



Center *for* Research Libraries
GLOBAL RESOURCES NETWORK

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

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

Rights and usage

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

Center for Research Libraries

Identifier: 0e1408bf-3da7-4e66-939f-f7011991d75e

Range: Scans 001 - 086

Downloaded on: 2022-05-24 16:42:01

II.

SLAVE TRADE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable House of Commons,
dated 12th March 1827 ;—*for*

Copy of any further REPORTS made to His Majesty's Government by *Thomas Moody*, Esquire, and *John Dougan*, Esquire, or either of them, or by any other Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Slaves, condemned to The Crown, in the different Colonies belonging to His Majesty, under the Acts abolishing the Slave Trade.

CAPTURED NEGROES
AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, and TORTOLA.

Reports of Commissioners *Bowles* and *Gannon*.

Colonial Department, }
Downing-street, 11th June 1827. }

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed.

12 June 1827.

LIST OF PAPERS.

-
- 1.—Report concerning the Military Labourers stationed at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's, and other liberated Negroes residing in that Island; dated 24th October 1823 - - - - - p. 3.
 - 2.—Report concerning African Apprentices residing in the Island of Nevis; dated 13th February 1824 - - - - - p. 25.
 - 3.—Report of Special Inquiry concerning the treatment of the Female African Apprentices of H. Maclean of Tortola; dated 7th September 1824 - - - p. 44.
 - 4.—Separate Report of Mr. Gannon - - - - - p. 53.
 - 5.—Special Report concerning the Africans captured on Board the San Jose-y-Anemas, with reference to their ability, &c. to maintain themselves at Antigua - p. 55.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 3

— N° 1. —

REPORT concerning the Military Labourers stationed at Brimstone Hill, Saint Christopher's, and other liberated Negroes residing in that Island; dated 24th October 1823.

Joint Report,
N° 1.

SIR,

Nevis, 24th October 1823.

THE Leeward Island packet (Duke of York), by which we had the honour to receive your instructions relative to the Winkel Establishment, arrived here only on the 20th instant, three weeks later than the regular time.

Having awaited its arrival at St. Christopher's a considerable time, we at length determined to proceed to Nevis, where we arrived on the 16th instant.

By a letter addressed to the late Commissioners of Inquiry from R. J. Wilmot, Esq. and bearing date the 13th November 1822, they were instructed, that, "previously to making their general Report, they should report specially, for the information of the Secretary of State, as to the Apprentices of each colony, before they proceed on their investigation in another." We therefore, agreeably to the above instructions, have the honour to forward by this day's mail, previously to commencing our inquiry in this island, the Report of our proceedings at St. Christopher's.

The persons who formed the subject of our investigation in that island may be placed under two heads: 1st, Negroes who had entered the military service, but were handed over on the 24th August 1817 to the Quartermaster General's department, and at present are attached to the army as military labourers. There were fifty of these men produced before us at Brimstone Hill for examination; and the Fort Adjutant afterwards furnished a Return of those who died since 24th August 1817, amounting to the number of nineteen.—The 2d class consists of apprentices who are free now from any obligation by indenture. These are only five in number: one, a female, who had been apprenticed at Tortola, but came from thence to St. Christopher's with her mistress, to whom she had been transferred; the second is a creole man of St. Christopher's, who had been illegally exported and sold at the Dutch island St. Eustatius, but having escaped from thence, and returned home, was seized by the collector Charles Woodley, Esq. and, upon trial in the Vice-Admiralty Court, was condemned to His Majesty under the 46 Geo. 3, c. 52. This man the collector afterwards set at liberty; and to a requisition from us, as to what authority he had for acting so, we received in answer a copy* of instructions which his predecessor had received from the Board of Customs, relative to the disposal of creoles condemned to His Majesty.

Enclosure,
N° 1. (pp. 5—19.)
N° 2. (pp. 20, 21.)

* Enclosure, (B.)
in Correspondence
with the Collector.
(Vide pp. 23, 24.)

We had already been aware that it was not unusual to set condemned creoles at liberty, while Africans, similarly circumstanced, were always to be disposed of agreeably to the Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council. But as we could not discover in the Acts of Parliament or Orders in Council any such distinction made between these two classes of negroes, we deemed it advisable to learn under what sanction it was that collectors had been accustomed so to act.

The case of this liberated negro (Thomas) appeared to us one of particular interest. He, and nineteen others, were brought to a foreign island and sold; the

Joint Report,
N^o 1.

the person who had so illegally exported and sold them was tried afterwards for the felony, and acquitted. The discrepancy between the two cases—the acquittal of Maillard the illegal exporter, and the condemnation to the King of the slave Thomas, for whom a bounty was to be paid to the persons concerned in the seizure and prosecution of him—induced the Commissioners to request from the Chief Justice an abstract of the record of the trial of Maillard; and they hope, that in doing so they will not appear to have gone beyond the line of their duty. The Chief Justice's answer, and the record of the trial, are enclosed for your perusal.

In Correspondence
with Chief Justice,
Nos 3 & 4.

The remaining three persons of this class are young men, who are under the protection of his Excellency Governor Maxwell. These latter have expressed a wish to avail themselves of the offer of Government of a free settlement at Trinidad.—(*Vide* pp. 22, 23.)

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

(signed) *T. H. Bowles,*
J. P. Gannon.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. M. P.
Under Secretary of State for War and Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Special REPORT concerning Africans or Negroes attached to the Army, but *not* as Soldiers, as directed in a Letter dated 25th November 1822, from R. J. Wilnot, Esq. to the late Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of all Africans liberated from Slavery in His Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies and South America.

1.—NEGROES attached to the Army as MILITARY LABOURERS at the Fort at
into the state of liberated Africans,

SHIP and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME:		Apparent Age.	Stature:		MARKS.	* PARTY'S ACCOUNT, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
Spanish ship Venus, p. 85.	1.	Ebo -	Ujimma -	Wellington	25	5	3	Three small marks on the left cheek.	Captured on board a slave ship, and brought into Tortola in 1814, selected for the army soon after.
D° -	2.	Ebo -	Opona, or Opunna.	Ferguson	25	5	4	An old scar on left cheek.	Captured as the fore- going Ujimma, brought to Tortola, and simi- larly disposed of.
Not in the Parliamen- tary Return.	3.	Ebo -	Pawbey -	Henry Locke.	27	5	1	Tattoed be- tween the eye- brows, and on the cheeks.	Captured on board a Portuguese or Spanish vessel, and brought to Tortola.
Not in the Parliamen- tary Return.	4.	Ebo -	Hiamingo	Dugald Grant.	37	5	6	Deeply mark- ed and disfigured on the forehead.	Captured in 1815, and brought to Tor- tola; soon after sent to Barbadoes for the army.
	5.	Ebo -	Wichinda	Thomas Twigg.	29	5	7	Tattoed on the cheeks.	Was brought to Tor- tola a short time before the foregoing (Grant).
Spanish brig Carlos, p. 14.	6.	Ebo -	Ocori -	Frazer Leith.	32	5	4	Tattoed slightly	Was captured in a French ship, and brought into Marti- nique; from thence to Antigua.
Not in the Parliamen- tary Return.	7.	Congo -	Cassadee	Jacob Thomson.	27	5	4	An accidental scar under the right eye.	Captured in a Portu- guese slave ship, and brought to Sierra Le- one; sent from thence to Trinidad for the army.

* N. B.—It will be perceived, from the contents of the column headed "Party's Account," capture, &c. in order to ascertain whether he had entered the British service as a captured examination before the Commissioners, who were found, on inquiry, to have entered the army therefore deemed as not coming within the scope of this Commission.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

BRIMSTONE HILL, ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, produced before the Commissioners of Inquiry on the 1st and 2d of September 1823.

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.				State of Bodily Health.	REMARKS.
SERVICE.			Character.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.		
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.						
All these men were enlisted in the 3d West India regiment	Transferred to the Quartermaster General's Department, August 1817	Now employed as military labourers at the Fort, Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's	Pretty fair -	Baptized at Trinidad.	Not	.	This person said that he was taken on board a Portuguese slave ship; but on consulting the Parliamentary Return, (Tortola), we find Ujimma one of the cargo of the Spanish ship Venus, condemned 3d August 1814.	
			- - -	Baptized at Trinidad.	-	.	Ferguson appears in the War-office Return of enlisted negroes.	
			Very good -	Baptized at St. Kitt's.	-	.	In the War-office Return, (of negroes selected for the army), which was transmitted to this Commission by Earl Bathurst 31st March 1822, the English name, Henry Locke, appears among those who were enlisted into the 3d West India Regiment, by general order 24th May 1814.	
			Good - -	Baptized at St. Kitt's.	-	.	In the War-office Return we find the name Donald Grant; and on comparing dates, service, &c. of Dugald Grant with this person's description in the War-office Return, we are inclined to think these names signify the same person, notwithstanding the difference in the christian name.	
			- - -	Baptized at St. Kitt's.	-	.	The name Wichinda does not appear in the Parliamentary Return, but there is Uchingo; they probably mean the same person: besides, the English name Thomas Twigg has a corresponding name in the War-office Return, and the descriptions, as to person, service, &c. do sufficiently correspond to identify the man.	
			- - -	Baptized at Trinidad.	-	.	In the Parliamentary Return (Antigua) the name Leith is found among the negroes captured on board the Spanish brig Carlos, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Antigua 11th April 1814.	
			- - -	Baptized at Trinidad.	-	.	The name Thomson appears in the War-office Return of negroes, who entered the army 30th Sept. 1814.	

that it was necessary to enter into the history of each individual, as to negro, or as a free black, particularly as some were produced for before the abolition of the Slave Trade, or as free blacks, and who were

II.--SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Negroes attached to the Army as Military Labourers - - - - -									
S H I and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	N A M E :		Apparent Age.	Stature :		M A R K S.	P A R T Y ' S A C C O U N T, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
Not in the Parliamentary Return.	8.	Congo -	Gimbie -	Horace Hart.	29	5	-	Marked on the left cheek.	Similar account to Thomson's.
	9.	Congo -	Mungink -	Philip Dickens.	27	5	7	Tattooed on the temples, and a scar from left eye to the lip.	Similar account to Thomson's.
		Ebo -	* Ocrafa -	Craton -	40	5	3	Scar on left cheek.	- - - -
	10.	Ebo -	Ocraca -	George Grayson.	25	5	3	Tattooed on the cheeks.	Was captured on board a Portuguese slave ship and brought to Sierra Leone.
	11.	Moceo -	Tah -	Jem Clifford.	25	5	4	Tattooed slightly	Similar account to the foregoing, Gray- son's.
	12.	Coromantee	Munto -	John Harrington.	27	5	3	Slightly marked on the cheeks.	Similar account to Grayson's.
	13.	Congar -	Beere -	Wm. Lake	26	5	5	No mark -	Captured on board an American slave ship and brought to Sierra Leone, from thence to Barbadoes, for the army.
	14.	Mandingo	Donda -	Geo. Towers	42	5	7	Slightly tattooed on the cheek.	Captured on board a French slave trader and brought into Barbadoes about 1812.
	15.	Congar -	Poway	Henry Bob	27	5	1	No mark -	Was taken at sea and brought to Trinidad.
	16.	Moceo -	Samungo -	Ward -	46	5	6	No marks -	Was taken from an English Guinea trader, which had come to Bar- badoes at the close of 1808, and placed in the army by Adjutant Walker.
Corresponding names to these not found in the Parliamentary Returns.	17.	Congo -	Banjacose	London -	34	5	6	No mark -	Similar account to foregoing, Ward's.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

at the Fort at Brimstone Hill, St Christopher's—continued.

