montagnac, Dennis Kerr, James Manhertz, J. M'Farlane, John Clark, D.B., William Lindsay, R. Lindsay, Dd. Clarke, John Germain, Samuel Sutherland, Alick Morrison, John Kerr, Richard Kerr, John Spalding, and all Balcarres negroes; Prince took the oath; Jack gave, but did not drink; the negroes meant to kill all, whether white, brown, or black, free or slave, who would not join; they would receive into their party whites or browns, if they gave assistance; knew Lezeene, Baptiste (brigand) introduced him and H. Oliver.

Charles Mack identified Jack and Prince; was at Balcarres for three months, and left it three weeks before Christmas. One night, on returning from the negro grounds with a load of provisions, which he was bringing by request of James Thompson, he at James Thompson's house saw a great crowd of persons; this was just before he left Balcarres;

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Balcarres; he did not enter the house for the crowd in it, but sat near the door under an oilnut tree; he saw H. Oliver's finger or arm cut, he cannot say positively which, and the blood running from it into a bason, in which was some gunpowder and rum; this mixture H. Oliver mixt; he did not see Prince at the swear, though he knew he was harboured there; Jack did not mix, or help to mix the preparation; witness did not see Jack do anything whatever in the house. To witness's rebuke for Prince's being runaway, Prince said it did not matter to him, because his master could do nothing to hurt him, for Jack would prevent that. The negroes of Balcarres left the negro houses and went to the cow-pen, there they agreed to rise and kill the white people; the signal was to be given by a torch, on the night of the revolt; he never saw Prince at the musters; he was not one that mustered, only staying on one side he noticed them; the musters were frequent, almost every Saturday night; in marching they never went quite to the cow-pen, except after the great swear; after killing the white people at Balcarres, they were to kill go up, till they met with persons up the river, with whom they *had agreed*; can't tell whether the negroes meant to burn the houses after killing the white people; he does not know who had agreed with them, but there must have been many, as those from *River Head*, who took the swear, were not seen by him; described muster as other witness; was not fun, fun is made in day, not night; he saw Jack rub the negroes at cow-pen with bush, and related the other particulars nearly as the other witnesses did; never saw Jack do any thing else at any other time; did not see Prince there at cow-pen; he could not tell what properties were in league with Balcarres, but torch was to inform such as were of the rising; he was harboured in James Prince's house; never saw any guns, but one which H. Oliver used for fowling; knows nothing of Lecezne; once saw H. Oliver and James Manhertz fighting to lift off a bag from a mule, brought from town at about ten at night; offered his assistance, but was driven away; cannot say what it contained; the bag was carried to H. Oliver's house; this was about two months before Christmas; bag was of Osnaburg. (To court's question); said it was not Jack who mixt the swear; Jack was in the house in a room; there he could not see what Jack did; knows nothing of the powder; James Manhertz brought up a jug of rum.

Robert Harrison identified Jack only; knows nothing of the conspiracy; Jack gave himself up to the negro John Ivy, belonging to Jennet J. Lyons, who brought him to witness, who secured him and examined his clothes; found round his waist certain articles, two knives, two wooden images, two jacks, a small white stone, one ring brass on his finger, and touch wood.

Thomas Murray identified Jack, who has been with him for five years, only worked in that time about six months; Jack about two years ago said he would never work, as he and Grog, belonging to Whidd, Portland, since dead, and some others, had taken swear not to work again, which prevented his staying at home; since taken up he admits that the negroes at Balcarres had been mustering, and if J. B. Corberand's dance had gone on, the country would have seen fun, as the plan of rebellion was there fixed; Jack made no confession of what he did at Balcarres, but said he knew every thing; witness did not ask what the every thing was, he only allowed Jack to talk what he chose; no promise was made to induce the confession; Jack then said that the Balcarres negroes had arms, but did not state the precise number; the babies were kept to be used when necessary to cure sick people; the plan was to put them in a bason, and throw rum in; they would dance in the rum, and the rum was afterwards taken out and administered.

Doctor J. B. Corberand knew nothing of the conspiracy nor of the prisoners; as to J. B. Corberand, the king's evidence, he was of most excellent character; has always behaved soberly, industriously, and faithfully; not himself alone, but the whole of his family were well-behaved; and not one of them had ever received a stroke or lash from him; he would have trusted his life in his hands previous to his confession.

John Mendes, overseer of Mullett Hall.—J. B. Corberand, the witness, was a most excellent character up to the day of his apprehension, and even now he believes every word the witness has to day said; during twenty years that he has managed negroes never met a better negro than the witness; has known him better than two years; the witness asked permission thrice to make a dance, and was refused; the fourth time he had liberty, under condition that no French negroes should be present, but afterwards countermanded it in consequence of rumours of rebellion, this was in September, is positive of it.

Jack cross-questioned J. B. Corberand.—Did J. B. Corberand see him at Balcarres in night or day? Night. Charles Mack spoke true, J. B. Corberand lies, but he and himself would have to answer before God. J. B. Corberand said, that Prince had determined to join the Balcarres party, and after killing Mr. Learmond they were to proceed to Mr. Guilleau, Mr. Lamothe's overseer.

Prince and J. B. Corberand had a warm altercation, asking questions and running into long stories, but giving no direct answers.

Jack, asking Charles Mack.—C. Mack said he never saw him with looking glass, but he saw him rub negroes, as before he related his story, and challenged Prince's denial.

Jack at Balcarres run for Or; at night went to Balcarres; he knew it from word; walked through H. Oliver's house, H. Oliver, J. B. Corberand, and Jack together; this gun story made him know; but at Balcarres, Henry Oliver and J. B. Corberand quarrel about guns; Henry Oliver asked why guns not to be concerned, by J. B. C.; J. B. C. explained: three proposed to hide guns; two mules, three turns; six mules brought guns six each, thirty-six guns; James Manhertz and Charles Mack, and James Crossly with Jack, slept in house; James Manhertz brought gun; James Crossly helped to take them to his house

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first and second time; second, asked what was in bags; James Crossly rebuked him; Jack said it favoured guns; they came in flannel with Osnaburgs; in Henry Oliver's house they put the guns; buckra looked, found big trouble; Henry Oliver, J. B. Corberand, and J. Brame, quarrelled; J. B. C. explained, and said the guns could be easily hid; guns came one month before Christmas, not two months; three hid guns; nobody to help; nobody but these can find guns, and if not will be seen again; J. B. C. had powder keg, gave it H. Oliver; hid with guns; will confess what he has done, but no more; knows that every Saturday the negroes at Balcarres mustered; Bouger, Mount Pleasant, mustered; did not swear; the court explained the nature of self-conviction; was at Balcarres, never did anything, nor went to cow-pen; saw the doing at cow-pen, same as Charles Mack; as he was in bush, fell into scrape by being at Balcarres; never intended to hurt white man.

Prince—no business in matters; wood, punish, fear; J. B. C. brought word; never mustered; Jack saw him at Balcarres, made hoops. M. Pl. gave Ct. to negroes to do work, though in the wood.—B. P.—Mul. H.—Leo.—gun—knows J. B. Corberand put bit in mouth to get free; broke he neck; never let master's property; when at home worked; at wood made baskets for salt.

(N° 32.)

Sir,

Paradise, St. George's, April 10th, 1824.

I AM rather apprehensive that I shall have been considered dilatory in communicating to his Grace the Governor, the earliest account of the trial and execution of Jack, which took place on Thursday morning the 8th instant; the delay in forwarding copies of the proceedings has been unavoidable, much writing being required to make them out. Among them is a most important document, the confession of Jack, which must satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of the diabolical plot for the massacre of the white people; and of the deserved fate of those wretches, who have on that account suffered the extent of the law: and I trust that the justice and moderation of the magistrates of St. George's will now be made manifest and properly appreciated. It must be obvious to his Grace, that as long as the guns remain in the possession of the disaffected we are insecure, for there can scarcely be a doubt, but that many of the Balcarres conspirators (the whole of the slaves of this property, indeed the whole of this district, having been proved to be mutually concerned) some of them must be acquainted where the guns are concealed, and may at a future period, when we least expect it, make use of them for the purpose for which they were by the rebels first intended; I beg therefore with all due deference, and that his Grace will pardon me for suggesting, that it is more than probable, were his Grace to have brought before him James Brame, if he is not yet transported, who from the awe and respect he would naturally feel by being in his presence, and interrogated by his high authority, might be induced to discover the place where the guns are hidden; for unless he discloses the secret, we learn from the whole proceedings, and the confession of Jack, that we can obtain it from no one else.

I am happy to acquaint his Grace, that the fracas with the maroons and the slaves of Kildare, though with much difficulty, has been accommodated to the satisfaction of the parties.

Respectfully, I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant,

(signed) *William A. Orgill.*

William Bullock, Esquire.

Confession of Jack, before me, this 8th day of April 1824.

Jack saith, that having come into this trouble, he can't help it; he did go away from his owner and went to Mullett Hall, where he worked for M. who harboured him; M. was angry with a boy named Charles for having enticed away his wife, and asked Jack if he knew any thing that could do Charles harm; he was to do it, even to make Charles dead, to make him know he was not to trouble big somebody's wife. Jack humoured the joke; M. gave him a pair of braces belonging to Charles, which he desired Jack to employ for Charles's destruction. Jack persuaded M. he would, but he did not, he only cautioned M.'s wife and Charles not to cohabit any more, as harm would happen to Charles if they did; they both blessed him and promised to mind what he said. Yet M.'s wife taxed M. with it, and M. being vexed, resolved to seize Jack, who then left Mullett Hall, and went to Mr. Lamothe's, where he doctored Antoniette and Suckey, who from being very sick recovered and did work. Jack afterwards went to Lafitte's and dressed the sore arm of a woman, John Charles's wife, which he cured and she worked; Jack left there and went to Balcarres, at this time he did not know the business going at Balcarres; he did turn before, but now he is going away he will not. J. B. Corberand carried him to Balcarres, and promised him reward if he would do something to make them muster, and carry gun from town without buckra's knowing; J. B. C. had tried himself, but had found he was not sharp enough, and now wanted Jack to try as he was considered more skilful; Jack did not mind the reward, but agreed to work for them; he went with the negroes of Balcarres to the cow-pen, and there rubbed them with wild sage bush on the head, Prince did not go with him. At cow-pen, Rd. Montagnac gave order that the negroes were to take their allowance at Christmas in the morning, and at night they were to rise and kill the overseer and book-keeper at Balcarres. H. Oliver then asked, "How were the other plantations to know it?" J. B. Corberand said, that in French country they had used shell, and here

here they must, after killing people at Balcarres, blow shell, which Mullett Hall would answer, then Silver Hill, and the properties up the river. J. B. C. said, if you don't know how to broke country and kill white man, my namesake (Baptiste) does, and myself a little, as I was born in St. Domingo and saw the trouble there; H. Oliver said all would be glad of it, and he hoped to see it; J. B. C. said if they did not see it they must cut one of his fingers; H. Oliver, J. B. Corberand and Montagnac then gave order that James Manhertz was to go to town for guns; to James Manhertz's inquiry where, J. B. Corberand said that a brown man in Kingston (Jack heard but doesn't know it) would give them, and told where he lived, they then broke up. James Manhertz afterwards bought up thirty-six guns, in three turns, each turn he had two mules, on each mule six guns. J. B. Corberand then brought up a keg of powder, and carried it to H. Oliver's house. H. O. then said it would not do to hide the guns and powder in Balcarres; he would hide the guns, but J. B. Corberand must carry the powder to Mullett Hall and there hide it. Jack here invoked the Bible and the Almighty. H. Oliver, J. B. Corberand and John Braeme resolved on hiding, and that nobody else should know, lest if they quarrelled they might tell; the ensuing Saturday was appointed to hide the guns and powder, then they hid the guns at Balcarres and powder at Mullett Hall. J. B. Corberand told the negroes of Balcarres before the guns were hid, that the reason why English negroes never succeeded in their revolt was, because they had not the heart same as French negroes; when the French negroes fought they did not mind being killed; they were killed plenty, and they killed buckras; those that died went, those that lived, lived to see the good; that was the way they had done to break the country, and English negroes must do the same. The guns were to be hid and not brought out till Christmas day; as to powder, they were not to mind, for his father being a free man, would find plenty and keep it ready; this was done afterwards. The runaway negroes being in the wood, and on their way to the negro houses, they were met by James Thompson, who told them they must go away as buckra had taken up H. Oliver for harbouring runaways; the runaways objected, but went away. Jack went to Lamothe, and thence in the next night to Balcarres, where he learnt from Susan, that H. Oliver had been taken up for having a gun. Susan then said, Jack, if he knew any thing of what had been done at Balcarres, must not stay or return there, for if he did, she would catch him and carry to Buff Bay. Jack left and went to Lamothe, where he and Prince took up quarters in a fig tree; then Jack and Prince determined to go home and deliver themselves up; Jack went to Swift River, where his mistress lived, and at her door met John Ivy; his mistress desired John Ivy to carry him to Mr. Harrison, which he did; Mr. Harrison said, God bless you Jack! I wanted you, your name is at Buff Bay, quite in England. Mr. Harrison confined him for the night, and in the morning sent him in charge of two men to Mr. Thomas Murray, who brought him to Buff Bay. Jack being now before God, who knows whether he told lie or not, had assurance in saying that he had told *all* that he knew, if he know more he would not conceal it. For his sentence he did not blame white man, he blamed what had been proved against him; he knew that his doctoring was what buckra called obeah. Buckra had their own fashion; in Guinea, negro could doctor; he blamed J. B. Corberand, for if he had been at his work, buckra could not have taken and done him harm; he blamed his own doings; he did not begrudge J. B. Corberand free, but he hoped to meet him by and by; he hoped God would forgive him, as he was sorry for what he had done; since Mr. Gordon his first owner died he had had too much bad usage,—bad usage had driven him to this crime; for his misfortune he blessed his mistress, who had taken him away from his trade of carpenter, at which he always worked well. Five negroes who belonged to Mr. Gordon, and were sold, he among them, had never since his death known what it was to have a fowl, a pig, a door mouth, a cocoa head; he had no more to say; he trusted entirely in God, whom he begged to pardon him if he had done wrong.