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.			State of Bodily Health.	REMARKS.
SERVICE.			Character.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.		
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.					
All these men were enlisted in the 3d West India regiment.	Transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, August 1817	Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher	Bad conduct -	Baptized at Trinidad.	Not	.	The name Hart is not found among those who entered the 3d West India regiment, according to War-office Return.
			Good - -	Baptized -	-	.	Dickens does not appear in the War-office Return.
			- - -	Baptized -	-	.	Craton was returned by the fort adjutant as being in the service in 1805; and if so, he comes not under this inquiry, as a consequence of the Abolition Act.
			Good - -	Baptized -	-	.	Grayson appears in the War-office Return of negroes who are borne in the 3d West India regiment at Trinidad, from 25th July 1815. by general order, dated 2d September 1815.
			Pretty good -	Not baptized -	-	.	Clifford appears in the War-office Return, similarly circumstanced as Grayson.
			Very good -	Not baptized -	-	.	Harrington appears in the War-office Return.
			Pretty fair -	Baptized -	-	.	The name of Lake is found in the War-office Return; but the description of person there does not correspond with that of William Lake, the person examined by us.
			Good - -	Baptized at Trinidad by order of Colonel Young.	-	.	Towers not found in the War-office Return.
			Pretty fair -	Baptized -	-	.	This man's account was confused; it could only be collected from him that he was taken at sea and brought to Trinidad. His name does not appear in the War-office Return.
			- - -	Not baptized -	-	.	Not in the War-office Return under this name.
These enlisted into the 1st West India regiment.			Good conduct -	Baptized at Barbadoes.	-	.	

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Negroes attached to the Army as Military Labourers - - - - -

SHIP, and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME:		Apparent Age.	Stature:		MARKS.	PARTY'S ACCOUNT, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
Corresponding names to these not found in the Parliamentary Returns.	18.	Congo -	Mobungy	John Butler.	27	5	1	No mark -	Captured on board a Portuguese slave ship, and brought to Sierra Leone about 1811.
	19.	Congo -	Bovay -	Thomas Lunday.	28	5	1	No mark -	Similar account to Butler's.
	20.	Congo -	Mabiala -	James Hill	30	5	1	Tattooed between the eyes.	- - D° - -
	21.	Congar -	Souhar -	Minto -	27	5	3	Tattooed on the forehead.	Captured a short time before the above-mentioned Butler, and entered the same regiment.
	22.	Chamba -	Mamo -	Castees -	45	5	4	Much tattooed on the cheeks.	Captured same time as Butler, but in a different ship.
	23.	Congo -	Macloed -	- -	30	5	8	No mark -	Similar account to foregoing.
	24.	Congo -	Mabiala -	Millar -	33	5	4½	No mark -	Was captured on board a French slave ship and brought to Antigua.
No Return made to Parliament (Bourbon).	25.	Guinea -	Canara -	- -	24	5	7½	No mark -	Was captured by a British man-of-war, and brought into Isle Bourbon about the year 1811; here entered into the British service.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

at the Fort at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's—continued.

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.			REMARKS.						
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.	Character.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.		If attends Worship.					
<p>All these men enlisted in the 1st West India regiment.</p>	<p>Transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, August 1817.</p>	<p>Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's</p>	Good conduct -	Baptized at Guadeloupe.	Not	.	<p>The name Butler is found in both the Parliamentary Return and the War-office Return; but in both different as to description of service, &c. from <i>this</i> Butler.</p>					
			-	Baptized at St. Kitt's.	-	.		.				
			-	Baptized at Barbadoes.	-	.		.				
			-	Baptized at Antigua.	-	.		.				
			-	Baptized at Guadeloupe.	-	.		.				
<p>Entered the 8th West India regiment.</p>	<p>To 1st W. I. regiment in 1814, at St. Vincent's, and to 6th W. I. regiment at Guadeloupe.</p>	<p>Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's</p>	Tolerably fair -	Baptized	-	.	<p>Millar had deserted from his last regiment, but afterwards surrendered himself and was received among the military labourers in 1822; appears in War-office Return.</p>					
			General good conduct.	Not baptized -	-	.		.				
<p>This man enlisted into the Bourbon corps.</p>	<p>Transferred to the 1st West India regiment; afterwards to the Quartermaster-General's department, August 1817.</p>	<p>Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's</p>	<p>General good conduct.</p>	<p>Not baptized -</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>.</p>	<p>This man could not tell to what nation the vessel in which he was captured belonged. Neither the Parliamentary Returns of captured negroes, nor the War-office Returns of those who were taken into the army, take any notice of the negroes who were enlisted into the British service at Isle Bourbon; we are therefore unable to decide whether this person (Canara) was taken as prize of war, or as forfeited under the Acts for abolishing the slave trade; but from the account he gave, it was evident that he had been carried from his own country as a slave, and that he was not free until he entered the army; he consequently belongs to the class of persons who come under the inquiry of this commission.</p>					
								<p>These persons, being subject to a certain degree of military discipline, attend church on Sunday</p>	<p>All appeared in possession of good bodily health</p>	.	.	.
										.	.	.
										.	.	.
										.	.	.

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Negroes attached to the Army as Military Labourers - - - - -

SHIP, and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME:		Apparent Age.	Stature:		MARKS.	PARTY'S ACCOUNT, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
No Return made to Parliament of this class of captured negroes (Bourbon)	26.	- -	Nacombo	- -	27	5	6	Tattooed on the forehead.	A brother of the foregoing (Canara) was captured at the same time, and similarly disposed of.
	27.	- -	Mulatto	- -	27	5	4	A circular mark on the forehead.	Was captured with the foregoing persons, and similarly disposed of.
	28.	Madagascar.	Mayendie	- -	40	5	4	Right arm marked B. R. and slightly marked on the forehead.	Was brought from his native country in a French vessel to Isle Bourbon, and captured there by the English.
	29.	- -	Marcemaira	- -	40	5	5	A circular mark on the forehead, and tattooed on the cheeks.	Was captured like the foregoing (Mayendie) at the Isle of Bourbon.
	30.	Morema	Macombo	- -	26	5	4	No mark	Captured by a British ship, and brought to Isle Bourbon.
	31.	- -	Narcib	- -	24	5	6	No mark	Taken with the foregoing (Macombo) and similarly disposed of.
	32.	Guinea	Larcisse	Larcisse	40	5	6	No mark	Had been brought from Africa to Isle Bourbon a slave; was sent by his master into the army; when the English took the island he was placed in the British service.
	33.	- -	- -	Antoine	32	5	4	- - -	Similar account to Larcisse.
	34.	Mandingo	Misho or Meehean.	- -	25	5	7	- - -	Similar account to foregoing.
	35.	Guinea	Pyto or Pytean.	- -	45	5	3	Tattooed on the forehead and cheeks.	Similar account to foregoing.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

13

at the Fort at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's—*continued.*

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.			State of Bodily Health.	REMARKS.
SERVICE.			Character.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.		
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.					
.	.	.	Pretty good -	-	Not	.	<p>It appears from Mayendie's account that the French slave merchant on board whose vessel he was, ignorant that the island of Bourbon had lately come into the possession of the English, had brought his cargo there, and was captured.</p> <p>The account given by Larcisse shows that the owners of slaves in French colonies used to send them to serve in the army, in compliance with and in satisfaction of the French Military Conscription Law. When the English took possession of the island this description of persons were treated as prize slaves, and not as prisoners of war, which circumstance proves that these men were not attached to the French army as <i>free</i> soldiers.</p>
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	
.	.	.	Good conduct	Not baptized	.	.	
.	.	.	Pretty fair -	.	.	.	
.	.	.	Good conduct	.	.	.	
.	.	.	Very bad conduct.	.	.	.	

Negroes attached to the Army as Military Labourers - - - - -

SHIP, and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME:		Apparent Age.	Stature:		MARKS.	PARTY'S ACCOUNT, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
.	36.	Bourbon	- -	Caliste	30	5	5	No mark -	Was a slave of the French governor of Bourbon when that island was taken by the English.
.	37.	- -	- -	Etillo	33	5	4	No mark -	Was similarly circumstanced as the foregoing Caliste, and similarly disposed of.
.	38.	- -	- -	Lepiche	35	5	4	- - -	Was similarly circumstanced as the foregoing two persons.
.	39.	Arhab	- -	Frontée	42	5	7	No mark -	Was once a slave in the Isle of Bourbon, afterwards in the French army there. When the British took possession of the island he and many others of his condition were placed in the Bourbon corps by Col. Keating.
No Return made to Parliament of this class of captured negroes (Bourbon)	40.	- -	Babaka	- -	34	5	4	- - -	Taken in Isle Bourbon, and entered the British service there.
.	41.	- -	- -	Mari Jean	40	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	- - - -
.	42.	Foulah	- -	Crispin	45	5	3	- - -	- - - -
.	43.	Chamba	- -	Espérance	45	5	7	- - -	- - - -
.	44.	Congo	- -	Thomas	30	5	8	Slightly tattooed on the forehead.	These six men entered the service in similar circumstances as Corporal Frontée, (N ^o 39.)
.	45.	Guinea	- -	Cerri or Seri.	32	5	4	Left arm marked B. B.	- - - -
.	46.	Madagascar.	- -	Donis	40	5	7	Right arm marked 388 & A. E.; left arm B. R.	- - - -
.	47.	Guinea	Gusteen	- -	24	5	4	- - -	- - - -

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

at the Fort at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's—continued.