Questions.—Jack said the negroes at cow-pen were not one hundred; about half hundred; H. Oliver at the swear cut his finger, as Chas. Mack said, not his hand, as J. B. Corberand said; the swear was mixt, same as Charles Mack said, who talked true; J. B. Corberand brought a little dirt taken up from a place showing the print of white man's foot, and threw in the swear; H. Oliver gave the swear; J. B. Corberand drank, Charles Mack did not, nor himself; if J. B. Corberand or J. Bramedon't show where the guns are, no buckra will find it; Jack and Charles Mack did not know much, for they were in the wood; J. B. Corberand knows too much. H. Oliver used to walk every week over the country; walked too much, chiefly among the estates; can't say which places in particular. Jack said more negroes from River Head than below attend Balcarres musters. Jack met with brigand Baptiste at Lafitte's, in driver's house; wasn't at Leon's dance; brigand Baptiste never talked with him, only J. B. Corberand,—“that fellow fit for hang same as me and Henry;” French negroes enticed the English negroes; J. B. Corberand put up H. Oliver, who often declared he did not know how to begin.

Taken before me, this 8th day of April 1824,

Witness, *Henry Burgess.*

J. J. Stamp, (L. S.)

The above contains a true copy of the original confession of Jack.

William A. Orgill, Custos.

St. George's, April 10th, 1824.

VII.

Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.(N^o 33.)

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—AT a special Slave Court, holden at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George aforesaid, on Tuesday the 20th day of January, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before Robert Gray, Henry Forbes, Thomas Spicer, John Jacob Stamp, and William Augustus Morse, five of His Majesty's Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. George, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said parish committed; and Daniel Marah, Bernard Curaghan, Samuel Booth, Samuel Bracebridge, William Hewrick, Patrick Morgan, Edward Norris, John Connelly, George Hugh Gillespie, David Watson, Charles Worley and Richard Swift, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, as jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the Subsistence, Clothing, and the better regulation and government of Slaves, for enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro woman slave named Venus, belonging to Paul Lamothe Carrier, of the parish of St. George, Esq. was brought to trial;

For that she, the said Venus, was, on the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said 1st day of December and the 4th day of January 1824, concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, and did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And for that she the said Venus was, on the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days between the said 1st day of December and the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1824, at the parish aforesaid, concerned in a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white inhabitants of this island, and to subvert and destroy the present government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And for that the said Venus did on the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days, between the said 1st day of December and the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1824, at the parish aforesaid, compass and imagine the death of the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Plea,—Not Guilty.

(signed)

Wm. A. Orgill, jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—Whereas the jurors aforesaid, by their foreman, have found the aforesaid slave, named Venus, guilty of the charges against her in the aforesaid indictment; we the Justices aforesaid, do therefore order, adjudge, and determine that the said slave be forthwith transported from off this island for life, and that she be immediately delivered over to the deputy marshall of the said parish to be transported accordingly; and we the justices aforesaid have inquired of the jurors aforesaid, what sum of money the owner of the said slave ought to have and receive for the said slave, when the jurors did declare that the owner ought to have and receive for the said slave the sum of twenty-five pounds current money of the said island. Which we do certify under our hands and seals, this 20th day of January 1824.

True Copy.

Wm. A. Orgill, jun.
Clerk of the Peace.

(signed)

Robert Gray, (L. s.)
H. Forbes, (L. s.)
Thomas Spicer, (L. s.)
J. J. Stamp, (L. s.)
W. A. Morse, (L. s.)

Evidence.

The King v. Venus.—Buff Bay, Court House, 20th January 1824.

Jamaica, St. George, fs.—Adele, a mulatto slave belonging to Paul Lamothe Carrier, esq. sworn,—That she heard Venus say, Mr. Malabre's plantation belonged to King; he could not take his plantation as negroes were to get free; that Adele would see the change; she being sickly could not help much, but if she could get nothing else, she would take a mortar stick to help to kill the white people; Venus said there was to be a new law, negroes were only to pick two bushels of coffee instead of three bushels this year: at Christmas negroes would be free; it was about one month before Christmas when Venus said this to her: Venus always grumbled against master.

John

John Guilleau, sworn saith,—That Venus is a bad tempered, saucy, lazy woman.

Paul Lamothe Carrier, saith,—That Venus is a violent, ill-disposed, mischief-making, and disorderly woman; would never allow Venus to return to his property, as he conceives her too dangerous.

Prisoner saith,—That she is sickly and cannot work well: met Adele at the spring, who talked to her the words about killing buckra, same as charged upon her; Mantonne was by; that Adele said negroes were to have three days every week; that she was always minded by her master, who gave her salt and cloth; that she heard Adele say that ships with soldiers were coming to help negroes; when buckras saw them, they went back; that Adele said if her master was to be killed and she knew it, she would not tell him; that he had never done any thing for her although she was his daughter.

John Guilleau came up again and said,—That one day in the field he was urging on the people with their work, and promised to inflict ten lashes a piece unless they worked better; that Venus replied, he might then, but that before long he would find people to pass him under the lash.

Adele saith,—She told Venus that her master had gun in his room; Venus replied her master might have gun, and though he might kill half, yet half would live to take country.

Paul Lamothe Carrier, saith,—That Mantonne was in town at the time Venus speaks of.

(True copy.)

W. A. Orgill, jun.

Clerk of the Peace.

(N^o 34.)

Jamaica, St. George, Is.—AT a special Slave Court, holden at the Court House at Buff Bay, in the parish of St. George aforesaid, on Tuesday the 20th day of January, in the fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica, Lord Defender of the Faith; and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824; before Robert Gray, Henry Forbes, Robert Gray Kirkland, Thomas Spicer, and William Augustus Morse, five of His Majesty's justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of St. George, and also to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanours in the said parish committed; and John Lowe, Bernard Conagan, Peter Harron, Samuel Bracebridge, William Hendricks, Patrick Morgan, Edward Norris, John Connelly, George Hugh Gellespie, David Watson, Charles Wooley, and Richard Swift, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish as jurors of the said court; the said jurors being duly sworn to try the matter before them, and a true verdict give according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of the Governor, Council and Assembly of the said island, intituled, "An Act for the Subsistence, Clothing, and the better regulation and government of Slaves, for the enlarging the powers of the Council of Protection, for preventing the improper transfer of Slaves, and for other purposes:"

A negro man slave, named William Park, belonging to Iter Boreale estate in the said parish, was brought to trial;

For that he the said William Park was on Friday the 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1823, at the parish aforesaid, concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, and did compass and imagine the death of the white people of the said island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And for that he the said William Park was on Friday the 19th day of December, in the year last aforesaid, at the parish aforesaid, concerned in a rebellious conspiracy to kill and murder the white inhabitants of this island, and to subvert the government thereof, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And for that he the said William Park did on Friday the 19th day of December, in the year last aforesaid, compass and imagine the death of the white people of this island, contrary to the form of the Act aforesaid, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Plea,—Not Guilty.

(signed) Wm. A. Orgill, jun. Clerk of the Peace.

Discharged by proclamation, the prosecutor not appearing.

(signed) Wm. A. Orgill, jun. Clerk of the Peace.

True Copy. Wm. A. Orgill, jun. Clerk of the Peace.

(N^o 119.)

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 13th September 1824.

REFERRING your Lordship to my letter of the 31st July, I have now the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of the proceedings had at the late trials of the conspirators in the parish of Hanover, and also a copy of the proceedings had at the trial of a slave named Chance, in Kingston, for being concerned in the conspiracy in the parish of St. George.

VII.
Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

I have not yet received from the chief magistrate of Westmoreland a report of the trial of a slave named John Clarke, belonging to Haddo estate in that parish, and who has been tried, condemned and executed for being concerned in the late revolt of the Argyle slaves in the parish of Hanover.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

The Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) MANCHESTER.

The King against Edward Jarritt, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, John Malcolm, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun, and James Cooper Wright, belonging to Argyle Estate.

Jamaica, fs. Hanover, in the Slave Court.—At a Slave Court held at the Court House in the town of Lucia, in the said parish of Hanover, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica, Lord, and so forth; before Hon. Robert O'Vassall, Patrick Spence, William Allen, John Campbell, John Edward Payne, and David Edward, esquires, justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of Hanover; upon the oath of George Robinson Morris, John Clarke Walker, Alexander Fraser, James Campbell, (Esher,) James Martin, Thos. Geo. Buckner, William Virgo Clarke, Job Gingle, Francis Chisholm, George Moir, James M'Donald, Thos. Coy, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, duly empanelled and sworn, and charged according to law; and the said jurors upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that a certain negro man slave named Edward Jarritt, a certain negro man slave named John Nesbitt, a certain negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, a certain negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, a certain negro man slave named William Moodie, a certain negro man slave named William Wright, a certain negro man slave named Colin Innis, a certain negro man slave named John Malcolm, a certain negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, a certain negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and a certain mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, all belonging to Argyle Estate, the property of John Malcolm, esq. being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and to and with a negro man slave named John Clarke, a negro man slave named John Miller, and a mulatto man slave named Benjamin Reynolds, (since dead,) and to and with divers other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to enter into a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves the said Edward Jarritt, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, John Malcolm, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun, and James Cooper Wright, and of the said John Clarke, John Miller, and Benjamin Reynolds, (since deceased,) and such other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided; and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

2d. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarritt, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, did, on the fourteenth day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly enter into a rebellious conspiracy, for the purpose of obtaining, by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves the said Edward Jarritt, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, John Malcolm, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun, and James Cooper Wright, and of the said John Clarke, John Miller, and Benjamin Reynolds, (since deceased,) and such other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

3d. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarritt, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being

being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine and confederate and agree together, and to and with the said John Clarke, John Miller and Benjamin Reynolds (since deceased), and to and with divers others negroes and other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to be concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this Island, the freedom of themselves the said Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, John Malcolm, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun and James Cooper Wright, and of the said John Clarke, John Miller and Benjamin Reynolds, and such other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others against the form of the act of this Island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

4th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named Benjamin Reynolds, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms at the parish of Hanover in the Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly were concerned in a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this Island, the freedom of themselves the said Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, John Malcolm, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun and James Cooper Wright, and of the said John Clarke, John Miller and Benjamin Reynolds (since deceased), and such other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the act of this Island in that case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

5th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms, in the parish of Hanover in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine and confederate and agree together, and to and with the said John Clarke, John Miller and Benjamin Reynolds (since deceased), and to and with divers other negro and other slaves, whose names are at present unknown, to be concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, with intent to resist the lawful authorities within this Island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the act of this Island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

6th. And the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times; as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said Island of Jamaica, were concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, with intent by force and violence to overturn the constitution as by law established in this Island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act in this Island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

7th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the fourteenth day of June in the fifth

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fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said Island of Jamaica, did enter into and were concerned in and did actually rise in open rebellion against the lawful authorities within this Island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

8th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did enter into and were concerned in actual rebellion against the lawful authorities of this Island, with intent to obtain by force and violence the freedom of themselves the said Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, William Wright, Colin Innis, Big Tom Brown, George Colquhoun, and James Cooper Wright, and the said John Clarke, John Miller, and Benjamin Reynolds (since deceased), and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this Island, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

9th. And the said jurors, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, did enter into and were concerned in actual rebellion against the lawful authorities of this Island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this Island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

10th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named Edward Jarrett, the said negro man slave named John Nesbitt, the said negro man slave named Dugald Campbell, the said negro man slave named Phillip Davidson Brown, the said negro man slave named William Moodie, the said negro man slave named William Wright, the said negro man slave named Colin Innis, the said negro man slave named John Malcolm, the said negro man slave named Big Tom Brown, the said negro man slave named George Colquhoun, and the said mulatto man slave named James Cooper Wright, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did enter into and were concerned in actual rebellion against the lawful authorities of this Island, with intent by force and violence to overturn the constitution, as by law established within this Island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this Island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

(signed) J. Keys, Cl. Pac. Hanr.

The prisoners plead Not Guilty.

We, the justices within named, on the unanimous finding of the jurors that the said negro men slaves, named Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, and William Wright, are guilty of the charges alleged against them, do order and adjudge that they the said Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, and William Wright, to be taken from this place to the place from whence they came, and on Friday the sixteenth day of July from thence to the Argyle Estate, and on the forenoon of Saturday the seventeenth instant, be there hanged by the neck until they be dead, on a gallows to be erected in the Mill Yard of that estate.

Given under our hands and seals this 14th day of July 1824.

Rob. Ol. Vassall (L.S.) Jno. Campbell (L.S.)
 Wm. Allen (L.S.) J. E. Payne, (L.S.)

We, the justices within named, on the finding of the jurors that the said Colin Innis, John

John Malcolm and Big Tom Brown, are guilty of the charges alleged against them, do order and adjudge that they the said Colin Innis, John Malcolm, and Big Tom Brown, be transported off this island for life. Given under our hands and seals, this 17th day of July 1824.

Rob. Ol. Vassall (L.S.)
Wm. Allen (L.S.)
Dd. Edwards (L.S.)

Jno. Campbell (L.S.)
J. E. Payne (L.S.)

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The jurors find Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moodie, and William Wright, guilty.

The jurors value the prisoners as follow:—Edward Jarrett, one hundred pounds; John Nesbitt, one hundred pounds; Dugald Campbell, one hundred pounds; Phillip Davidson Brown, one hundred pounds; William Moodie, one hundred pounds; and William Wright, one hundred pounds.

The jurors find Big Tom Brown, John Malcolm, and Colin Innis guilty, and value them as under:—

Big Tom Brown, one hundred pounds; John Malcolm, one hundred pounds; and Colin Innis, one hundred pounds.

The jurors find James Cooper Wright and George Colquhoun, not guilty.

Vera copia. August 30th, 1824.

(Signed) *Rob. O. Vassall*, Custos Hanover.

The King v. Jarrett, et als. belonging to Argyle Estate.

Minutes of Evidence.

John Malcolm, esq. proprietor of Argyle Estate, sworn,—I know the prisoners at the bar—they are my slaves. I had information given to me on the morning of Friday the 11th June. One of my negroes, William Roach, had been up at the great house the evening before; he wished very much to see me, but I was not up; he went to my mason, a free person of colour, named Robert Johnson, and informed him of certain facts, which he, Robert Johnson, informed me of at half past seven, which induced me immediately to make a communication to Col. Campbell of the Copse. These facts are as follow:—He mentioned that William Roach was afraid of being seen by the negroes, and had gone down to the wall, which he was repairing, by the great house, and therefore, to hide his design, told the mason there was a gap in a grass-piece, which he begged him to go with him to see; he then took that opportunity while walking with him of mentioning that the negroes were in a very disturbed state, and that it was their intention not to turn out on the following morning; and further, that on that morning they were (to use his own phrase) to sit down, and if measures were taken to compel them to go to work, they were to resist, and go into the woods. That was the substance of what William Roach said. I also heard it was the intention of the negroes to surprise the white people at supper, and destroy them; that they were then to go to the barracks, and destroy Mr. Johnson, the mason, and from thence to proceed to the great house. In the course of an hour I received a letter from Col. Campbell, ordering me to desire my serjeants to warn my company to rendezvous at Argyle; at twelve o'clock I had two of my subalterns, Lieutenant Brissett and Ensign Balme, and by half past three, six or eight men. The negroes turned out at shell-blow, half past two o'clock, and disappeared, except the females, only one of whom, Queen Ann, went away. She was the driver's wife, and the daughter of Nesbitt. The whole of the six prisoners at the bar went away. I considered at first the commotion might have been occasioned by terror. Colonel Campbell and myself went down to the works to see the driver, and to give him orders for the ensuing morning, but he was not to be found; and the next morning not a single negro turned out. Two or three negroes came in before Monday the 14th June. On Sunday night, or very early on Monday morning, between the hours of twelve and three, whilst I was on guard, I discovered the appearance of a very large fire in the atmosphere; I desired one of my boys to saddle a mule, and make all the haste he could to ascertain where it was. He had not proceeded half way when he met two negroes from Alexandria hastening towards Argyle; from them he learnt that the fire was at Alexandria; it was the trash-houses. On Tuesday morning, one of my pen-keepers came running out of breath to the great house, and informed me that, in ranging over the pastures, as is customary, he discovered that all the riding horses and mules had been lanced; that many of them were dead, but some still living; this was in a pasture called M. Cail's Guinea Grasspiece. All my estate's cattle had been driven up to the pen very soon after this disturbance took place, and I was very apprehensive that they might have been slaughtered also. Colonel Campbell was so good as to despatch part of a company to drive them down to the estate, and see what damage was sustained in my stock. Three of the horses that had been lanced were brought down. I lost seven horses and three mules. Was present when John Clarke was taken and put an end to himself, (here Mr. Malcolm was much affected, and shed tears); did not see him from the thicket make a blow at any man, but he made violent resistance; the only instrument he had was a knife, with which he cut his throat, but a machete was found in the place where he first rose from when pursued; does not think the machete was sharper than usual. Was not present when any other negroes made away with themselves; never saw Ben Reynolds after he cut himself; he cut himself open.

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open. Three killed themselves—John Clarke, John Miller, and Ben Reynolds; J. Wright made an attempt to do the same.

Prisoners being asked if they had any thing to say to their masters, answered "No."

By the Court.—Did any of these negroes come in of their own accord, or were they brought in?—Dugald Campbell and William Wright came in of their own accord; William Nesbitt was taken by the regulars; Edward Jarrett and William Moodie were taken by a party which I sent out; Dugald Campbell and William Wright came in after the parties were sent out, and they came in through the terror occasioned by the troops being in the woods.

Did they show any contrition?—No; on the contrary, they seemed to laugh at it.

Alexander Campbell, Esq. proprietor of Copse Estate, and colonel of the western interior regiment of militia, sworn:—Received a despatch from Mr. Malcolm on Friday, about half-past ten o'clock in the day, upon which I ordered out the whole regiment; despatched three of my own servants and the book-keeper, ordering them to muster at Argyle; kept all the regiment that had assembled on guard that night; not more than 40 had assembled; I never diminished the guard; about three days after I sent out the first party, as at first did not know where to send; cannot correctly say how many were brought in; can only corroborate Mr. Malcolm's evidence. The most of the negroes were armed with machetes; the last man that was taken had been seen frequently with a gun; knows all but one of the prisoners; Dugald Campbell, William Moodie, and William Wright, were in the act of finishing huts in the wood; most of them came in the dress of Dugald Campbell, viz. blue cotton jacket and trowsers; saw the fire at Alexandria, and sent a detachment the next morning to ascertain the extent of the damage done there.

Prisoners being asked if they had any thing to say to colonel Campbell, answered "No."

William Roach, a negro, being examined as to his knowledge of an oath, and giving a satisfactory answer, was sworn:—Told his master about the disturbance going on at Argyle; knew John Clarke of Argyle, and knows all the prisoners at the bar; it was before Christmas heard all the negroes talking that they were free; and they said the King, the head man of the country, had sent out paper to say they were to be free; heard John Clarke talk of it; heard the prisoners also talk of it; every one of them, and all the negroes on the estate heard them. After busha ordered them to turn out on Saturday morning before they took their day, they turned out the first time, and the second time they would not; and then they said that they were free; that they would sit down, and if their master would not give them their free they would fight for it; John Nesbitt said he would fight for it. Davidson Brown said so; William Moody said so too; there is not one that he can pull out there, that did not say they would fight for it. Davidson Brown was moving his things; heard them talking about making a bargain; their study was to set the trash-houses on fire, and they said every estate's negroes were to do the same as they were to do at Argyle; and when the white people came out to put out the fire, they were to take their guns from them; kill the white people and, take the country. It was at Argyle he first heard them studying the talk. When he came home at dinner time, or night, heard them talking; did not go to the house where the bargain was made, but heard them speaking of it; all the prisoners at the bar said the same; his brother John Clarke said, that Mr. Campbell's people said that Mr. Campbell had some guns, and that his people would get the guns and give them to them the Argyle people; William Wright said that he was free; that he would not work; that he would fight and take it; William Wright had a gun, but does not know what he has done with it. John Clarke the same Friday afternoon at dinner time, and Colin Innis, went and told the rest that I went and told master what they were studying about, and that all of them were quite surprized that I should tell; at the same dinner time I, after taking orders, went with the two drivers into the overseer's cook-room, and cook was very much surprized that her master had heard of it, and said, if she was a man, and knew who it was, she would directly take his life. John Clarke and Bob Chambers were present; when I found they were surprized about my telling my master, I could not stay at my own house, but went to another and stood up; then I saw William Dixon and Robert Chambers talking together, and William Dixon said, if they knew the man who told his master, they would take his life directly. When the shell turn out went to the grass-piece with the grass-cutters, some of the negroes saw me; did not know who it was that went and told John Clarke I was gone out; when I had been there about half an hour, I saw John Clarke without his shirt, and only his trowsers on, with a machete, and another man with him, coming direct to where I was; when I saw them coming I moved off, knowing what they had been talking of at dinner time; I moved off out of the grass-piece as quick as I could, to get to the road; after he found that I was running fast, he turned back and went the way he came, and I went the other way; there was a cane-piece between us, but he could speak to me; when he got there he called to me one or two times, and I speak to him; then after I speak to him, he said at dinner time he could have taken his oath that it was not me that had told my master, but that he had since found out that it was; he did not say any thing more to me, and I staid in master's house, till I was sent down to gaol. A negro man named Congo Roach, belonging to us, said the Maroons were to help them; a man came from Silver Grove to know when they were to fight the buckras; John Nesbitt knows the man; heard John Nesbitt say so; did not hear any thing about Golden Grove negroes; what he did not see he would not speak; most of the principal negroes on Argyle buried their plates and provisions in the ground in their houses; they buried it because they were going to fight white people; and if they burnt their houses they would lose every thing; heard them speak very much about Mr. Wilberforce: he must be the same gentleman who gave them their free with the King, and that their masters here would not give it to them, and they would

would fight for it; the day was fixed for fighting; it was the Monday after the Friday. I told Mr. Johnson to tell master they were not to turn out on that Monday, and if master or busha troubled them, they would fight for it, and burn the trash-houses, and that the Maroons were to join them, but whether or not their masters troubled them, they would fight, as they were determined to have the country; they said master and Mr. Campbell made the bad laws; said that when they went to fight they would not pass Mr. Campbell or massa; it was big Tom Brown that said that any negroes who would not join them they would kill; the whole of the prisoners at the bar were present at the bargain; they ground their macheats; saw Edward Malcolm grinding his macheat; cannot tell any thing about what dress they were to have; John Clarke had blue trowsers when he chased me; none of the negroes worked on the Friday afternoon.

William Wright to witness:—Did you ever hear me say I would not work in the field?—I say I did. I swear I am not going to tell a lie on you.

Phillip Davidson Brown to witness:—Can you tell any of the gentlemen when I and you spoke last?—I was not intimate with him, and never had any thing to say to him but on master's business.

Question by John Nesbitt:—What day was it you saw that man from Silver Grove?—It was that day I met you at the wall, and you asked me why I did not tell you how-d'ye.