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.				REMARKS.
SERVICE.			Character.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.	
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.					State of Bodily Health.
-	-	-	Good conduct	Not baptized	Not	-	<p>The three persons, Caliste, Etillo, and Lepiche, seem to have come into the hands of the English as prize slaves.</p> <p>Though Frontée was in the French army at Bourbon, yet it appears that he was not then a <i>free</i> soldier. When the island was taken by the English, he says that himself, and others similarly circumstanced, were dismissed by the French into the country to prevent their being taken into the British service. But afterwards, when the Bourbon corps was forming under Colonel Keating, he, with the rest of these, who, it was discovered, had been in the French army, were taken and placed in the newly-raised corps.</p> <p>Babaka was so young when taken from his native country that he could not now recollect its name.</p> <p>This man (Gusteen) has suffered under mental derangement since 1818.</p>
-	-	-	Pretty fair	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	A very good character.	Baptized in the Isle of France.	Can read.	-	
-	-	-	Pretty good	Not baptized	Not	-	
-	-	-	Good conduct	-	-	-	
-	-	-	Bad character	Baptized at Barbadoes.	-	-	
-	-	-	Pretty good	Baptized	-	-	
-	-	-	Very bad	Baptized at Isle de France.	-	-	
-	-	-	Very bad	Not baptized	-	-	
-	-	-	Pretty good	-	-	-	
<p>All these men were enlisted into the Bourbon corps</p> <p>Transferred to the 1st West India regiment; afterwards to the Quartermaster-General's department, August 1817</p> <p>Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's.</p> <p>Now a corporal in the military labourers at Brimstone Hill.</p> <p>Now employed as military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's.</p>			<p>These persons, being still subject to a certain degree of military discipline, attend church on Sunday</p> <p>With the exception of two whom we visited in the hospital, and one (Gusteen, N° 47) who is insane, all the rest of these men were in good health.</p> <p>All appeared in the possession of good bodily health.</p>				

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Negroes attached to the Army as Military Labourers - - - - -									
SHIP, and Page in Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME.		Apparent Age.	Stature		MARKS.	PARTY'S ACCOUNT, How Captured, &c.
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.		
No Return made to Parliament of this class (Bourbon.) - Negroes discharged on Pensions : - -	48.	Foula	Foray	* Athlone	26	5	8	No mark -	Was a soldier in the 1st West India regim ^t , but now discharged on a pension, having had a complaint in the legs; works occasionally as a labourer in the country.
	49.	Mandingo	Mambee	* Peter Clont.	30	5	3	- - -	Was a soldier in 1st West India regiment; discharged on a pension for cough and asthma; sometimes works as a labourer.
	50.	Mauritius	- -	* Magnair	36	5	4	Tattooed on forehead, and marked on both arms.	Discharged from the army on a pension, and sometimes works as a porter and labourer.

* There were more of this class of disbanded negroes (pensioners) produced before the Commissioners, but on inquiry were found to have entered the army long before the abolition of the slave trade.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

17

at the Fort at Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's—continued.

Account given by the present Commanding Officer.			RELIGION.				State of Bodily Health.	REMARKS.
SERVICE.			If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.			
Enlisted.	Transferred.	Present Employment.				Character.		
-	-	-	Good - -	Baptized -	Instructed.	Attends worship.	Now in good health.	
-	-	-	Harmless -	Not baptized	Not	Attends.	Sometimes asthmatic.	
-	-	-	Pretty good	Baptized -	Not	Attends worship.	At present in moderate health.	

Military labourers produced before the Commissioners of Inquiry -	-	-	-	-	-	47
Returned by the fort adjutant as having died since August 1817 -	-	-	-	-	-	19
						<u>66</u>
Discharged on pensions -	-	-	-	-	-	3
						<u>69</u>
					Total	<u>69</u>

(signed) T. H. Bowles.
 (seal.)
 (signed) J. P. Gannon.
 (seal.)

B. Hill, Friday, 27th September.

My dear Sir,

I SEND you the Return, filled up as well as I am able to do it, and hope it may answer the purpose. All tradition of their native names is lost. Should I be able to afford any further explanation, I will do so when I have the pleasure of seeing you.

Your's very truly,

(signed)

Wigley.

J. P. Gannon, Esq.

Basseterre.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

19

RETURN of MEN who were received in the 15th Company of Military Labourers from the under-mentioned Corps, on the 24th August 1817, and since dead.

Number.	NAMES.	Regiments received from.	DATE of Enlistment in those Regiments.	DATE of Decease.	Reputed Age at Time of Death.		COUNTRY.	REMARKS.
					Yrs.	Ms.		
1.	York, Frederick	3d W. I.	25 Oct. 1812	28 May 1818	23	9	Congo	Same as Philip Dickens, (see p. 8.)
2.	Casemere	1st W. I.	5 July 1813	24 - -	37	2	Bourbon	Taken in a French slave ship, and brought into the Isle of France, after the capture of that island by the British; same as private Macombo.
3.	Lieben	3d W. I.	12 Feb. 1811	4 Aug. -	32	10	Guinea	Was in the French army at Isle of Bourbon, and in precisely the same circumstances as Corporal Frontée.
4.	Gusteen, 2d	1st W. I.	1 May -	15 Sept. -	21	9	Bourbon	Same as Casemere.
5.	Manuel	1st W. I.	31 - -	21 Dec. -	36	-	Ditto	Same as Lieben and Frontée.
6.	Lemay	1st W. I.	20 Sept. -	20 Feb. 1819	25	7	Ditto	Same as Casemere.
7.	Minenfoote	1st W. I.	31 May -	6 Mar. -	34	-	Ditto	Same as Lieben and Frontée.
8.	Baleker	1st W. I.	20 Sept. 1810	8 July -	27	9	Ditto	Same as Macombo.
9.	Hayes, Simon	3d W. I.	25 July 1815	9 May 1820	29	8	Guinea	Same as James Clifford.
10.	Louis John	3d W. I.	2 Apr. 1811	8 Sept. -	41	-	Ditto	Left Africa in a French vessel; taken by the English, brought to Antigua.
11.	Gangie	1st W. I.	20 Sept. -	12 Mar. 1821	29	-	Bourbon	Brought to Isle of France by English, but cannot tell where from or how.
12.	Sawyer, Martin	3d W. I.	30 Sept. 1814	27 July -	22	-	Hiebo	Same as York.
13.	Sago, Graham	6th W. I.	not known	10 Oct. -	32	-	Caramantee	Not known.
14.	Athaiel, Gib.	30th W. I.	5 May 1814	17 Jan. 1822	38	5	Soso or Timery	Brought into Barbadoes about 1814, and enlisted in 3d West India regiment.
15.	Jarvis, Anthony	3d W. I.	20 July 1812	22 - -	43	4	Creole, American	Born in some part of America, not known.
16.	Salamina	1st W. I.	17 May -	9 May -	26	6	Bourbon	Same as Corporal Frontée.
17.	Crowe, Andrew	3d W. I.	5 May 1811	25 Sept. -	33	-	Maselingo	Same as Towers.
18.	Haza	1st W. I.	12 Feb. -	27 - -	35	4	Bourbon	Same as Corporal Frontée.
19.	Nugent	3d W. I.	31 Jan. 1801	2 Dec. -	39	-	Hiebo	Enlisted in 1801.

St. Kitt's, Sept. 5th 1823.

II.--SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

2.—RETURN of the State and Condition of Africans or Negroes produced before the Commissioners of

SHIP, and Page in Parliamentary Return.	No of Indenture.	No in the Examination.	Nation.	Sex.	NAMES:		Stature:		Apparent Age.	MARKS.	To whom Apprenticed ; Place of Residence, &c.	HOW Trade or Employment.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.				
The Venus, page 88.	-	1.	Ebo -	F.	Inyounge	Caroline -	5	1	30	Tattooed on the tem- ples and chest.	To Abraham Falch of Tortola; transferred to Mrs. Arundel, who brought her to St. Kitt's.	Washer and do- mestic; now sells small wares for hire.
-	*	2.	Creole of St. Kitt's.	M.	-	* Tho. Phipps	5	6	21	No mark	Lives at Diep Bay in this island, with his brother, who is a cooper.	A cooper.
Ship not known.	-	3.	Muckipara	M.	Charles Fortunatus Freeman.		5	-	30	No mark	Was apprenticed to Capt. Irby, R. N. as a servant, at Sierra Leone.	Was the lency is now his own
-	-	4.	Loando -	M.	Paulo Loando		5	5	25	No mark	Apprenticed to Capt. Irby by Gov. Maxwell.	Is now Max-
Ship not known.	-	5.	Gambia -	M.	Sambia -	Richard Hyde.	5	7	22	No mark	To Capt. Hyde, 1st W. I. regiment, by Governor Maxwell.	Now vernor

* There were two other creole negroes, one named Charles Hamilton, the other named Joseph, who were returned by the N. Coffin, esquire. Mr. Coffin set them at liberty; and Hamilton (who was afterwards discovered to have been a freeman before exported to St. Bartholomew, a Swedish island.

† REMARKS:—In course of the examination of this person (Thomas) the collector was asked what had become of Maillard, who was violating the Acts 46 of Geo. 3, c. 52, and 51 of Geo. 3, c. 23. The collector replied, that Maillard had been prosecuted, but condemnation to His Majesty of the illegally exported negro, for whom a bounty was to be paid by the King to the persons judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court an abstract of the record of the trial and acquittal of James Maillard, as some explanation of lingsness on the part of the jury to consider the evidence sufficient for a verdict of felony. The judge himself, however, was the information of Earl Bathurst.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

Inquiry into the State of CAPTURED AFRICANS at ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, on the 10th of September 1823.