Rachael Crooks, a brown woman, a christian, knows the nature of an oath, sworn:—Knows the prisoners at the bar; points out Edward Jarrett; remembers the Thursday before the negroes went away; remembers big Tom Brown; asked another man if he was ready, and asked him what day it was; heard him say he was going to do bad, I advised him not; Wednesday night I was in the temple, just by the road, and two people were going by, and I heard one person say, "Was it not hard that the country was free, and they could not get it?" The other said, "Damn it, never mind, we will fight for it!" It was this that made her think of what big Tom Brown said; Jarrett never advised her to take her clothes out of the miller's room; never heard the negroes talk about fighting; she lives with a white man, and they would not let her hear; Jarrett is her brother, but she would not tell a lie for her mother.

William Reynolds, a mulatto man, knows the nature of an oath, sworn:—Knows all the prisoners at the bar; has had talk with John Nesbitt; he told him that he had come from the Ramble, and that the Ramble people were not going to turn out to work. Phillip D. Brown had some conversation with him in coming from the ground; said that if the overseer came to trouble them on Monday morning they would run away; did not say that the negroes would run away, but that he would; heard Alick Malcolm say they were not going to turn out on Saturday; did not understand that they had any bargain about it; heard Phillip Davidson say he would take the day by force.

Richard Davidson, was christened, but does not know the nature of an oath, was cautioned to tell the truth:—Knows three of the prisoners, Dugald Campbell, Edward Jarrett, and William Wright; does not belong to Argyle, belongs to Knockalva; remembers when the trouble took place; went with Mr. M'Phee, book-keeper, from Savannah-la-Mar; saw Edward Jarrett and John Clarke; John Clarke has kil himself; heard them say they were Knockalva people; met them behind the blacksmith's shop at Haddo; book-keeper asked them who they were; they said they were from Knockalva, and were going to Haddo; they had wives down there; Book-keeper said he would carry them back to Knockalva; Book-keeper lives there; they said they would not go back, and run and jumped over the wall into the Ramble pasture; both had macheats; one had a carving knife, it was Jarrett; when they got over they began to rascal him, and said if he was a man, to come over to him; John Clarke told Jarrett to give him the carving knife; when I saw this I got frightened, and galloped away; the words were, "you damned white-livered rascal, if you dare, come over here;" the macheats were as bright as if they were new.

By Edward Jarrett:—What sort of carving knife had I?—You did have a carving knife; it was Jarrett who called him a damned white-livered rascal.

Edward Jarrett:—"I had a macheat, but I had not a carving knife: he was told not to say so."

Peter M'Phie, a white man, sworn:—In the early part of June was living at Knockalva; was sent by Colonel Campbell to Westmorland on the 12th, returned between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning; between Haddo and the blacksmith's shop met two stranger negroes; should not know them; when I inquired from them who they were, they said they belonged to Knockalva; I said they did not; they immediately jumped over the wall; one had an osnaberg shirt on, the shortest one had a macheat; one was a very tall negro; when they jumped over the wall, I asked the boy that followed me if he knew them; I understood he said one was John Clarke, the other Chambers; the boy galloped away when he saw me get off my horse; the negroes called me a white-livered villain, and if I was a man, to come over to them.

William S. Grignon, esquire, sworn:—Was on duty at Argyle on Sunday 13th June; saw the fire at Alexandria; was one of the party that was sent by Colonel Campbell to ascertain the damage done at Alexandria, and found that two trash-houses were burnt down, and from the best information they could obtain, it was done designedly, as one of them was set fire to in three places.

Thomas Hudson is a christian, belongs to Silver Grove; sworn:—Remembers Alexandria trash-houses being burnt down; was at the Ramble that day; knows Sam Kiddle, he belongs to Ramble; does not know prisoners at the bar. Sam Kiddle came over to Silver Grove and called me; I was watchman; told me I must go over to Golden Grove, and

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when we go, must go to John Clarke's house; I told him to go over to the Ramble; Clarke said he would not go that evening; they were to go to meet up; cannot say whether it was for Sam Kiddle; told me some people were to meet up at Ramble; it was Saturday night after Friday that the Argyle negroes had broke out; went to Edward Heaven's house; there were four, two from Golden Grove and one from Silver Grove; did not know how many of Ramble; William Harding and John Clarke and Andrew Lewellyn were there; Andrew Lewellyn gave me gunpowder to drink, but does not know what for; knows Andrew Lewellyn well; does not know whether he was captain; would not tell upon himself.

Counsel moved, that the last witness having prevaricated in his testimony, be detained, to be dealt with according to law.

Robert Johnson is a christian, belongs to Argyle, sworn:—Knows all the prisoners at the bar; remembers hearing them talked about being turned out on Saturday morning after crop; made bargain to take Saturday, the crop being long; after crop massa gave us the first Saturday, but the next Saturday he turned us out, which he never did before; after massa take away half the day, we said we would not turn out, but would go away to the grounds; remembers the Friday that they run away; was upon work; shell-blow come home and see soldiers upon the estate; we all wonder; Colin Innis came and told me that William Roach had told Mr. Johnson that between Friday night and Saturday night negroes were going to rise, and that Mr. Johnson went and told master, and being afraid, all took to the bush; does know that John Clarke went to look for William Roach, to bring him face to face with Colin, to know if it was he that told his master they were going to rise, but could not find William Roach; after shell-blow turn out all went away; they were frightened; heard that when they turned out they were to be surrounded, and if any run away they were to be shot and handcuffed; on Monday morning I was in the woods and found Gubba; John Clarke, Queen Ann came to us on Monday afternoon; slept in the bush; next day morning saw William Wright, William Daws, Dugald Campbell, Edward Jarrett, William Moody, John Mowatt, King George and George Clarke, belonging to Alexandria; after we sat down King George said he wanted sleep, he said he had been up all night; I asked him what he had been doing to make him want sleep; he said they had been making fine work, that he had been killing all master's horses; they said he ought to be ashamed to kill the poor dumb creatures; John Clarke said any dead is dead, he would do any thing to hurt his master; old Gubba did not say any thing more than that they had no business to kill master's horse, and told John Clarke to go away; he said no, he would not go until he had done some damage; he said, as your head so strong, come, I will carry you to the cave in the pasture, where buckras won't come; did not saw prisoner; Davidson Brown was with him; no John Malcolm was there; Eboe George Malcolm was not there; William Moodie had a macheat; King George also had a lance upon a stick; other prisoners had lances, some of iron, some of wood; Clarke mentioned that before he would go to the Sinkhole, he would rather go to a free man who would give him breakfast; Gubba told him not to trust a free man; when it almost come to shell-blow they all scattered about; John Clarke mentioned his to father that he was at Alexandria side when the fire took place; said that the morning when he came from there, he met one book-keeper, who told him he must go back with him, and he asked the book-keeper if he was his waiting boy to follow him, and that he drew his macheat to frighten the book-keeper; never was in any hut in the negro ground; no huts were there; all the prisoners heard Clarke speak of killing the horses; did not take notice of their dress; had no blue jacket and trowsers; never heard any bargain made; thought it was to take their lives that they went away; was taken up by Captain M'Caile; saw William Moodie had a macheat; it was not very sharp.

Question by William Wright:—Did you see me with Colin?—Do you think I am blind? I have taken swear upon the Bible, and if I tell lie, I will punish; I will tell lie upon nobody; what I see I will tell.

By the Court:—What do you mean by your master taking half your day?—He made us turn out on Saturday morning, and by the time we could go to the grounds the rain fell, and we could not get provisions. Witness said that they made no bargain, but like a parcel of sheep, one made a jump and the whole followed; the women were going, but the men stopped them.

King George, a christian, does not know the nature of an oath, not sworn:—Knows all the prisoners at the bar; knows the afternoon the negroes run away; on Monday morning met John Miller, talked, and said that all the negroes in the wood said they would kill master's horses; Dugald Campbell, William Wright, John Nesbitt and William Daws were there; John Miller told Dugald Campbell that he must get a rope and catch master's horses; when I went into grass-piece first, George Malcolm said, I must not kill master's horses; William Wright and Dugald Campbell caught the horses and mules, and tied them up one by one and lanced them; William Moody said, must not leave one. John Nesbitt was there, Jarrett was there; John Nesbitt lanced two horses and two mules; William Wright lanced one mule, and cut out a horse's tongue; Dugald Campbell killed all the rest; they did not kill Bucephalus; heard them before Christmas talk about free; heard the negroes say Wilberforce had given them free; but buckra would not let them take it; said that all the negro men were to gather up, and go into book-keeper and overseer's houses and kill them, and take their guns, Davidson Brown and John Malcolm said so: they all said so when they were at the row (at work); never heard John Clarke say any thing; remembers the day soldiers came; the negroes made bargain before Christmas to pen up buckras and kill them, and it was to have taken place the Saturday after the Friday the soldiers came; went into the negro grounds after killing the horses: saw Robert Johnson there;

there; saw all the rest there; D. Campbell told Gubba Clarke that he had killed the horses: John Miller said kill the horse, make the rascal walk; Colin Innis said he was going to put fire to Big-hill cane-piece, Ben Reynolds stopped him: does not know when it was done; knows John Hibbert, he had a gun; he was with them; had bullets, shot and powder. Friday afternoon they began to bury every thing in their houses, as they were afraid the buckras might take them; does not recollect John Clarke calling the negroes together; John Miller said all the negro men must go down and kill all the gentlemens horses at Monimia Pond; they talked about it, but did not go.

William Moody asked, Was he the first man?—Yes, you and John Clarke.

Dugald Campbell, was I the first that construct this business?—Yes, you were. Did you not see me on Friday?—I did not. John Miller came up next morning and said this business was to go on.

By the Court:—What did Colin Innis want by setting fire to Big-hill?—It was a cane-piece, and with corn in it; they talked of burning Big-hill before the soldiers came.

Mr. Malcolm re-called:—The reason for calling up the negroes on a Saturday morning, was to ascertain whether they were all on the estate, and had not wandered about on the Friday night; they were not kept above an hour, and always sent away by seven o'clock; the negro grounds are not far from the estate, and it is a general practice through the country to do so.

William Daws, a christian, sworn:—Did not go away on Friday evening, was run away previous; remembers the negroes who were in the grass-piece on Monday: Davidson Brown, William Dixon, George Colquhoun, George Malcolm, Edward Malcolm, Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, John Guthrie, John Campbell, John Mowatt, Adam Wright, John Gill, D. Malcolm, D. Campbell, Richard Hall, Richard Hine, John Malcolm, John Hibbert and William Moodie; John Miller came up and begun to abuse the negro men, told them if they came to sit down in the wood and yamow, what did they mean to do; he had a lance in his cucatoo; carried it up to his ground, and fit a stick to it at night; he gathered we all that was afraid of him; D. Campell, Colin Innis, Edward Jarrett, John Mowatt, himself and William Dawes; the big negro men staid behind; after we went down to the gate, William Wright, and John Clarke of Haddo, began to drive up the horses to the cow-pen; John Miller said, we must go and destroy that fellow's horses; Nesbitt and John Miller went on one scheme; when they drove up the horses, D. Campbell twisted the top by Millers orders; John Miller brought a big withe to help out the rope, he gave me the rope to catch the beasts; my brother D. Campbell had a rope and caught the beasts; John Miller said, when he had destroyed the beasts, he would be able to catch his master and mistress; D. Campbell killed all the horses; William Wright killed two mules, and Nesbitt one; William Wright and John Nesbitt cut out the horse's tongue; when they were killing the horses, R. Hine and D. Brown were not there, they went away the day before; all were present except those two; G. Malcolm, G. Colquhoun and E. Malcolm said we must not destroy master's horses; John Miller was head man; when they consulted together, J. Malcolm, J. Miller and J. Hibbert always went on one side; John Miller has killed himself; John Miller said, when they killed the horses, they must leave Bucephalus to make their master see they made an example of him; and when they had done with their master's horses, must go down to Monimia Pond, to cut the buckras horses feet; George Malcolm said no; Miller and J. Nesbitt said, who was the fellow there who would not do it; and if we little ones would not do it, that they would take off our heads, and throw our bodies to the John crows; they did not go to Monimia Pond; John Miller said, when they finished killing the horses, to go to the plantain walk and cut all the plantains, and what they could not cut they must destroy; said, when hunger caught buckra, it would kill them sooner than any thing else; they gave me the lance the same day to carry; I threw it away, and John Miller said, what is that for? if you do not carry the lance I will have off your head; saw John Hibbert with a gun, three of them were talking their bargain at the stone wall; never heard them speak of free.

William Wright; did you, William Daws, not drive the horses?—Did I not say so; are you deaf? Did I not say, that you, I, and Nesbitt drove up the horses; John Nesbitt said, when they talked of cutting down the plantains, yes, that is the way to serve the buckras.