INDENTURED:			RELIGION:			Party's Account, as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	ACCOUNT given by the Master or Mistress.	Account given by other Persons.	Actual Condition of the Party, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Character, &c. as collected from the Inquiry.
Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.				
16th Aug. 1814.	10 years.	-	Bap- tized by the Rev. Mr. Carey, St. Kitt's.	-	At- tends the Mora- vian chapel.	Mrs. Arundel brought her to St. Kitt's: she was a kind mistress. After her death Mrs. Watson, a relation of Mrs. Arundel, took her into her service. Mrs. Watson died five months ago; she now subsists herself by selling small goods for Mr. Watson, who allows her 1 bit (4½ d.) per dollar for what she sells; sometimes sells but very little. Would wish to remain at St. Kitt's if there was any person who would take care of her in case of sickness or want. Lives with a reputed husband, a boatman; has no child; had one before she left Tortola, which died there.	Mr. Watson, a dealer in dry goods, received Caroline into his house when Mrs. Arundel died, and allowed her one dollar per week wages, with food; this for some time. After the death of his wife he paid Caroline (by her own choice) one bit per dollar for selling small goods about for him. She is honest; a tolerable cook and general servant; free from bad qualities, though a little too hasty of temper; thinks her perfectly competent to maintain herself; and that she would not like to remove from St. Kitt's, as she lives with a reputed husband, who, he believes, would not neglect her in sickness or want.	Caroline or Inyounge is reputed an active young woman, who honestly supports herself.	This young woman had every appearance of good health; and it was evident, from the character given of her by her master and others, as well as from her own account and manner, that she is a person not likely, while she enjoys health, to become troublesome to any colony where she may reside. She has got her indenture in her own hands; one year of the term remains unexpired.
No indenture	-	-	Not baptized, but attended meeting at St. Eustatius.	-	-	Was a slave of James Maillard, of the island of St. Kitt's. Maillard carried him and nineteen other slaves to St. Eustatius, and sold them there; he fled from thence and returned to St. Kitt's: works now for his brother, who is a cooper in the employment of Mr. Gould; his brother gives him no wages, only food; his father, who is a free-man living at Diep Bay in this island, gives him clothes; is not perfectly aware of his present state of freedom, in consequence of his trial in the Vice-Admiralty Court. A brother of his, who was sold along with him and two others, Billy and his sister Fanny, also escaped to St. Kitt's; but his brother returned to St. Eustatius. The other two are somewhere in St. Kitt's.	-	Charles Woodley, esq. collector of the customs at St. Kitt's, seized this person (Thomas) and brought him for trial into the Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty, where he was condemned to His Majesty under the 46 of Geo. 3, c. 52. The collector afterwards set him at liberty, on the ground that he was able to provide for himself; and, agreeably to instructions from the board of customs, as to the disposal of creoles condemned to His Majesty †.	-
lately a domestic in service of his Excel- Governor Maxwell; a baker working on account.	-	-	Was baptized in Eng- land, and can read; attends church.	-	-	Is able to maintain himself at St. Kitt's, being young and in good health; would be glad, however, to go to Trinidad as a free settler.	A good character.	-	-
a servant to Governor well.	-	-	Baptized and instruct- ed, &c.	-	-	Would wish to go to Tri- nidad as a free settler, un- der Government.	Good character.	-	-
in the service of Go- Maxwell.	-	-	Baptized and instructed	-	-	Would be glad to go to Trinidad as a free settler, under Government.	Good character.	-	-

collector as having been condemned to His Majesty in the Vice-Admiralty Court of St. Kitt's, in the time of his predecessor (condemnation) returned to Jamaica, of which he was a native; the other went to Anguilla, from which he had been illegally

lard, the person who had illegally exported and sold these twenty slaves, and thereby incurred the penalty of felony for was acquitted. On considering this circumstance, and the anomaly between the acquittal of the *illegal exporter*, and the concerned in the seizure, &c. the Commissioners deemed that it would not be outstepping the line of their duty to ask from the these discordant cases. They received in answer a letter from the judge, accounting for Maillard's acquittal by an unwill- of a different opinion; a copy of his answer is forwarded by the present mail, as well as the registrar's abstract of the trial, for

(signed)
(seal.) T. H. Bowles.
(signed)
(seal.) J. P. Gannon.

Sir,

Basseterre, August 29th 1823.

Joint Report,
N° 1.

I BEG leave to report to you, that I have examined the Minutes of the Court of Vice-Admiralty since the Act for the abolition of the slave trade passed, and find only the three following cases of slaves therein mentioned :—

At a Court held on the 18th day of January 1815.

N. Coffin, collector of customs at Basseterre, P.

A mulatto man, called Charles, alias Charles Hamilton, condemned to His Majesty for illegal importation into the island of St. Christopher.

At a Court held on the 2d day of January 1823.

The King, P.

A negro man slave, named Joseph, condemned to His Majesty for a breach of the law of the 46th of the late King, c. 52, in consequence of illegal exportation from Anguilla to the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew.

At a Court held on the 24th day of May 1823.

The King, P.

A negro man slave, named Thomas, condemned to His Majesty for a breach of the law of the 46th of the late King, c. 52, in consequence of illegal exportation from the island of St. Christopher to the Dutch island of St. Eustatius.

The only vessel libelled for a violation of the Slave Trade Abolition Act was a sloop called the Mary, which was tried on the 11th May 1822, and ordered to be restored to the claimants upon payment of all costs.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W^m Thomson,*
Registrar of the Court of Vice-Admiralty of
St. Christopher.

The worshipful R. W. Pickwood, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*
Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

Sir,

St. Christopher, 4th October 1823.

IN the Return which we had the honour to receive from you of creoles condemned to His Majesty in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this island, under the Acts of Parliament against illegal traffic in slaves, we find that the negro Thomas was condemned in consequence of illegal exportation from St. Christopher's to the Dutch island of St. Eustatius. In the course of our examination of the said Thomas, we were informed that the person who had illegally exported him is a resident of this island, named James Maillard; and that upon trial for this offence he was acquitted.

There is an apparent anomaly in these cases; and as the subject is in a great measure connected with the business of our commission, we should feel much obliged if you would have the goodness to direct to be furnished to us an abstract of the trial of the aforesaid James Maillard.

We have, &c.

The worshipful R. W. Pickwood, Esq.
J. V. A. Court, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. H. Bowles,*
J. P. Gannon.

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*
Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

(3.)

Gentlemen,

The Fancy, October 4th 1823, 7, P. M.

Joint Report,
N° 1.

YOUR letter, under date of the 4th ultimo, has just reached me, and I lose not a moment in acknowledging the receipt of it, in order, if there be no mistake in its date, that the delay of my answer may not be imputed to me.

I shall give the earliest directions that you be furnished with the abstract of the trial of James Maillard: his acquittal, and the condemnation of Thomas, are to be referred to the following facts; the jury did not consider the evidence to be conclusive against the one, and no claim was put in for the other, as the violation of the Abolition Act 46 Geo. 3, in his favour was notorious.

I have, &c.

(signed) *R. W. Pickwood.*

To T. H. Bowles and J. P. Gannon, Esqs.

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

(4.)

Saint Christopher.

The King v. James Maillard.

The prisoner was tried on the 8th day of April 1823, at a Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, on a charge of having feloniously removed and carried away from the said island of St. Christopher to the island of St. Eustatius, being a foreign island, a certain slave called Thomas, to be treated and dealt with as a slave, and there sold the said Thomas as a slave. Upon which charge the prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty, and a jury being impanelled and sworn, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty, whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

(signed) *Thomas Harper, Secretary.*

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

Custom-house, St. Kitt's, 3d October 1823.

THE list which the collector had the honour of delivering to the Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of captured Africans, &c. agreeable to their note of the 25th August, not being deemed by them sufficiently explicit, and being required by them to state upon what grounds the men Hamilton and Joseph were set at liberty; he begs to enclose herewith an extract of a letter to the Commissioners of the Customs, with respect to the former; as also an extract of a letter from them relative to the latter, and an amended list.

To the Commissioners of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Custom-house, Basseterre,
St. Kitt's, 15th February 1816.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th November last, relative to the condemnation of a mulatto man, named Charles Hamilton, in the Instance Court of Vice-Admiralty.

We beg leave to state, in addition to the collector's letter of the 14th September, that the process concerning the man in question was carried on by His Majesty's solicitor-

Joint Report,
N° 1.

solicitor-general, and Hamilton was condemned under the 4th section of the 47th Geo. 3, c. 36, and by the judge was considered as emancipated, and at liberty to go where he pleased.

It has since appeared from undoubted proof that he was a native of Jamaica, and born free, where his mother still resides. He was put in gaol in the island of St. Bartholomew, under a Swedish law, in consequence of not being able to prove his freedom; was there sold at public sale, and from thence clandestinely imported into this country.

The importer was afterwards prosecuted in the Court of King's Bench in this island, and acquitted. A copy of the proceedings was forwarded to his Excellency Sir James Leith, for the purpose of being transmitted to England.

The collector having supported and clothed Hamilton for the space of three months, submits to the honourable Board whether he is not entitled to some, and what remuneration?

We have the honour, &c.

(signed) *Nath. Coffin*, Collector.
W. H. Male, Comptroller.

The Honourable the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Customs, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs to the Collector and Comptroller. Basseterre, at St. Kitt's, dated 21st July 1822. N° 38.

“ We direct you to cause the slave Joseph to be removed to St. Kitt's, in order to your proceeding against him and the said Lake, who had exported him, in the Vice-Admiralty Court there; and in case the former should be condemned, you are to dispose of him conformably to the 7th section of the Act of the 47 Geo. 3, c. 36, and the Order in Council of the 16th March 1808; if he is a native of Africa, or if a creole, you are to set him at liberty, reporting your proceedings to us.”

— N° 2. —

REPORT concerning AFRICAN APPRENTICES residing in the Island of NEVIS ;
dated 13th February 1824.

Joint Report,
N° 2.

Sir,

Antigua, 13th February 1824.

HEREWITH we have the honour to transmit the Report of our Inquiry into the state and condition of apprenticed Africans in the Island of Nevis.

The difficulty of obtaining the indentures and other documents connected with the subject, as well as other unexpected delays, prevented the forwarding of this Report at an early period.

The detailed manner in which the Report is given will show that the condition of the apprenticed Africans residing in the island of Nevis, called for a minute and careful investigation.

We have the honour to enclose an extract from a letter of the late Sir James Leith to the Lords of the Treasury ; it relates to the subject of this Report, as well as to the general object of our inquiry, we therefore hope that you will deem it right that it should be submitted for your perusal.

We have the honour, &c. &c.

(signed) *T. H. Bowles,*
J. P. Gannon.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, Esq. M. P. Under Secretary of State
for War and Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

A RETURN OF LIBERATED AFRICANS, who were apprenticed at TORTOLA,
REPORT of the State and Condition of APPRENTICED AFRICANS,

1. SHIP, and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	2. N ^o of the Indenture.	3. Number.	4. Nation.	5. Sex.	6. NAME:		7. Stature:		8. Apparent Age. Years.	9. MARKS.	10. To whom Appren- ticed; Place of Residence &c.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.			
Ship Venus, p. 84.	11.	1.	Ebo -	M.	OPAN -	JEMMY -	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	A scar on the right shoulder.	To G. C. Forbes, a lawyer and planter, formerly of the island of Tortola, now residing at Bush Hill, Nevis.
Ditto, p. 86.	30.	2.	Ebo -	M.	UOZZO -	PETER INGRAM.	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	A corkscrew mark on the belly, and a line down the mid- dle of the forehead.	
Ditto, p. 87.	43.	3.	Mocco -	M.	ILLEON -	BOB -	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	A white speck on the right eye, and slightly marked on the upper part of the nose.	
Ditto, p. 87.	46.	4.	Mocco -	M.	UROA -	DICK -	5	4	20	A swelling over the left eye.	

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

and brought from thence by their Masters or Mistresses to the Island of NEVIS.

produced before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of Liberated Africans.

11. HOW INDENTURED:				12.	13.			14.	Concluded in the next two Pages.
Trade or Employment.	Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If the Trade be taught according to the Indenture; and if not, how the Apprentice is employed.	—	—	—	—	
Millwright	29 Nov. 1814.	14 years	The indentures are all imperfect, in consequence either of typographical errors or some other defect.	Not taught the trade of millwright, but employed partly in the field, and partly in distilling rum.	-	-	-	-	-
Fisherman	13 October 1814.	14 years		Was at first employed in fishing, but lately has been working at a terrace pit.	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	16 August 1814.	14 years		Not brought up as a domestic; but was employed till lately as a field negro.	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	16 August 1814.	14 years		Not brought up as a domestic; but has always been employed as a field negro.	-	-	-	-	-

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

The Return and Report—continued.

(Col. 3. & 6.) Number and Name.	15. RELIGION:			16. PARTY'S ACCOUNT, as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	17. ACCOUNT and CHARACTER given by the Master or Mistress.
	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.		
1. Opan Jemmy.	Baptized	* Instructed	Does not attend.	Has worked in the field, cane-holing, &c.—Was beaten by the driver sometimes; works as a distiller half the year; has a house and provision ground, and sells some of the produce; receives the customary allowance of food; viz. six pints of corn-meal and two herrings per week; and gets three yards of bamboo (woollen cloth), and three yards of brown osnaburgh per year, for clothing. Eccoma, one of his master's apprentices, is his reputed wife.	His master (Mr. Forbes) says, that Opan is a very well disposed and useful man; he understands the business of a distiller, and is employed so the greater part of his time; he has been worked in the field, but shall no more be sent among the gang; nor shall the driver be suffered to beat him hereafter; he is capable of finding a livelihood for himself.
2. Uozzo, Peter Ingram.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends sometimes.	Was employed at first in fishing and sailing, but was afterwards sent to work in the field with the gang; worked last in a terrace or gravel pit; has a house and provision ground; gets the usual allowance of food and clothing; has a reputed wife, a slave of Mr. Forbes. Would not like to leave Nevis; but is dissatisfied with his present occupation, digging gravel; would prefer fishing.	Peter had been for some weeks in the employment of a Mr. Martin, before he became an apprentice of Mr. Forbes. He was placed under a mulatto man, to be taught sailing and fishing, but was taken from that occupation in consequence of the boat being destroyed; he has been employed as a watchman out of crop-time; at present he works at a terrace.
3. Illeou, Bob.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	Was taken from the field <i>a week ago</i> ; till then had worked in digging cane-holes, weeding the canes, and attended the mules; was kicked by a mule on the upper part of the nose, retains the mark of the kick; his master promises to have him taught to be a cooper; would like his master very much if he had taught him a trade; has got a long coat, besides the jacket he now wears, and has two osnaburgh shirts; only one pair of trowsers, and these his countrymen Peter gave him; receives the customary rations of food; and has a provision garden, in which he plants potatoes and peas, and sells of the produce; would wish that the "Christmas," (an annual dole of pork and flour), had not been omitted the last two years; the driver sometimes "banged" him,—he was banged last month.	Illeou is a very good boy, though a little idly inclined; intends to have him taught the trade of cooper; has taken him from the field for that purpose; he is better provided with trowsers than according to his own account; he is likely to be able to support himself at the expiration of his apprenticeship.
4. Uroa, Dick.	Baptized	Not instructed.	Never attends.	Has always been worked with the gang; yesterday dug out terrace (gravel) for building; has no house; lives in the house of his countryman and fellow-apprentice, John; gets seven pints of meal and two herrings per week; has some provision ground, which he tills on the Sunday; has no other day to do so; consumes some of the produce, sells some; with money so got bought the shirt he now wears (a sack-cloth), the only one he has; receives three yards of bamboo every year, but got no brown cloth this last year; has but one jacket, and only one very poor pair of trowsers; the driver sometimes "banged" him when late to the field.	A quiet lad, but idly disposed; he has been withdrawn from the gang, and shall in future be employed some other way; the driver has been commanded never to flog any apprentice; Uzoa's account of his clothing is not correct; he gets the same allowance as the rest of the people, and what is customary in the island; he might be able to support himself as a free labourer.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

27

18. Account given by other Persons.	19. Actual Condition of the Apprentice, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Character, &c. as collected from this Inquiry.	20. What probability of finding Maintenance at the expiration of the Apprenticeship.	21. REMARKS.	
No third parties appeared for the purpose of giving evidence in these cases.	A very well behaved man; a good distiller, and a generally useful sort of person.	Perfectly capable of acquiring his own support.	<p>* Throughout this Report it is to be understood, with reference to the column headed " Religion," that when an apprentice is stated to be <i>instructed</i>, it is meant that merely first principles have been taught; namely, some knowledge of the difference between good and evil, in a moral sense; and that, in a future state, crime will be punished, and good conduct rewarded: any thing like the ordinary degree of religious instruction which may sometimes be found among the lowest peasants in Europe, and even among some of the slaves in these colonies, did not appear to have been given to any of these apprentices. The most civilized and best instructed of them is Ozoca or John, (N^o 11, in p. 30. of this Report), and this person was not baptized till the year 1821, although he had been apprenticed in 1814.</p>	
	A well-behaved man; in good health; has some skill in fishing, and understands the different kinds of field work.	Has a fair prospect of being able to find his own maintenance.		
	A well-disposed, healthy lad; taught no trade; understands field works and the care of mules.	May find employment as an ostler or house-servant.		
	Stout and healthy; very poorly clothed; understands the business of field labour only.	May be able to support himself as a porter or labourer.	It appears that it was never in the contemplation of the master to fulfil the terms of the indenture with respect to this person, as he has been from the first confounded with the gang, and treated only as a field negro.	

The Return and Report—continued.

1. SHIP, and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	2. N° of the Indenture.	3. Number.	4. Nation.	5. Sex.	6. NAME:		7. Stature:		8. Apparent Age.	9. MARKS.	10. To whom Appren- ticed; Place of Residence, &c.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.			
Ship Venus, p. 87.	51.	5.	Ebo -	M.	ITCHUKUMA	SOMERSET	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Years. 20	Six lines on the forehead.	G. C. Forbes, a lawyer and planter, formerly of the island of Tortola, now residing at Bush Hill, Nevis.
Ditto, p. 87.	53.	6.	Mocco -	M.	UMORIN -	GEORGE -	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	No mark - -	
Ship Candelaria, p. 89.	-	7.	Mocco -	M.	AQUAN -	ARRAH -	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	Crossed on the temples and between the eye-brows; an arch on the fore- head.	
Ditto, p. 90.	113.	8.	Ebo -	M.	OCURRO -	ISAAC -	5	3	17	Tattooed on the temples.	

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

11. HOW INDENTURED:				12.	13.			14.	Concluded in the next two Pages.
Trade or Employment.	Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If the Trade be taught according to the Indenture; and if not, how the Apprentice is employed.	—	—	—	—	
Domestic	16 August 1814.	14 years	imperfect	Taught the trade of a stone-mason, and works as such for his master Mr. Forbes.	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	16 August 1814.	14 years	imperfect	Was some time a servant in the manager's house; is now variously employed.	-	-	-	-	-
-	The indenture was not produced	-	-	Works for his master as a blacksmith.	-	-	-	-	-
Boiler	3 Dec. 1814.	14 years	imperfect	Never taught the business of a boiler; is now employed as stable-boy.	-	-	-	-	-

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

The Return and Report—*continued.*

(Col. 3. & 6.) Number and Name.	15. RELIGION:			16. PARTY'S ACCOUNT, as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	17. ACCOUNT and CHARACTER given by the Master or Mistress.
	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.		
5. Itchukuma, Somerset.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	Works for his master as a mason; has a house; is allowed six pints of meal and two herrings per week; has a garden and provision ground; Mrs. Forbes used to give him two suits of clothes per year; since his master returned from England has got only one suit yearly, and three yards of bamboo as a covering for his bed; would not like to leave Nevis; wishes to remain till the end of his apprenticeship; has a reputed wife, a slave of Mr. Forbes, an additional motive for wishing to remain in the island; would be glad to be married regularly in church; keeps some small stock; has a sow and a young pig, and sometimes sells such things.	An excellent character; sober, industrious, and well-behaved; a good workman in his trade of mason, and perfectly able to support himself and family; has no objection, nor ever had, that Somerset should be married to the slave to whom he is attached.
6. Umorin, George.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	Lives in the house of his countryman Somerset; sometimes assists the mason at work; is employed in various ways about the place; receives the usual allowance of food; has a garden, and sells some of the produce; with the money received for such produce has bought the materials of the suit of clothes which he now wears; made these clothes himself; would rather be a tailor than a mason; has got three yards of bamboo cloth since his master's return from England, about a year ago; no more since that time; is in good health; and likes Nevis, "being used to the place;" would wish to remain with Mr. Forbes as long as he continues in the island; he treats him well.	His master considers Umorin a very clever lad, and a good house-boy; he has been the manager's servant, and is now employed in different ways about the house; he can make clothes well; with the above-mentioned qualifications, however, he unites some bad qualities, being inclined to thieve, and not generally well disposed in other respects.
7. Aquah, Arrah.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	Works as a blacksmith; but has been employed in the field also, "holing" and planting canes, &c.; made cart-wheel nails yesterday; has a house, made it himself; has provision ground; receives an allowance of eight pints of corn-meal and three herrings per week; gets three yards of bamboo and six yards of brown osnaburgh annually for clothing; would be pleased with his master if he were indulgent, and permitted him to get money sometimes "for making a hoe," &c.; one of Mr. Forbes's female apprentices, Christiana, lives with him as a wife.	Arrah is a good blacksmith, and a hard-working industrious fellow, honest and well behaved; although he had been put to work as a field negro for some time, he has not, however, been so employed for the last three years; he is rather fond of drinking rum, but Mr. F. admits that men who work as Arrah does require some rum occasionally.
8. Ocurro, Isaac.	Baptized.	Instructed very little.	Does not attend.	At first was sent into the field and employed in weeding the canes; has attended the horses for the last two years; has no house, sleeps in the stable; receives the ordinary allowance of meal and salt fish, and the yearly portion of clothing, viz. three yards bamboo, and three yards of brown osnaburgh; has no shirt at present, that which he had being worn out; tills a garden, and consumes the produce; is never sick; has sometimes been whipped; likes to remain in Nevis, having "grown" up there.	Isaac is a quiet well-disposed lad; he is employed as an ostler in the stable, is attentive to his business, and understands it; he promises to do well.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

29

18.	19.	20.	21.
Account given by other Persons.	Actual Condition of the Apprentice, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Character, &c. as collected from this Inquiry.	What probability of finding Maintenance at the expiration of the Apprenticeship.	REMARKS.
-	Sober, sensible, and very industrious; a good workman in his trade.	Will be able to find a field for his industry any where he may go.	
-	A remarkably ingenious sort of person; makes clothes very well, and is able to take a part in various household affairs.	Would be able to maintain himself independently in any part of the world, if his honesty were equal to his abilities.	
-	Healthy, industrious and well behaved; a good workman in his trade of blacksmith.	Would find employment and an independent support any where.	
-	A well-disposed and attentive lad; understands the care of horses; is in perfect health.	May find employment as an ostler or porter.	