John Mowatt, a christian, sworn;—Remembers the Friday they went into the Bush. I was in the middle of a field in a cane-piece the same Friday; John Clarke and the rest of the people were making bargain; said they were going to be free; all the negro men were there; said they would fight to be free on Sunday night; him and all the negro men said so; they said they were to kill all the white people on the estate, and take away their guns; half of them agreed to it, and half not; the prisoners at the bar agreed to it, Colin Innis was not there; all the rest were there; sure Phillip D. Brown was there, and agreed. Saw the fire at Alexandria; Miller said all the gang must go out of the wood and put fire to massa trash-house; it was before they killed the horses; it was the same day that Alexandria trash-houses were burnt down; said they were to meet the Alexandria negroes; and they were all to gather up and go and fight the buckras; did not meet; does not know why; did not go to Alexandria; Miller told the whole gang about Alexandria trash-houses being burnt down; Miller never said any thing about Golden Grove negroes.

By Dugald Campbell:—The evening they made this bargain did you see me?—No.

The prisoners being called upon for their defence, stated, that they knew they had done wrong, and begged to be forgiven.

Mr. Malcolm spoke as to their character. With regard to Phillip Davidson Brown, he never had cause to give him a reprimand since he belonged to him; with regard to the other

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five, he considered them as good negroes as he had; but he has noticed considerable alteration in the conduct of William Wright for the last twelve months, and he has been persuaded that it has arisen from some delusion of mind.

N. B.—The foregoing evidence given on the trial of Edward Jarrett, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, Phillip Davidson Brown, William Moody, and William Wright.

Wednesday, 14th July, 1824.

Minutes of Evidence given on the Trial of Colin Innis, John Malcolm, and Big Tom Brown, Saturday, 17th of July, 1824.

William Roach, sworn:—Gave information to his master as to what was going on at Argyle Estate; before Christmas I heard them all talking about their freedom; I heard every body speaking of it, but particularly on our estate; they heard the King, the head man, had given it, and really they thought it was true; they talked that after Christmas all the gentlemen would give them their free; they thought after crop that it was to be; the first Saturday after crop they turned out, and then went to their ground; when it came round to the next Saturday, they would not turn out, but went to their grounds without. The overseer was from home; for two Saturdays they would not turn out; the next one that came they began to talk very strong, saying they were free, and would not turn out—they were free, and their master would not give it to them: John Malcolm was present, and so was Big Tom Brown; J. Malcolm and Tom Brown, in particular, were all talking with the driver, that they would not work; they were free, and would fight the buckras for it; John Clarke was driver, and killed himself; that man (Tom Brown) mentioned that they would fight for their free, and that if they meet massa or Mr. Campbell, they would not pass them, and that any negro who would not help them should be killed also; they talked about the trash-houses the same week before I told my master; I went to Congo Roach's house; he told me that they all were going to set the trash-houses on fire, and when the white people came out, they would go into the house and get the guns and kill them all; Roach must have heard it from the others; never heard it from the prisoners at the bar, or when they were present; the trash-houses were to be burnt between Sunday and Monday morning; it was to be burnt, that the white people might come out, when they could get possession of the guns, kill the white people and take the country; they said every where else was to do the same the same night. There was a man by the name of John Hibbert went to Chester Castle, and told a man of the name of Hector Fraser, a cooper on Chester Castle, to get ready to do the same, and Hector Fraser promised to get ready to assist them, and to burn the trash-houses the same night, and they would let one another know when it was to be, that it might take place at the same time. I went to driver's house (John Clarke;) John Lawrence was there, and Frederick Brown of Beverly came in; as I heard people talking about the free, I asked him what they were saying of it at Beverly; he said nothing; they were all quiet and doing their work; afternoon on Thursday night I wanted to see master; Frederick Brown asked me at driver's house if I knew that nobody was going to work on Monday morning? I told him I did not know it; he said yes, it was so; I asked him how he knew? he said, on Sunday night he would sleep somewhere near Golden Grove, and would watch if the people went to work, and would come and let them at Argyle know, which was my reason for telling master; and I told Mr. Johnson he must tell master to take care of himself, that the negroes were making bargain to kill the white people, and that the Maroons were to help them to fight the white people, and take the country; my master sent for a regiment; the regiment came about shell-blow; just as the masons were going down the hills, Colin went up and met the negroes, and said, what do you think? William Roach has gone told master about what we were studying to do; the prisoners were all there; did not hear this himself, the driver told it to him. I went to the overseer's house with head driver and second driver, to take orders at shell-blow; took orders; we went to the overseer's kitchen; they were surprised at the soldiers coming; the cook said, that if she knew who had told her master about this business that they were going to do, she would, if she was a man, take his life, whatever place she met him; her name is Celia Malcolm; I then went to the negro houses, to B. Chambers's mother, in Law's house, as I found the people talking so much surprised at my telling my master; when I was there, a negro man, named William Dixon, came past; he asked Robert Chambers, what is this I hear, that some one has told master what they were going to do? They said, if they could find him out they would just take his life at once; I went to the field at shell-blow, but the driver did not come; when the driver came out to the field where I was; he asked the mule men where I was to be found; he had a crooka trowsers on, and a macheat in his hand; when I saw him coming straight to where I was, and from what I had heard before, I thought he was not coming for any good to me, so I moved off; when he saw that I was moving off quick he turned back, and I walked about the road; there was a cane-piece between him and me, and he called out to me, that all the negroes said at shell-blow that it was me that tell Johnson, who told massa what they had studied to do; but that he could have taken his oath then that it was not me, but now he knew it was; heard George Nesbitt telling George Colquhoun that a negro from Silver Grove came and wanted to know when they were to fight buckras and burn the trash-houses; the negroes said the head King and Wilberforce had given them free; by the way the negroes speak belonging to Argyle, I believe they intended every where about the country to help. I heard myself Tom Brown say, that if he met Mr. Campbell and massa he would not pass them; I heard Tom Brown

say it one night after he came home, when he was at the grind-stone, and William Dickson was present; I saw Colin go to the negroes; Edward Malcolm came to me to go up to the driver, to hold a court to bring me and Colin face to face; I saw Colin go to the negroes; never heard that John Nesbitt had done so; when John Clarke called out to me across the grass-piece, he said, when Colin told me of it at dinner-time, he would have taken his oath that it was not me, but now he knew it was; does not know how they knew it was in the newspapers; does not believe any body on the estate can read.

Rachael Crooks sworn:—Knows prisoners at the bar; heard Tom Brown on Tuesday evening after dinner; he passed us and met another man, George Reid, shook hands with him, and asked him if he was ready; he asked him what day was to-morrow, he said Friday; very well, he said; I called him, and asked him what he was going to do, he said he was going to do bad.

Robert Johnson sworn:—The first Saturday after crop master gave to us; the second Saturday busha ordered us to turn out; and next Saturday when busha ordered us to turn out, we made bargain not to turn out, but go to the ground; we did so, but massa and busha did not flog us on Monday morning for it; the Friday we were upon work at shell-blow; we saw plenty of regiments; we all stopped on the road, and Colin came to us and said, what were we all wondering about; did we not know that William Roach had told Johnson, who told his master what they had been studying upon? This matter Colin told us when we were coming from the field. John Clarke was looking for William Roach; he even asked me if I had seen him; John Clarke was looking for him to bring him and Colin face to face; at dinner time they went into the bush at the back of Chester Castle; on Tuesday morning before day we all met up on Salt Water piece; Colin was there, J. Clarke, old Gubba, Queen Anne, John Mowatt, Edward Jarrett, John Moodie, Wm. Wright, George Clarke, King George. George Clarke was a stranger; did not see any other strange negro; when they all come we sat on the grass; King George said he wanted sleep; he said that he set up; they had made him kill all master's horses; old Gubba said they had no business to kill master's horses; John Clarke said he would do any thing to spite massa; he said any dead is dead; Gubba told John Clarke he better make him move further, as if his master gets him, it will go hard with him; he said very well; John, if you said you would not go, let me carry you to John's pasture, and go into the sink-hole, the party won't come there; did not see either Malcolm or Tom Brown.

King George, belonging to Argyle, not sworn:—Knows the prisoners Colin Innis, John Malcolm, and Thomas Brown; saw John Malcolm in the wood on Monday morning; Thomas Brown, Colin Innis, Campbell, G. Colquhoun, D. Malcolm, Wm. Wright, John Nesbitt, Wm. Dawes, John Miller, John Hibbert, and Edward Jarrett; it was in the grass-piece, near the negro grounds; John Miller told him to kill massa's horses; he told D. Campbell to get a rope at night, they were to go down and pen up the beasts; George Malcolm said they must not, but John Miller said they must do it; at night they went down, D. Campbell got the rope, John Miller had a lance, and put a stick to it; went to the cattle-pen and penned up the cattle; the prisoners all went to the pen; prisoners went, but neither of them put hands upon the beasts; D. Campbell and Wm. Wright caught the beasts and led them out one by one, and lanced them; they killed ten; D. Campbell and John Nesbitt killed three; Wm. Wright killed a mule, and cut out a horse's tongue; John Miller gave the orders, but did not kill any of the horses; the prisoners were there but did nothing; saw them at the pen; Geo. Malcolm said must not kill the horses, but the prisoners did not say any thing; they did not kill Bucephalus; before Christmas heard them talk about being free; heard them say that Wilberforce gave it them, but buckras would not give it them; they talked about penning buckras up in the room, and killing the book-keepers, and take away the guns; Davidson Brown said he never heard the prisoners say so; heard it at the row (at work); the other two were there, and is sure prisoners must have heard it; knows John Hibbert, he had a gun, bullets, shot and powder; he was in the bush with us; John Miller said kill all the horses, and let the rascal walk on foot; Colin Innis said he would go and burn master's cane-piece, Big Hill; the day the soldiers came was Friday afternoon; the people began to be frightened; by and by the soldiers go kill them, and burn all the things in their houses; the night we kill master's horses John Miller desired us to go over to Monimia Pond, and destroy all the white peoples houses; all three of the prisoners were there; they did not speak; they did not say they would not go; did not see big Tom Brown fret; Colin Innis did not seem sorry; did not hear Louisa Fraser and any of the prisoners say any thing about burying the boxes. Does not know how Hibbert got his gun; Hibbert is out still; Colin Innis was with me at the cow-pen; Geo. Colquhoun did not find fault about killing the horses.

William Daws:—He had run away; recollects the Monday I was in the woods; John Malcolm, Robert Hale, Davidson Brown, big Tom Brown, John Hibbert, John Nesbitt, Dugald Campbell, William Wright, Colin Innis, and William Moodie, were there; John Miller came up on Monday morning with a lance, began to blast the negro men, and asked what they were meaning to do; the negro men were vexed at the curses; when he came up, he said that William Roach had brought them to the bush: they must go destroy his ground; went up, and fitted a stick to the lance, and D. Campbell made a rope; said when night came he must go destroy the fellow's horses; at night he parted out me, D. Campbell, W. Wright, Colin Innis, Jarrett and John Clarke of Haddo; he ordered them to go and drive up the horses, me and Colin, Jarrett and D. Campbell; John Clarke went down to the broad leaf tree and drove up the horses; all the negro men were there except Davidson Brown; John Malcolm was alongside of John Miller, but did not say any thing; Edward Malcolm said must not kill master's horses; Tom Brown and D. Campbell were

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talking softly; George Malcolm stood out that they should not kill the horses, and John Miller and John Nesbitt stamped their feet, and said, where is the fellow! and brandished his cutlass; George Malcolm ran away; Tom Brown was in the cow-pen sitting on the wall: Colin Innis was upon the wall: my brother killed all my master's horses, William Wright killed a mule, John Nesbitt killed two mules, my brother and John Nesbitt cut out the horse's tongue; John Miller said must not kill Bucephalus, to let his master see he made example of him; told me if I did not carry the lance he would cut my head off, and give me to the crows; ordered the men to go to Monimia Pond to kill the buckras horses, but the negroes would not venture; John Miller told them to go and destroy the plantain walks, as that was the way to destroy the buckras; Nesbitt said yes, that was the way; if Colin had not done as Miller told, J. Miller would have killed him; Gubba is John Clarke of Haddo's father; Colin Innis had no macehat, the other prisoners had; never heard Innis say he would burn the cane-piece; Innis had a contoo jacket, so had Malcolm; big Tom Brown had a gown; Innis could not have got away from John Clarke if he had wished it.

John Mowatt sworn:—Recollects the Friday the soldiers came to Argyle, the negroes ran away that evening; the Friday afternoon they went to the wood, made bargain that they would fight white people, take away the arms and kill them; Colin Innis was not there; the other two prisoners were there, and agreed to it; recollects the morning of the fire at Alexandria; Miller was not there, did not see him till Monday; as soon as he came he began to curse the negroes for sitting down doing nothing, and recommended them to kill master's horses; John Miller was captain, and John Malcolm was next in command, and they chose John Miller, John Malcolm and John Nesbitt captains, and made bargain to set fire to the trash-houses; J. Miller said Alexandria negroes were to join them, and then they were to kill the whole of the people on guard on the estate; J. Miller wanted to meet the Golden Grove negroes; the negroes did not go to meet the Alexandria negroes; cannot tell why; Miller said, "Our people must go and meet the Golden Grove and Alexandria negroes, and fight the white people;" did not see Colin Innis when in the wood; Tom Brown did not object going to meet Golden Grove negroes, neither did Malcolm; the three was chosen as captains; John Hibbert had a gun, does not know if he had any thing else; many had contoo jackets and trowsers; went to the bush after killing the horses; does not recollect seeing Tom Brown next day after the horses were killed; Tom Brown was not there when the horses were killed, but he was there when the bargain was made to do so in the morning; saw Tom Brown sorry; William Moodie said that was good when the trash-houses were burnt, and said every body should do the same; did not hear Innis say he would set fire to the cane-piece. Colin Innis could have got away from Miller if he chose.

Witness called on part of the prisoner Tom Brown.

Roachy White says, that big Tom Brown was occasionally employed in the garden, but not constantly; does not know for how long John Malcolm addressed the Court, and appealed to his master what his character had been before this business.

John Malcolm, esq. sworn,—I think he is as good a negro as a man can be master of. When I heard that all the negroes had gone away, the first question I asked was, whether John Malcolm had also gone. I never saw a more cheerful negroe at his work than Tom Brown.

(signed)

Rob. Ol. Vassall,

Custos Hanover.

30th August, 1824.

Proceedings of a Slave Court, Lucea, Jamaica, 13th July 1824.

Jamaica, fs.—Hanover, in the slave court:—The *King* against *John Clarke, William Harding, Edward Hughes, Alick Heaven, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James, and William Downer*, belonging to Golden Grove Estate.

At a slave-court held at the Court House in the town of Lucea, in the said parish of Hanover, on Tuesday the 13th day of July, 1824, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica Lord, and so forth; before the honourable Robert Oliver Vassall, William Allen, David Edward, John Campbell and John Edward Payne, Esquires, Justices assigned to keep the peace in and for the said parish of Hanover, upon the oaths of James Scott, George Holbrook, Henry P. Pryor, Joseph Gabay, William Maitland, William Upcroft, Neil S. M'Kellar, John Stewart, Neil Campbell, William Sewell, James Brodie, and George Robinson Morris, twelve good and lawful men of the said parish, duly empannelled, sworn and charged according to law; and the said jurors upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that a certain negro man slave named John Clarke, a certain negro man slave named Alick Heaven, a certain negro man slave named William Harding, a certain negro man slave named Edward Hughes, a certain negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, a certain negro man slave named George Waite, a certain negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, a certain negro man slave named Sam James, and a certain negro man slave named William Downer, all belonging to Golden Grove Estate, the property of William Hudson Heaven, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said island of Jamaica,

Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and to and with divers other negroes and other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to enter into a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves the said John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Edward Hughes, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James, and William Downer, and such other negro and other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, a certain negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, did on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly enter into a rebellious conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves the said John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Edward Hughes, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James and William Downer, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

2d.

3d. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine and confederate, and agree together, and to and with divers other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to be concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authorities of this island, the freedom of themselves the said John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Edward Hughes, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James, and William Downer, and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

4th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly were concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, for the purpose of obtaining by force and violence, and by acts of resistance to the lawful authority of this island, the freedom of themselves the said John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Edward Hughes, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James, William Downer, and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

5th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, and to and with divers other negro and other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to be concerned in a rebellious conspiracy with intent to resist the lawful authorities within this island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

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6th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover in the said island of Jamaica, were concerned in a rebellious conspiracy, with intent by force and violence to overturn the constitution as by law established in this island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

7th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, did enter into, and were concerned in, and did actually rise in open rebellion against the lawful authorities within this island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

8th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did enter into, and were concerned in actual rebellion against the authorities of this island with intent to obtain by force and violence the freedom of themselves the said John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Edward Hughes, Henry M'Kenzie, George Waite, Sam Goldsworthy, Sam James, William Downer, and such other slaves whose names are at present unknown, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island, in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

9th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, did enter into, and were concerned in actual rebellion against the lawful authorities of this island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

10th. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said negro man slave named John Clarke, the said negro man slave named William Harding, the said negro man slave named Alick Heaven, the said negro man slave named Edward Hughes, the said negro man slave named Henry M'Kenzie, the said negro man slave named George Waite, the said negro man slave named Sam Goldsworthy, the said negro man slave named Sam James, and the said negro man slave named William Downer, being persons of evil minds and dispositions, on the 14th day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of His present Majesty King George the Fourth, and on divers days and times, as well before as after the day and year last aforesaid, with force and arms, at the parish of Hanover, in the said Island of Jamaica, unlawfully and wickedly did enter into, and were concerned in actual rebellion against the lawful authorities of this Island, with intent by force and violence to overturn the constitution as by law established within this island, to the evil example of all others, against the form of the Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Not Guilty.

(signed) Sam. Jackson,
Solicitors for Prisoners.

(signed) J. Keys, Cl. Pac. Hanr.

We, the Justices within named, on the unanimous finding of the within-named jurors,
that

that John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Henry M'Kenzie and William Downer, are guilty of the charges' alleged against them, do order and adjudge, that the said John Clarke, William Harding, Henry M'Kenzie and William Downer, be taken from this place. to the place from whence they came, and on Friday the 16th day of July instant, from thence to Golden Grove estate, and on the forenoon of Saturday the 17th instant, they be hanged by the neck until they be dead, on a gallows to be erected in the Mill Yard of that estate.

Given under our hands and seals, this fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

(signed) *Robt. Ol. Vassall* (L. s.) *John Campbell* (L. s.)
 Wm. Alton (L. s.) *J. E. Payne* (L. s.)
 Dd. Edwards (L. s.)

N. B. Alick Heaven was recommended to His Grace the Governor for mercy.

The jurors find, John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Henry M'Kenzie and William Downer—Guilty.

The jurors value the following negroes, John Clarke, 100*l.*; William Harding, 100*l.*; Alick Heaven, 100*l.*; Henry M'Kenzie, 100*l.*; and William Downer, 100*l.*

The jurors find Sam James and George Waite—Guilty.

The jurors value the following negroes, Sam James, 60*l.*; George Waite, 100*l.*

We, the Justices, sitting on the trial of the within-named negro men slaves named Sam James and George Waite, on the unanimous finding of the jurors, that they the said Sam James and George Waite are guilty of the charges alleged against them, do order and adjudge that they, the said Sam James and George Waite, be taken from this to the place from whence they came, and on Monday the 19th day of July instant, between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon of that day, from thence to the Market-place in the town of Lucea, and there hanged by the neck until they be dead.

Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

(signed) *Robt. Ol. Vassall* (L. s.) *John Campbell* (L. s.)
 Wm. Allen (L. s.) *J. E. Payne* (L. s.)
 Dd. Edwards (L. s.)

The jurors find Edward Hughes—Not Guilty.

The jurors find Samuel Goldsworthy—Not Guilty.

August 30th 1824.

Vera Copia.
 (signed) *Robt. Ol. Vassall,*
 Custos Hanover.

Mr. Batty, } Counsel for the Crown.
Mr. Heath, }

Mr. Burke, } Counsel for the prisoners.
Mr. James, }

The King v. Clarke et als. belonging to Golden Grove estate.

Minutes of Evidence.

Mary Wyllie, belonging to Golden Grove estate, sworn:—Knows the prisoners. On Sunday night William Downer brought news to John Clarke that every body did fight; that Argyle negroes did fight, and that Alexandria negroes had set fire to the trash-house, and that only Golden Grove people were sitting down. After that Downer took away his things, and said he was going to the Ramble; this was Monday before day. On Monday morning after the fire at Alexandria, witness and others were at work in the field; she left the field, and a woman told her the negroes had taken the things from the overseer's house; she stood at the hospital door, and saw Sam James the head man, John Clarke and William Harding, at the overseer's house; Sam James said fight was going to come, and that it would be a good time to take all busha's things; saw no more take any thing; saw James kill busha's hog, which he said he wanted to eat; she knew John Clarke of Argyle; saw him once after the trouble, at the gate near the road side; heard John Clarke say free had come for them, but buckra would not allow it; that Wilberforce had sent it, and every body must get ready; Henry Mackenzie said he had made contoo trowsers, and every one must do so, as they were going to fight; this was talked of openly in the field; heard Captain and Patrick Spence of Alexandria say, they intended to burn their trash-house, and that Golden Grove negroes must do the same, and when buckra would come to kill them. Henry Mackenzie said the Maroons were coming to help them; the day the negroes went away they hid themselves in a cave, and set a watch to let them know when trustee or busha appeared, as they wanted to come back; John Clarke told them to put back the articles they had stolen, but Downer said no, they were all scattered already; it was their coward hearts made them say so. Alick Heaven wished to carry the things back; did not see them break open the store; Henry Mackenzie was present when the two negroes of Alexandria talked of setting fire to the trash-houses; Henry Mackenzie said in the field, the maroons were going to join them.

Frances B. Hughes, belonging to Golden Grove, sworn:—Remembers the trouble at Argyle, and the talk about contoo trowsers; Henry Mackenzie said he would have his made

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made by Wednesday night, as the Maroons were coming to assist them in obtaining their freedom; every one in the field heard it, and they were in readiness by that time. Instead of going to the field on Saturday morning at day light, Henry Mackenzie, the head driver, did not come until the book-keeper had called the list; the negroes were quarrelling about working that day; on Saturday the driver said when he called them to breakfast in the field, that he hoped it would be the last time he would do so, as they were all to be free on Monday; William Downer was at her house at twelve o'clock on Sunday night, and inquired for her husband Hughes; Downer said fire was burning every where, and only here we sit down; he said the negroes were not to turn out to-morrow; he then waked other negroes, and took his clothes, and said he would go to the Ramble; knows George Waite; saw him on the morning the negroes went into the bush; he is the commissary to go and get the victuals; the negroes said they would fight for free; heard before Christmas that Wilberforce had given them free when crop was over.

George Wyne, a Sambo boy, belonging to Golden Grove, sworn:—Remembers the disturbance at Argyle; was watchman at Golden Grove on the Sunday night, and Monday morning after; William Harding came up to the overseer's house, and said he wanted to go in for powder and shot; witness would not allow him; he went away, and soon after returned with Sam James, John Clarke, Alick Heaven and George Waite, who entered the house, and broke open busha's room door; Harding took out a musket; Sam James took a writing desk and a black hat; the bottom store was also broken into, and oznaburgs, blankets, clothes, &c. carried away; there were many concerned in the robbery; the negroes who entered the house were armed with macheats.

Little Jasper corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and said that Alick Heaven took one of the busha's pistols and his gun, but the latter was taken from him by John Clarke.

John Reid sworn:—Remembers about the trouble at Argyle. Downer left word that Golden Grove and Ramble people were not to go to work on Monday.

Francis Llewellyn examined:—William Downer called upon me the night Alexandria trash-houses were burnt, and said the neighbours were not going to work.

William Heaven sworn:—William Downer came to him on Sunday night, and asked him what he was about; that all the neighbours were not going to work on Monday morning; Golden Grove, Silver Grove, Ramble and Alexandria, and that they must all go to Argyle pastures; Henry M'Kenzie told witness he must get blue cotton trowsers and frock to wear; was told by William Downer that the negroes belonging to Alexandria and Silver Grove were not to work on Monday morning, and that if witness did not join them the others would play the devil with him.

Edward Chambers sworn:—Saw James with the wallet of Osnaburgs which he took out of the store. Robert Rose carried a musket, and Alick Heaven a pistol, which were taken out of busha's room; has heard the prisoners talk about free since Christmas; it was the common talk in the field that every one should have a blue jacket and trowsers, and that those who had not that dress were to be destroyed; the free story has been talked over since Christmas; the negroes said the King, and a man named Wilberforce, made them free, and if the white people would not consent to this, the negroes would fight them for it.