The Return and Report—continued.

1. SHIP, and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	2. N ^o of the Indenture.	3. Number.	4. Nation.	5. Sex.	6. NAME:		7. Stature:		8. Apparent Age.	9. MARKS.	10. To whom Appren- ticed; Place of Residence, &c.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.			
The Cande- laria, p. 90.	40.	9.	Ebo	M.	OQUACO -	MINGO -	5	4	Years. 22	Tattooed on belly -	To G. C. Forbes, a lawyer and planter, formerly of the island of Tortola, now residing at Bush Hill, Nevis.
Ditto, p. 90.	42.	10.	Ebo -	M.	OUANA -	GOODLUCK	5	3	22	Marked or tattooed on the temples.	
Ditto, p. 90.	51.	11.	Ebo -	M.	OZOCA -	JOHN -	5	3	23	The right knee mis-shaped and en- larged.	
Ship not known.	-	12.	Ebo	M.	African name not known.	STEPHEN -	5	6	25	Tattooed on the breast and forehead.	

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

11. HOW INDENTURED:				12.	13.			14.	Concluded in the next two Pages.
Trade or Employment.	Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If the Trade be taught according to the Indenture; and if not, how the Apprentice is employed.	—	—	—	—	
Domestic	3 Dec. 1814.	14 years	The indentures are all imperfect, in consequence of typographical errors, or some other defect.	Had been placed in the kitchen under the cook, but latterly has been employed about the yard.	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	3 Dec. 1814.	14 years		Not taught the trade of carpenter; at present attends the masons at work.	-	-	-	-	-
Carpenter	3 Dec. 1814.	14 years		Not taught the trade of carpenter; is now employed as a domestic.	-	-	-	-	-
No indenture produced	-	-		Employed at present as a watchman.	-	-	-	-	-

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

The Return and Report—continued.

(Col. 3. & 6.) Number and Name.	15. RELIGION:			16.	17.
	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.	PARTY'S ACCOUNT, as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	ACCOUNT and CHARACTER given by the Master or Mistress.
9. Oquaco, Mingo.	Baptized -	Instructed	Attends sometimes.	Worked in the field, "holing," planting canes, &c.; does not like such work; his master has promised to place him in the kitchen again, to learn cookery; would prefer that employment; has a house, and the usual ration of food, (six pints corn-meal and two herrings per week); has "plenty" of provision-ground, and plants potatoes, cassava, &c.; sells part of the produce; bought with his own money the shirt and trowsers he now wears; borrowed the jacket he has on (for the day) from one of his countrymen; has another shirt, which he also bought himself; received no allowance of brown cloth this year. The driver sometimes beat him, but his master has forbid it to be repeated; would like to continue with Mr. Forbes, if he were well used.	A good boy; understands cookery and other business of a household description; shall be again placed in the kitchen; he will be able to support himself as a cook or house-boy.
10. Onana, Goodluck.	Baptized -	Instructed a little.	Attends sometimes.	Had been worked among the gang <i>until these last three weeks</i> ; will not work in the field with the hoe among the gang any more, but is willing to do any other kind of work; has a house, and lives alone; has provision-ground; receives the usual allowance of meal and herrings, and the yearly portion of clothing; wishes to stay with his master as long as he remains in Nevis, but when he (Mr. Forbes) leaves the island, would be glad to accept the offer of a settlement at Trinidad; has a complaint in the groin.	Onana was not taught the trade of a carpenter, because he had proved unfit; he shall not be worked as a field negro for the future; he is trust-worthy, and will be employed as a watchman; he has served in that capacity a long time. The complaint by which Onana is affected is not hernia, according to the opinion of Dr. Caines.
11. Ozoca, John.	Baptized in 1821 by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton.	Instructed	Attends church.	Had been employed as a house-servant in keeping the furniture clean, and in other household business, but having quarrelled and fought with one of his fellow-apprentices, was sent to work into the field among the gang; was taken from thence about a week ago; has told his master that he would not again work in the field; thinks he is able to support himself, having good health, and understanding the care of a horse and other domestic services; his knee seldom gives him any pain, or prevents him from working; would like to remain with Mr. Forbes, provided he were not to be treated as a slave.	John is a good general house-servant; he was not fit to be made a carpenter. Mrs. Forbes had sent John to work in the field, because "he had broke into a cellar," and stole property from thence; she was not then aware that she had no right to send the <i>apprentice</i> to work among the gang; Mr. Forbes himself was absent from the island at the time; thinks that John would not steal from him now; and is of opinion that, if he were released from his apprenticeship, he could find a livelihood.
12. African name not known, Stephen.	Baptized -	Instructed	Attends -	Generally worked in the field among the gang, but for the last year has been a field watchman; has a house, and "plenty" of provision-ground; plants potatoes and other vegetables; sells some; would keep "stock," (poultry, &c.) but apprehends they should be stolen from him. Coma, a female apprentice of Mr. Forbes, is his reputed wife.	Mr. Forbes admits that Stephen was worked as a field negro, but has been employed as watchman also; this is his present business; he being a trust-worthy person, will try if he is capable of being made a boiler. Stephen is well behaved and attentive, perfectly able to make himself independent.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

31

18.	19.	20.	21.
count ed by their sons.	Actual Condition of the Apprentice, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Cha- racter, &c. as collected from this Inquiry.	What probability of finding Maintenance at the expira- tion of the Apprenticeship.	REMARKS:
-	A quiet well-disposed lad; has learned a lit- tle of cookery, but was mostly employed in field labour.	Will find a livelihood as a house-servant.	
-	A good field labourer; honest and trust-worthy; but unfit for hardship, in consequence of a com- plaint by which he is af- fected.	Able to acquire his support by honest and useful services.	
-	A useful domestic ser- vant; in good health; and now well behaved.	Has a fair prospect of being able to find em- ployment and support.	
-	A stout, active, and very industrious young man; useful and trust- worthy.	Highly capable of find- ing an independent sup- port.	

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

32

The Return and Report—continued.

1. SHIP, and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	2. N ^o of the Indenture.	3. Number.	4. Nation.	5. Sex.	6. NAME:		7. Stature:		8. Apparent Age. Years.	9. MARKS.	10. To whom Appren- ticed; Place of Residence, &c.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.			
Ship Atrevido, not found in the printed Return.	-	13.	Not known	M.	ERRAUNO -	GEORGE -	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	Tattooed on the temples.	F. C. Galpine, merchant, Nevis.

13 Males, whose terms of Apprenticeship are unexpired.

REPORT of the State and Condition of Apprenticed African Females, produced before the

Ship Mannella, and page 96 in the printed Return	75.	1.	Ebo -	F.	ABECU -	REBECCA -	5	4	23	Tattooed on the temples, and between the eyebrows.	G. C. Forbes, a lawyer and planter, formerly of the island of Tortola now residing at Bush Hill, Nevis.
	87.	2.	Ebo -	F.	MOCCA -	ECCOMA, or QUAMA.	4	11	25	Tattooed on the temples.	
	88.	3.	Ebo -	F.	OCUDIOCA	PEGGY	4	10	24	Marked on the right breast.	
	91.	4.	Ebo -	F.	OUANBERO	AMBA -	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	Marked on the right breast.	

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

11. HOW INDENTURED :				12.	13.			14.	Concluded in the next two Pages.
Trade or Employment.	Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If the Trade be taught according to the Indenture; and if not, how the Apprentice is employed.	Sex.	Name.	Age.	Deaths: When, and where.	
Domestic	22 Feb. 1815.	14 years	The indenture not produced	Has been taught the trade of a cooper.	-	-	-	-	-

Commissioners of Inquiry into the State and Condition of liberated Africans, Nevis.

Sempstress	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years	The indentures are imperfect	Was taught to sew, and is employed as a washer and ironer.	F.	Nanny	6	-	-	-
					M.	Died in infancy.				
Sempstress	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years		Not taught to sew; now employed about the kitchen.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sempstress	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years			Taught to sew, and is employed as a domestic servant.	-	-	-	-	-
Washer -	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years		Taught to wash a little; now attends the calves.	-	-	-	-	-	

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

The Return and Report—continued.

(Col. 3. & 6.) Number and Name.	15. RELIGION:			16. PARTY'S ACCOUNT, as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	17. ACCOUNT and CHARACTER given by the Master or Mistress.
	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.		
13. Errauno, George.	Not bap- tized.	Not	Never attends.	His master, Mr. Galpine, has given him up; he now works for a temporary master, named Abbott, a cooper in Charles Town, Nevis, who permits him to do small jobs of work for his own support; can "trim" a beer barrel, and do other works as a cooper; buys his food and clothes for money he gets for small pieces of such work.	Jack Abbott, a free coloured man, George's temporary master, being called to speak as to the apprentice's proficiency, said that he can work pretty well as a cooper.

REPORT of the State and Condition of Apprenticed African Females, produced before the

1. Abecu, Rebecca.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends sometimes.	Can work as a sempstress and washer; is so employed for her master; would not wish to leave him; he treats her well. Has a daughter called Nanny, about six or seven years old, who carries grass for the sheep; had a reputed husband, the under-driver of Mr. Forbes, but has left him; has no connection of that description now.	A very good servant, as a cook, washer, baker and sempstress; generally well behaved; she had two children, one of whom died early; the other, a girl, lives in Mr. Forbes's house.
2. Mocca, Eccoma, or Quama.	Baptized	Instructed	- -	Had worked in the field since she came from Tortola, until the last fortnight; is now employed in the kitchen. The driver flogged her sometimes when she worked in the fields; is reputed wife of Jemmy the apprentice.	Eccoma has been employed sometimes in the house, sometimes in the field; in future she shall be employed in domestic business, and never again be sent to field labour; she shall never more be flogged; being rather sickly, is placed under the sempstress.
3. Ocudioca, Peggy.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	Was employed for some time in the field as a field negro; when her master returned from England he took her from the field and sent her as house-servant to the manager; would rather live with her master; had a reputed husband, no children; at present has no particular local attachment, but would not like to leave Nevis; prefers remaining till the expiration of her apprenticeship.	Peggy is a good servant, though of a hasty temper; she can sew and wash. Having complained that she was put to work in the field, was removed from thence, and placed in the manager's house; considers her perfectly capable of maintaining herself.
4. Ouanbero, Amba.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends sometimes.	Has been employed in the field tying up the canes, but not in digging cane-holes nor working with the hoe; now takes care of calves in the pasture, and at noon carries water for the kitchen; has no particular local attachment.	Amba is a quiet good-natured girl, but of a lazy disposition; very bad as a washer; she looks after the calves; does some work about the house.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

33

18.	19.	20.	21.
Account given by other Persons.	Actual Condition of the Apprentice, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Character, &c. as collected from this Inquiry.	What probability of finding Maintenance at the expiration of the Apprenticeship.	REMARKS.
Lockhart Gordon, jun. acting collector, had inquired concerning George, and finding that he had never been baptized, wrote to Mr. Galpine on the subject; he remains still unchristened, because he would not attend to receive the preparatory instructions; Mr. Gordon will take care to have him baptized as soon as it can properly be done. George's conduct, some time ago, was bad; but he has improved latterly.	A stout healthy young man, of doubtful moral conduct; can work tolerably well as a cooper.	Every probability of finding employment and support.	The indenture could not be found; the date and term of the apprenticeship are taken from the collector's return from Nevis, dated 31st December 1818.