John Evans heard driver tell the negroes in the field about the blue contoo trowsers and jacket. He said, if they did not hear him throw the whip on Monday morning, they were not to go to work.

Frances Hughes made trowsers for second driver; the neighbours had given out that they were not to work on Monday; Downer brought the word from Ramble.

Edward Chambers confirmed the testimony of the other witnesses; saw John Clarke make a ramrod for the musket, and fired from his house; heard Edward Jarrett of Argyle tell the negroes that the word had come out, they were to be free, and that his master had stopt it. William Downer came and ordered us not to turn out, as none of the neighbours would turn out. All the prisoners talked about the free; when they were going away they were all to have blue trowsers and jackets; those that had not that dress were not to go with them; the day they broke out they had that dress on; it was only got a week before the Argyle negroes broke out; he heard M'Kenzie say so; he said that when they were going to rise in rebellion these were the clothes they were to wear; and those that did not have it, were to be destroyed. All people studied about free; they said when crop was over they will be free, the King had made them so; had heard of Wilberforce, and has heard he was the man who gave them free; the negroes said, if the buckras did not give it to them, they would take it.

Mr. Goldsworthy, overseer on Golden Grove, sworn:—Knows all the prisoners; has been twelve years overseer on the estate; considers the prisoners the best negroes on the estate; Alick Heaven was one that he would have called on first to have assisted him if there had been a riot in the neighbourhood; it was by his activity that the greater part of the negroes were brought back.

Mr. Purkiss sworn:—Has known the prisoners five years; has known their character, they have always behaved well.

N.B. The foregoing evidence given on the trial of John Clarke, William Harding, Alick Heaven, Henry M'Kenzie, and William Downer.

Thursday, 15th July 1824.

Minutes of Evidence given on the trial of Samuel James and George Waite;
Friday 16th July 1824:

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Mary Willey, belongs to Golden Grove, sworn:—Knows the prisoners, one named George Waite, and one Samuel James; recollects the Monday morning that the negroes did not go to work; it was the morning after Alexandria trash-houses were burnt; saw Frances B. Hughes that morning; she boiled victuals; she carried it to give the negro men; carried it to the cave at the top, and gave them; did not go with her; carried breakfast for her husband; saw all the negro men at the cave; saw Sam James at home; he had in particular the busha's gun; she saw him at the busha's house with the gun in his hand; when Mr. Norman's brother came he asked me where Sam James was; said I did not know where he put his head; did not see John Clarke at all; remembers the night when William Downer brought the news, it was Monday before day; he said every where hot; no more Golden Grove, and that make busha dey sit down kill them; said Argyle negroes all gone away; said Alexandria negroes put fire to their trash-houses; Zooko Daniel and head driver set fire to the trash-houses; head driver's name is Captain; has seen John Clarke of Argyle at Frances Hughes' step; he eat breakfast there; they drove witness away, saying, her mouth run too much, and she went away; she can not tell lie; she did not stay there; he, Henry M'Kenzie, said he hoped it was the last time he should see them to drive them; dead or alive, they would not have any thing more to do with the field; them negro that came said, when the trash-houses were burnt, when the buckras came out they would kill every soul of them. She heard Captain say so with her own ear; he said so to his cousin, Henry M'Kenzie; Samuel James was not there; Golden Grove negroes said they would not burn their trash-houses; F. Hughes made trowsers for Henry M'Kenzie; there were no other persons with Captain and Henry M'Kenzie; it was before the trash-houses were burnt; never saw any other of the Argyle negroes at Golden Grove; Samuel James was the head man for breaking into the overseer's house; heard them talk about their free in the field; and when their coward heart come, they said if the head driver had been there, they would have put the overseer's things back. Captain and Zooko Daniel came together, and said make haste, we will set all three trash-houses on fire together, and then we catch the buckras, but the Golden Grove negroes said they would not set theirs on fire; did not see George Wait after the negroes scattered. The cave was above Sam James's house; they stood upon it and watched; the mouth is little; you cannot go into it without holding by the withes.

Frances Bernard Hughes, sworn:—Belongs to Golden Grove; knows Henry M'Kenzie; made contoo trowsers and jackets for him and his brother; it was the same week as Argyle broke out; he wanted them for Wednesday night, the time they were going to rise; all the negroes were at work, and he took her from her work to do it; he said the Maroons were to come down and help them to fight the buckras for their freedom; he said it in the public field on Saturday, when the negroes turned out and quarrelled about the Saturday; M'Kenzie said, I did not budge you to come into the field, but as you are come, you may as well work. Thank God! I hope this is the last time I shall call breakfast for you, or drive you, as by Monday you will be free. William Downer called at her house at night, in blue clothes, and said every where quite hot, except Golden Grove, but not a negro should turn out next day; he waked all the negroes and told them the same; William Downer next day took all his things away to the Ramble; on Monday morning the women turned out, but none of the men; they were scattered about the works; there were many dressed in blue clothes went into bush about breakfast time; Waite was in the bush; he went, and came and carried victuals for the rest; he was called the commissary; saw John Clarke at night with a gun; does not know whose gun; William Gray had the pistol; did not see Sam James; Goldsworthy had Oznaburghs; any way they walked they heard that after crop they were to have free; that Mr. Wilberforce had sent it out; the blue crooka trowsers and jacket were the dress they were to have when they went to fight; Monday morning gave out breakfast myself, and went at breakfast time; John Clarke of Argyle was never at her house; Mary Willey never was by; she was in the field on Monday; does not know John Clarke of Argyle; Jarrett is her cousin, but he was never at her house; Edward Jarrett did not often come to her house; does not know who broke open the store at the works.

George Wine, sworn:—Was on watch the night the Alexandria trash-houses were burnt. In the morning William Harding came to the works with a macheat. I asked him where he was going, he said, to the overseer's house for guns and powder. I told him there was none, and he should not go there; he went away, and returned with Sam James, George Waite, Alick Heaven, and John Clarke; they went into the stranger's room and searched. Sam James then went to the overseer's door and broke it open; they all went into the room; William Harding took the gun, and I tried to get it from him; he took it away; Sam James took up the overseer's desk, black hat, and newspapers; when I took away the desk, he then went to the bottom and broke open the store; saw Sam James with ready-made Oznaburg clothes; they all had macheats; a goose was near the gutter, and James Goldsworthy licked it; the cook quarrelled, and they told her she had better hold her mouth, or they would serve her the same; Samuel James was head man, as he broke open the door; saw George Waite with ready-made clothes; saw him come out of the store with them; does not think that any body brought them out and gave them to him: George Waite did not break any thing, or do any damage at the overseer's house; did not see Waite when they said they would cut the cook's head off; Waite carried the clothes to the negro

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negro houses; saw him coming straight from the store; all had macheats in their hands when they came to the overseer's house.

John Jasper belongs to Golden Grove, not sworn:—Is waiting in overseer's house; knows prisoners; remembers the Monday after the trash-houses were burnt; they came to the house and looked for the overseer's key, and when they could not find it some wanted to go away, but that man Samuel James run up and kicked busha's door open; then all went into the room and took the overseer's desk and hat; Alick Heaven then went and took the gun and pistol, and John Clarke took the gun from him; George Waite was there but did not take any thing; they were looking for gun-powder but could not find any; they then went down to the store and broke open the curing-house door; did not see who did it, but saw that the store-door had been broken open.

Francis Llewellyn, not sworn:—William Downer told me that Alexandria, Ramble and Silver Grove, were not going to work in the morning; he did not stay long. Henry M'Kenzie wore contoo trowsers and jacket, and gave the negroes orders to get the same to wear in the rain.

William Heaven, sworn:—Recollects the fire at Alexandria; saw Downer that morning; he came and knocked me up that night, and told me none of the neighbours were going to work next morning; did not mention names; told me all the people were to meet up at Argyle pasture; he said he took the word from the Ramble, did not say who told him; Henry M'Kenzie said the negroes must get contoo trowsers and jackets, he said it before all the negroes. Downer told me if any of the negroes staid about the negro houses on Monday morning, when the others came, they would hurt them; that made me frightened, and I went away amongst the rest.

Edward Chambers, sworn:—Remembers the fire at Alexandria; remembers the next day. William Downer did not come to his house; did not turn out to work the next morning; was at the overseer's house when the negroes went there; saw John Clarke and Alick Heaven; saw John Clark in the overseer's room, and Alick Heaven; saw John Clarke trying to open overseer's desk only about a month before the disturbance; Jarrett of Argyle was passing by, and he was telling Chambers about their being free; Henry M'Kenzie came up, and Jarrett left off speaking, saying he did not like speaking before the head driver; before Christmas heard about the free; they said the king had given it; heard Jarrett say the country had given them free, but their massas stopped it; they were all to have contoo trowsers and jackets, and those that had not, better not come among them; that when the rebellion took place, those that had not the blue trowsers would be killed; all the men on Monday morning had blue trowsers; understands that Wilberforce was the person who had given them their freedom.

Mr. Goldsworthy, overseer on Golden Grove:—Has known the prisoners about ten years; always considered George Waite a good negro; he took care of himself, and worked well for his master.

William Purkiss, book-keeper on Golden Grove, knows prisoners; has known George Waite about four years; considered him always a good negro; he never committed any particular fault.

August 30th, 1824.

Robt Ol. Vassall.
Custos Hanover.

The King v. Chance, a slave.

For rebellious conspiracy, and also for compassing and imagining the death of several of the white inhabitants of this island; and also for having in his custody and possession divers quantities of gunpowder and fire-arms, without his owner's knowledge, and with evil intent.

Indictment.

Kingston, Jamaica, fs.—At a slave court, held at the Court House in the city of Kingston, in and for the said city and parish, on Tuesday the first day of June, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, and of Jamaica Lord, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1824, before the worshipful John Mais, Robert Graham, and Thomas Wright, esqs. three of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the said city and parish, and to hear and determine divers felonies, trespasses and other misdemeanors in the said city and parish committed, and John Nethersole, William Mulholland, Mark O'Sullivan, Robert Pringle, Henry Smythe, John Whitehouse, Daniel Wilson, Robert Wilson, Thomas Fisher, John Walter, William Boyle M'Culloch, and Charles Brown, twelve good and lawful men of the said city and parish, who being duly sworn to judge uprightly, and according to evidence, pursuant to an Act of this island, intituled, "An Act for the subsistence, clothing, and the better regulation and government of slaves; for enlarging the powers of the council of protection; for preventing the improper transfer of slaves, and for other purposes."

A negro man slave named Chance, the property of John Paul Daron of the city and parish of Kingston, practitioner in physic and surgery, was brought to trial.

For that he the said negro man slave named Chance, after the 31st day of December, which was in the year of our Lord 1816, to wit, on the 1st day of July, which was in the year of our Lord 1823, and at divers other days and times between the said 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in the same year 1823, at the city and parish of Kingston aforesaid,

aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully and wickedly did conspire and combine, and form a traitorous and rebellious conspiracy, with divers other evil disposed negro and other slaves, to kill and murder the white inhabitants of this island, and to destroy and subvert the present government thereof as by law established, contrary to the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And also, for that he the said negro man slave named Chance, after the said 31st day of December, which was in the year of our Lord 1816, to wit, on the said 1st day of July, which was in the said year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days and times between the said 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in the same year 1823, at the city and parish of Kingston aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, being a person of a wicked mind and disposition, maliciously and feloniously did compass and imagine the death of several of the white inhabitants of this island, contrary to the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

And also, for that he the said negro man slave named Chance, after the said 31st day of December, which was in the said year of our Lord 1816, to wit, on the said 1st day of July, in the said year of our Lord 1823, and on divers other days and times between the said 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in the same year 1823, at the city and parish of Kingston aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this court, had in his custody and possession fire-arms and divers quantities of gunpowder without the knowledge of his owner, and with evil intent, contrary to the said Act of this island in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our said Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

(signed) *John T. Harris*, Cl. Pac.

Plea, not Guilty.

(signed) *R. H. Clement*,
Attorney for the Prisoner, by order of the Court.

Indictment, and 46th and 48th clauses of the Consolidated Slave Law, read to the Jury.

The several witnesses brought up and sworn on behalf of the Crown.

Doctor Daron, saith Chance belonged to witness for twelve or fifteen years.