Commissioners of Inquiry into the State and Condition of liberated Africans, Nevis—continued.

-	A healthy active young woman; an excellent general servant, and well behaved.	Perfectly able to maintain herself independently.	
-	Sickly, but can make herself useful as a domestic under-servant.	She may expect future protection and support from her husband Jemmy, who is a good character.	The agreement entered into by indenture in this case of Eccoma, as well as of others of Mr. Forbes's female apprentices, appears to have been altogether neglected. As Mr. Forbes is a lawyer of no little pretensions, any plea of ignorance, as to the terms of the indenture, could not come well from him.
-	Healthy and active; a good servant; and though hasty tempered, generally well behaved.	Perfectly able to acquire a livelihood.	
-	A quiet well behaved girl, but very deficient as a servant.	Will require further care and protection at the end of her apprenticeship.	

The Return and Report—continued.

1. SHIP, and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	2. No of the Indenture.	3. Number.	4. Nation.	5. Sex.	6. NAME:		7. Stature:		8. Apparent Age.	9. MARKS.	10. To whom Appren- ticed; Place of Residence, &c.
					African.	English.	Feet.	Inches.			
The Manella, p. 96.	89.	5.	Ebo -	F.	ADENON -	COMA -	4	11	Years. 27	Tattooed on body -	To G. C. Forbes, a lawyer and planter, formerly of the island of Tortola, now residing at Bush Hill, Nevis.
Ditto, p. 96.	95.	6.	Ebo -	F.	HUANQUA	CHRISTIANA	5	1	24	Marked on the right temple.	

6 Females,
whose Apprenticeship is unexpired. }

REPORT of the State and Condition of liberated Africans

Ship Amclic; but not found in the Parliamentary Return.	1.	-	-	M.	ACRASY -	DAVY -	5	7	26	No mark -	Have completed their apprenticeships to G. C. Forbes, formerly of Tortola, now residing in the island of Nevis.
	2.	-	-	M.	- - -	NICOLAS -	-	-	-	- - - -	
	3.	-	-	F.	- - -	JANE -	-	-	22	A small wart on the upper lip.	
	4.	-	-	F.	- - -	SALLY -	-	-	-	- - - -	

4, whose term of Apprenticeship is completed.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

11. HOW INDENTURED :				12.	13. Births since Capture :			14. Deaths :	Concluded in the next two Pages.
Trade or Employment.	Date of Indenture.	Term of Indenture.	Whether the Indenture is perfect.	If the Trade be taught according to the Indenture; and if not, how the Apprentice is employed.	Sex.	Name.	Age.	When, and where.	
No trade mentioned in the indenture.	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years	The indentures are imperfect.	Taught no trade; now attends the sick negroes.	-	-	-	-	-
Washer -	10 Aug. 1814.	14 years		Was at first put to wash, but afterwards employed in the field.	Had two children; they are both dead			-	-

who have completed the terms of their Apprenticeship, in Nevis.

Cooper -	1 April 1808.	14 years	No indentures to be found for these.	Taught the trade of a cooper.	-	-	-	-	-
- -	1 April 1808.	14 years		Was cooper's assistant	-	-	-	-	-
- -	1 April 1808.	14 years		Can wash a little	{ F. Letty M. Jemmy.	-	6	-	-
- -	1 April 1808.	14 years		- - - -	has two children	-	-	-	-

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

The Return and Report—continued.

(Col. 3. & 6.) Number and Name.	15. RELIGION:			16. PARTY'S ACCOUNT	17. ACCOUNT and CHARACTER
	If Baptized.	If Instructed.	If attends Worship.	as to present Condition, local Attachments, &c.	given by the Master or Mistress.
5. Adena, Coma.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	* Had worked in the field <i>till these last three weeks</i> ; was often flogged by the driver; retains the weals on her arms, and <i>would</i> show the marks of the whip on the lower part of her back. Lives with Stephen the apprentice; has provision ground, and sells of the produce; receives the usual quantity of food and clothing; is satisfied to remain in the service of Mr. Forbes; but in case her reputed husband Stephen should wish to remove to Trinidad, would be glad to go along with him.	Coma is a good tempered industrious person, healthy, and capable of supporting herself by various domestic qualifications; she has been employed in the field in crop time, but shall not be sent there any more, she shall be employed as a sick nurse.
6. Huaniqua, Christiana.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends -	After her mistress went to England, worked in the field; was taken sick in the field, and has not since been sent there to work; when slow at her work has been "licked" by the driver. Lives with Arrah, the apprentice, as his wife; had two children; they are dead; is now far advanced in pregnancy, but enjoys good health, and is able to till her garden; has two small pigs; receives the customary allowance of food and clothing.	Mr. Forbes, the master of Christiana, did not come forward to speak to her character and condition, or answer as to her treatment.

REPORT of the State and Condition of liberated Africans

1. Acrasy, Davy.	Baptized	Instructed	Attends church.	Has completed the term of his apprenticeship with Mr. Forbes; now receives six bits ($\frac{1}{2}$ dollar) per day for his work; lives with a slave of his late master, by whom he has children; is much attached to her, and wishes to remain in Nevis; requests a certificate of his free condition.	- - - - -
2. Nicolas	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -
3. Jane	Baptized and attends church			Lives as wife with a slave of Mr. Forbes, named William, who is employed as a boiler; her two children are under the care of their father William.	- - - - -
4. Sally	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

35

18.	19.	20.	21.
Account given by other Persons.	Actual Condition of the Apprentice, Proficiency in Trade or Employment, Character, &c. as collected from this Inquiry.	What probability of finding Maintenance at the expiration of the Apprenticeship.	REMARKS.
-	An industrious and well-behaved woman, variously useful.	Will find an honest support in her own industry; and may expect assistance from her husband Stephen, who is a very well behaved man.	* This is a case in which the benevolent intentions of the Act of Parliament and Order in Council have been too manifestly defeated. It may be observed, that this person, and several others of Mr. Forbes's apprentices, were withdrawn from the negro gang, in consequence of the arrival of the Commission at Nevis.
-	Apparently a well-disposed and industrious person; knows how to wash and to manage her house and garden.	A fair prospect of future support, as well from the care of her reputed husband Arrah, (the blacksmith), as from her own industry.	

who have completed the terms of their Apprenticeship, in Nevis—*continued.*

-	A good workman as a cooper.	Will always find a certain support in his trade.	The date and term of apprenticeship are taken from the collector's return; dated 31 December 1818. The Commissioners recommended to the collector to give Davy the certificate of his civil condition, which he wished for; this was accordingly done by the collector.
-	In good health; can wash clothes; and sells small wares about the neighbourhood. This woman has lived with a slave, by whom she has had two children; she would not remain in the service of Mr. Forbes after the expiration of her apprenticeship.	-	The date and term of Jane's apprenticeship are taken from the collector's return, 31 December 1818. A certificate of her present free condition was given her. The Commissioners received a letter from the collector, stating, that Sally was confined to bed with fever, and in a "necessitous state;" and that he had provided her a nurse to attend her in her sickness, and would afford such further relief as her condition called for; he added, that he hoped such steps on his part would be approved. The Commissioners in answer said, they had no doubt that whatever expense might be incurred in relieving the <i>immediate</i> necessities of the poor woman would be allowed by the proper authority.

The Return and Report—continued.

NAMES OF AFRICAN APPENTICES who have died since

N° of the Indenture in the Custom-house.	Page in the Parliamentary Return.	Number.	NAME:		To whom Apprenticed, &c.	
			African.	English.		
19.	85.	1.	ONKSEKI - -	TOM - - -	- - - - -	
20.	85.	2.	JUDGE - -	AFFO - - -	- - - - -	
		3.	MOCO or MOCHO	- - -	Mr. G. C. Forbes, formerly of Tortola, now residing in the island of Nevis.	
93.	91.	4.	ONACABO - -	JUDITH - -		- - - - -
		5.	- - -	MARIA - - -		- - - - -
		6.	- - -	BESSY - - -	- - - - -	
		7.	WAANCHA - -	DIANA - - -	Miss Jemima Bridgwater, Nevis.	
		8.	- - ADEA or	ADEAN - - -	J. F. Bertrand, clerk of the customs, Nevis.	

8, whose Deaths are certified by Affidavits, &c.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 37

they came to Nevis, as proved by Affidavits, Certificates, &c.

Date of Period of Death.	Where Buried.	HOW CERTIFIED.	REMARKS.
8 December 1817 -	- - -	By affidavit of Sarah Smithson and John Brander, bearing date 29 July 1822.	
12 June - 1818 -	- - -	Affidavit of Sarah Smithson, dated 30 July 1822.	It is stated in the affidavits that these persons were attended in their last illness by Dr. Archbold.
20 April - 1815 -	- - -	Affidavit of Sarah Smithson, dated 30 July 1822.	
26 May - 1816 -	- - -	Affidavit of Miss Smithson, dated 30 July 1822.	
20 September 1816 -	- - -	Affidavit of Miss Smithson, dated 30 July 1822.	
No date given	- - -	Certificate of Dr. Caines that she died of a severe and protracted labour.	
- February 1817 - per collector's return.	- - -	Affidavit of Nancy Bridgwater, in which is stated that Diana died some time in 1817.	
- - - -	- - -	Certificate of L. Gordon, collector of the customs.	