William Henry, a slave, has been a Christian for a long time. Kissing the book is "to take swear" and to speak the truth. Cautioned by the bench to speak nothing but the truth, and what he knew of himself. Sworn. Knows prisoner, has been in his house three times in Dr. Daron's yard. First time went by himself; a woman in St. George's hired witness to carry something to Chance; heard prisoner speaking of powder. First time he carried arrow-root to Chance's house, when he told witness he had powder, and offered to show it him, but witness declined seeing it. He said he had the powder to eight buckra. Slept in his house two nights, and then went back to St. George's. The second time witness and his shipmate Thomas Hibbert came from St. George's to purchase salt things, and went to Chance's house, who said if brown people did not take the country by Christmas, black will take it. Chance said he had not guns yet, but he would get guns from somebody. Third time went again to purchase salt things, and Chance spoke to same effect, talking about the powder and fighting buckra. Witness spoke to people in St. George's on his return the second time, of what Chance had told him; he told Thomas Hibbert. He said to him his countryman in town had told him, that if the brown people did not take the country by Christmas, the black people would take it. This was two weeks before Christmas. He told John Murray's boy, that if the negroes did not get Friday and Saturday the brown people would fight for it, and if they did not the black were to take it.

Cross examined:—Has known prisoner only one year. It was long before Christmas that he came to town. It was a free woman named Thisbe that sent him to Chance's house. She is in St. George's and has children for Chance; this was the first time he saw Chance. Witness carried provisions for her to purchase; things for her children. Chance said he had plenty of powder; witness does not know that negroes buy gunpowder to shoot hogs. Did not see the powder. Witness drank rum with Chance; drank plenty, and it was then he first told him about fighting buckra. Chance said he was to get guns from free men, this was on the second visit. When he returned the first time to St. George's it was two months before he came back. On the second visit Chance said he was to get guns from free men. The third visit was at the interval of a week from the second. Witness belongs to Miss Wadsworth. Was taken up by the magistrates of St. George's and sent to Kingston to tell about Chance, and said that he told the sitting magistrates the same story he had told to-day. Never quarrelled with Chance; always good friends. The only persons he told of Chance's business was Thomas Hibbert and George, to Mr. Murray. Told Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Stamp what he has said to-day, the true word. Witness is a good negro. He did not tell his mistress or any buckra about Chance. Did not see any of the somebody that was to join Chance to fight buckra; Chance did not ask witness to join him.

Thomas Hibbert examined as to the nature of an oath; sworn.—He knew the prisoner at the bar about two weeks before Christmas, has been at his house in town along with William Henry. Chance said when Christmas done, and brown people no take the country by new year's day, black people will take it. He said he had plenty of powder in bottles, and wanted to show where it was, but witness would not go. Chance said his countryman had two guns, he could get one for witness, and if his countryman would not give it he

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could get plenty. He did not tell witness where to get the powder. Witness went a second time to Chance, when he spoke the same words.

Cross examined:—Never saw Chance till his first visit. No other person present but witness, William Henry and Chance; when the latter spoke of the powder and guns we drank rum. Never heard Chance say him have bad foot, and could not fight, and wish them success. Heard William Henry tell John Murray's boy George about Chance's business. Witness never told any body about it. Witness told the magistrates at Buff Bay the same words he talk to-day. Henry and witness were taken up and put into the workhouse in St. George's. Never quarrelled with Chance. Did not drink rum to get into their heads.

To the Bench. Chance did not ask witness to join the party to fight. Witness said to Chance, you have no foot, what can you do? Chance replied, Oh! we'll do very well. Never said he could show the house in this town where the powder was bought. [Here Mr. Clement endeavoured get from the witness, that he had been promised pardon if he spoke truth against Chance, but which he negatived.]

Hypolite to Doctor Daron:—Is a Catholic; knows prisoner at the bar; lived in the same yard with him; has been in the habit of seeing strange negroes come to him from St. George's; he used always to treat them well; gave them plenty to eat and drink; has seen Charles Lamotte come to him; recollects a fight at Solla's, and Chance was there; who offered powder to Charles; Chance said, "them negro going to rise to kill buckra," and him say, "if they wanted the powder he would give it to them, as he had no place to keep it;" heard him tell several St. George's negroes that they were to rise, and that he had plenty of powder; did not see any from Mr. Lecesne's; this was three or four months before Christmas. Witness saw him with three, four, or six musket balls in his hand, but he did not say what he was going to do with them; La Fitte and Lamotte's negroes were frequently with Chance. George to La Fitte has been hanged; has heard so. Prisoner said the first person's life that was to be taken was his young master Mr. Edward, and the second was to be his old master; this conversation took place in the kitchen, where they were sitting down; witness was listening; Chance did not know witness was within hearing; they had been talking in their country (language,) and then talked in English; the person he was talking to was named Antonio; does not know William Henry, or Thomas Hibbert; knew one of those who gave evidence, but not his name.

Cross-examined:—Once saw prisoner with a paper of powder; never saw him with a gun; it was a man of Mr. Stamp's that he offered to give powder to; a free man once came over to buy powder from Chance. Witness, when asked by his master and the magistrates if he had seen powder and arms, he declared he had never seen any, as did the other negroes. The free man frequently asked Chance for powder to buy; he kept an account, it was six times he came; never had a quarrel with Chance and has no spite against him; Fanny is his wife; witness once stole money from Chance, who told upon him, and witness got flogged; it is three or four years ago; it was half a dollar he stole; but witness harbours no dislike to him; it was not just before Chance was taken up that he stole the money. When the magistrates asked you if you had seen any powder, how came you not to tell it? he said he did not know how to tell; he was afraid if he had told he would have been taken up too; only saw a little powder in a paper in his hand one time; witness only told this story before Mr. Mitchell; never told his young master, or any of the family, about it.

William Henry brought up:—Witness has seen him in his master's yard, but not Hibbert.

Thompson to Mr. L'Hoste:—Knows Chance; is an old acquaintance; visit each other; never saw negroes from the country with him; prisoner gives witness something to eat and drink, and then he goes away; never told witness that he had powder, nor heard him speak about fighting; Chance's wife is witness's countrywoman; goes to see them and they give him victuals; has not been in Chance's house since about three months before Christmas; Chance told him then not to put his foot in the house again; he had no quarrel with him; he can not tell why Chance forbid him his house; did not see a woman named Sukey last night.

Joe to Dr. Adolphus, sworn:—Knows Chance, lived in his master's yard with him, and used to sup with him; when witness came out of the workhouse, he went to the yard and saw Chance with two stone spruce bottles of powder in Sukey's house, just before Christmas. When witness came out of the workhouse he went to Sukey's house, with whom he lived, and discovered those two bottles of powder, and witness made a racket about it, and Sukey told him it belonged to Chance, who had taken up with her during his absence; he made a noise about it, because he knew it was bad for negroes to keep powder. He thought the bottles contained rum; he opened one to take a drink, and found it was powder. It was Sukey told him the powder belonged to Chance. Chance did not tell witness that he put it there. Never saw Chance with a gun, or any powder about him; never heard Chance speak about the brown or black people taking the country.

Jean Baptiste Corberand, to Mullet Hall Plantation, sworn:—Knows prisoner at the bar since the great dance at Lafitte's; he saw him at Solla's, where he was playing and making fun with the other people. A month after the dance, witness went down to Mr. Henrique's place; as he was going past Mr. Lecesne's place, (who he knew since he was a little boy,) saw Chance and Lecesne whispering a long discourse at his (Lecesne's) store in West Street, which made him mark Chance; he saw Lecesne give a jug of powder, and say—[Here he was stopped]—George Lamotte had run away from his master, and wanted to go to St. Domingo; George came to town once before with witness, and said to him at Solla's, "I must come with him to one good friend he had, by the name of Chance, to Dr. Daron's;"

witness

witness refused to go, when George went and returned with Chance, who brought two guns wrapped up in a blue cloth, with six brown paper parcels of powder, as big as his hand. Chance handed over the guns and powder to George; when he gave him the guns, witness helped George to convey them over to St. George's; we walked all night with them; witness was clerk to the revolted negroes in St. George's; lodged the guns and powder at Lafitte's, in St. George's. Witness came frequently to town, and Chance always asked him how the business in St. George's came on; he meant about the rising of Balcarres and Lamotte's negroes. Chance knew what was going on in St. George's; both witness and George told him; knows nothing more about Chance. Respecting the conspiracy in St. George's, about two years ago, the head people at Balcarres went about getting preachers, and at the meeting in the chapel plotted the destruction of the white people, and they had a court and jury just like the white people, and Montaignac read out the law to them, and a free woman named Sarah James sang numerous songs on the occasion; the governor came upon a jackass to the meeting, where about two hundred negroes were assembled; the musters were very frequent in St. George's. About two weeks before Christmas the last muster took place, which was numerously attended, when they took the great swear, and Governor Dennis was mounted on his jackass, [Mr. Clement took an objection to their going into such particulars without he could connect Chance with them, and cited authority. The bench said, as Chance had been connected by evidence with the conspiracy, they had suffered him to proceed in his story, supposing he would bring out something against him.]

He never heard Chance ask any person to join the conspirators. It was after Chance brought the guns that witness told him of the conspiracy. Witness refused to go to Chance when George Lamotte told him he was a very good friend; prisoner was to get arms for the St. George's people; he was not to go to St. George's. Baptiste and Oliver were introduced to Lecesne in town, who said any time they wished for guns to send; witness took Manherts to Lecesne; got a Spanish bag, and tied fourteen guns together, and they put them on two mules, and walked all night, got to Balcarres at cock-crow.

In his cross-examination he said, he did not say that John Broeme brought the guns. Was told by the magistrates at Buff Bay, if he told all he knew about the conspiracy, they would pardon him; knows William Henry; he never spoke to witness about Chance, nor did Thomas Hibbert, it was only George Lamotte that introduced him to witness; witness marked Chance, not with a brand mark, it was when he observed him in conversation with Lecesne.

Mr. Charles Daron:—Prisoner is a slave belonging to his father; had occasion before Christmas to find fault with him, when he said if witness bothered him he would do nothing, and went into the yard leaving the horse he was holding; witness followed him into the yard, when he (Chance) said it would not be long when he could not strike him; never heard of his having powder in his possession. Hypolite is a great liar; and it was only just before Chance was taken up that he stole the half dollar; witness would not believe a word of what Hypolite would say. Chance is a foolish negro. Neither Hypolite, Henry or Thomas said, when Chance was taken up, that he had guns in his possession, nor did they say any thing about guns. Chance has never been riotous, except when drunk; he is a hard working negro, works all day, goes out in the evening, but returns by nine o'clock.

Doctor Daron:—Never knew of Chance having arms or powder; never knew a word about it till Mr. Smith called upon him. Chance is a drunken ignorant negro; has a very bad opinion of Hypolite.

Mr. Lamotte:—The dance at Lafitte's was in July. Corberand never said one word about the two guns (said to have been got from Chance, and brought by his boy George to St. George's) at the trial at Buff Bay; he has varied in his testimony, otherwise from what he gave on that occasion; at five trials in St. George's he has always varied, and given something new.

Case for the Crown closed.

Mr. Clement then addressed the Jury, and said he should have little difficulty in impressing upon their minds, that the prisoner is not guilty of the charges exhibited against him, and then called the following witnesses:

Robert Smith, esq.—Went up with the party in search of Chance, along with the sitting magistrates, when the servants of Doctor Daron all said they knew nothing of Chance having powder or guns in his possession.

Fanny:—Knows Chance upwards of five years, never saw him with powder or guns, or heard him speak of killing white people: sometimes he was absent at night, but she always found it was because he was drunk; she never saw him with any money, and knows he is poor; is not acquainted of his knowing Lecesne; when he is sober he is quiet, but when he is drunk talks all manner of nonsense.

Mr. Beaumont proved that Corberand's testimony differed from that he heard given at one of the early examinations at Buff Bay.

The presiding Judge then read the indictment, and proceeded to recapitulate and comment on the evidence of each witness, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the Jury would discharge their duty to the satisfaction of the country, and to their own consciences.

The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict, finding the prisoner Not Guilty on the first and second counts, but Guilty on the third, for having gunpowder in his possession without the knowledge of his owner, and with evil intent, and recommended him to mercy.

The

VII.
Trial of Rebels
in Jamaica.

The Bench then passed sentence—"That he should be transported off this island for life."

WE, the Judges of the Court before which the trial of the slave *Chance* took place, do certify the foregoing to be a true and correct statement of the proceedings therein.

Given under our hands this 15th day of July, 1824.

(signed)

John Harris,
Clerk of the Peace.

(signed)

J. Mais.
Rob. Graham.
Thomas Wright.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO

THE MANUMISSION, GOVERNMENT, AND

POPULATION

OF

SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIES;

1822—1824.

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed,
1 March 1825.*