The Return and Report—continued.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the preceding RETURN:

	Males.	Females.
Males whose terms of apprenticeship have not expired - - - -	13	—
Females whose terms of apprenticeship have not expired - - - -	-	6
Males whose terms of apprenticeship are completed - - - -	2	—
Females whose terms of apprenticeship are completed - - - -	-	2
Males and females who have died since they came to Nevis - - - -	4	4
	19	12
	Total 31	

Of the above thirty-one apprentices, it appears that twenty-eight are accounted for as brought from Tortola by their master G. C. Forbes, esq; eighteen of these now live in the service of Mr. Forbes, on his estate Bush Hill, Nevis, variously employed, as appears in the preceding Report, but in most instances not agreeably to the indentures. Four have completed their apprenticeship, and are now at liberty to work for themselves; and six are returned as dead, as per affidavits, &c.

There had been a much greater number than twenty-eight, (or twenty-nine, as is stated in the letter of Sir J. Leith, an extract of which is annexed to this Report for the information of Earl Bathurst,) appointed by the collector of Tortola to Mr. Forbes, but several of them died before they were received by him, and these have been accounted for at Tortola by Major Moody; twenty-eight or twenty-nine was the number brought to Nevis by Mr. Forbes, and this number appears satisfactorily accounted for, with the exception of one; this deficiency in the account, however, may be attributed to the confusion of names, which sometimes happens; that which the master calls the apprentice, often differing from the name of the same apprentice as it stands in the Parliamentary Return. In order to ascertain the original names, terms of apprenticeship, &c. of some of these persons, the Commissioners found it necessary to write to the collector of Tortola for the duplicates of the indentures, which remained in his possession, as those which the master had received could not in some instances be found.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 39

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith to the Lords of the Treasury ;
dated Head Quarters, Antigua, 21st November 1815.

“ AFTER the recital of such circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to refer your Lordships to my letter dated 27th July 1815, and numbered ‘ 27 Civil,’ wherein a case was stated to your Lordships of *twenty-nine slaves having been apprenticed out to one person, Mr. Forbes, a lawyer of Nevis*, by the present collector of Tortola, who appears to be a well-meaning man, and I believe erred through ignorance only ; yet it must obviously appear impossible that the good treatment or civil rights of these people during the time, or at the end of their apprenticeship, could be properly looked after in the distant island of Nevis, by their only legal guardian as the law now stands ; still less could the civil rights of these apprentices be protected at the end of the apprenticeship if their masters took them to foreign islands, which also occurred ; for I found two prize slaves in the Danish island of St. Thomas ; their master, it is true, was a humane and good man, but a principle which obviously admits of so much abuse ought to be changed.

“ I am in possession of not less than fifty cases, authenticated before a Board of officers assembled for the purpose, wherein the mode of apprenticing out prize slaves by the collector has been not only an enormous expense to the Treasury, but where the rights and happiness of the prize negroes have been entirely lost sight of, and the benevolent spirit of the law has been completely defeated.”

REMARKS.—How well founded the apprehensions of Sir James Leith were appears very clearly from the foregoing Report ; and it is difficult to say which was the more deserving of censure, the lawyer, who received so great a number of these African apprentices, with no other intention (as the result proved) than to augment the number of his field gang at little expense ; or the collector (their legal guardian,) who thus disposed of them to a single master, when he might well calculate on the improbability that an individual would fulfil his agreement towards so many apprentices, by getting them all taught trades, according to the terms of their indentures.

In the course of the examinations, the Commissioners remarked upon the injustice of treating the apprentices like slaves, and admonished the master as to their future treatment : he promised that their condition should be better attended to, and professed, at the same time, that he would be willing, if it were required, to give them up.

From the abuse which appeared to have existed in the treatment of apprentices in Nevis, the Commissioners considered it their duty to recommend to the collector to summon before him, once in every quarter of a year, all the apprenticed Africans resident in that island, and inquire as to the manner of their treatment.

T. H. Bowles,

J. P. Gannon.

Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of captured Africans.

Antigua, 20th January 1824.

Special REPORT of the State of CAPTURED NEGROES *attached to the Army* at
of the State of Military Labourers at Brimstone Hill, St Christopher's, which

Ship and Page in the Parliamentary Return.	Number.	Nation.	NAME :		Apparent Age.	Stature :	
			African.	English.		Feet.	Inches.
Ship Carlos, p. 10.	1.	Congo - -	Not known -	Green - -	26	5	6
Not known	2.	Not known -	- - -	George Nunn	28	5	6 ½
Not known	3.	Bourbon ..	- - -	Narcisse -	40	5	7
Not known	4.	Not known -	- - -	Hickes - -	-	-	-

Antigua, }
20th January 1824. }

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 41

NEVIS BARRACKS, but *not as Soldiers*; being a continuation of the Special Report was transmitted for the information of Earl Bathurst, on the 24th Oct. 1823.

Marks.	Party's Account.	Account and Character given by the Commanding Officer.	RELIGION.
- - -	Now employed as a military labourer; cuts grass for horses; carries letters, &c.; receives rations, and 3 <i>d.</i> per day.	A very well behaved and sober man; was detached from Brimstone Hill, St. Christopher's, to Nevis barracks.	This class of liberated negroes, being still subject to some degree of military discipline, attend church, although many of them appear never to have been baptized.
- - -	In good health; receives the usual rations of a military labourer.	Lieutenant Freeman, the commanding officer, has known this man but for a few days, during which time he has conducted himself well; he was detached from Brimstone Hill fortification to Nevis.	
- - -	In good health; works as a military labourer at Nevis barracks, and receives the customary rations.	A very harmless inoffensive character; he has lived at Nevis under the command of Lieutenant Freeman since February 1823, having been detached from the military labourers at Brimstone Hill, St. Kitt's.	
- -	This man was not produced before the Commissioners.	Deserted from the hospital a few nights ago, where he had been confined by fever; not since heard of.	

T. H. Bowles,

J. P. Gannon,

Commissioners of Inquiry into the state of captured Africans.

Memorandum.

SOME days after the examinations of the African apprentices at Nevis had terminated, a female African, named Rebecca (N^o 1, p. 32, in the Schedules), one of the apprentices of Mr. G. Forbes, came to the lodging of the Commissioners, and complained that she had been unjustly charged with a theft in her master's house; the woman appeared afflicted at the accusation, and declaring her innocence entreated the Commissioners to afford her an opportunity to clear herself from the charge.

Upon referring to the Schedules, it was seen that this apprentice had received a fair character from her master at examinations before the Commissioners; and it was found at the same time, that her accuser "Umorin," alias "Moco George," had then been reported as a person "inclined to thieve." It appeared right, therefore, that the matter should be inquired into; but as the Commissioners were not magistrates, the apprentice was directed to proceed to the Custom-house, and the acting collector and the comptroller of the customs, both of them being justices of the peace, were requested to hear the case; and it was suggested at the same time by one of the Commissioners, that if the woman should prove to be innocent of the theft, it would be desirable, for the sake of her peace, that the acquittal should be so pronounced as that she could be able to return to her master's house with a cleared character, and meet her numerous fellow-apprentices without the fear of suffering from their taunts and reproaches. The magistrates ordered her to appear at the Custom-house on the next day but one, and the master and the witnesses were desired to attend at the same time.

When the parties were examined, the woman was acquitted of the theft.

On the following day, the collector, who was the father of one of the magistrates, called at my lodging to inform me of this result; but he added, that the magistrates had deemed it proper to commit the apprentice to gaol for twenty-four hours, on the ground of her having absented herself from her master's service.

(signed) J. P. G.

Remarks.

From what I could collect in the course of the inquiry at Nevis generally, as well as from what I observed upon this occasion in particular, I should be inclined to affirm that this African was sent to prison, not so much on account of the alleged offence of being absent from the service of her master (whose residence was in a remote part of the island) during the interval between her applying in the first instance to the Commissioners and the subsequent hearing of the complaint, as from a certain prudential view which the magistrates were induced to take of the affair. It appeared to me that they apprehended it would not be expedient to let her return to her master's house, without presenting some example for the attention of the other apprentices, thereby to prevent all future attempts at complaining on the part of these people.

Such was the view which I consider myself warranted in believing those magistrates to have taken of the case. Wherefore, the *expediency* of the commitment appearing to be at variance with the *justice* of the matter, I considered it would be but right to ask for further information, and I proposed that a letter should be addressed upon the subject to the magistrates. My colleague declined to join in such a letter; but, as I did not deem this a reason why I should not myself perform what I considered to be a duty, I addressed the following letter to the two magistrates, requesting some information respecting the law of the colony in cases of this description.

(signed) J. P. G.

Gentlemen,

Nevis, 23d December 1823.

I have been informed that the female African apprentice, Rebecca, who had been referred to you, as magistrates (she having applied in the first instance to my colleague and myself for the purpose of having her character cleared from a charge of robbery,) was acquitted by you of the robbery imputed to her; but that, nevertheless, she was committed to prison for having absented herself from her master's service.

Without

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 43

Without pretending to discuss the legality of this imprisonment, I beg leave to say, that I consider it my duty, as one of the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to inquire into the state and condition of those people, to request that you will have the goodness to inform me what colonial law of Nevis it is that sanctions the commitment to prison of an apprentice, for an absence occasioned as this was, first, by a laudable anxiety on the part of the woman to establish her innocence, and prolonged afterwards by direction of the magistrates, who ordered her to appear before them on another day.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Gannon.*

Robert Claxton, esq.
Lockhart Gordon, jun. esq. } Justices of the Peace.

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*

Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

N. B. The magistrates answer, though *dated* 26th December, I did not receive till some weeks after, when the Commission was held at Antigua. It will be seen from their letter that they were "not in the habit of being called upon to assign reasons for their decisions as justices of the peace;" and this circumstance will, perhaps, best explain why they were unable to afford the *legal* information which was required from them.

(signed) *J. P. G.*

Sir,

Nevis, 26th December 1823.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant. We are not aware of any colonial Act respecting the jurisdiction of magistrates over African apprentices, although the Act N° 48 authorizes them to act in complaints against white apprentices; in the case which forms the subject of your letter, we acted from the dictates of our conscience, and by the law of England which we believe to be in force in this country.

We are not in the habit of being called upon to assign the reasons for our decisions as justices of the peace; but in this case we have no objection to do so, satisfied as we are that we have not acted improperly. As respects the theft you have been rightly informed, we acquitted the said apprentice for want of sufficient evidence, as our colonial law requires two witnesses against a slave, and but one disinterested witness appearing in this instance; although quite sufficient against a free person, we thought it right to give her the same privilege she would have had if a slave; but your excuse for her absenting herself, we regret will not satisfy us, as she was particularly ordered by us to return home to her employer, and certainly could not have supposed herself privileged to absent herself until the time for investigating the matter; and on the complaint of Mr. Forbes of her being absent for so long a period, and for having otherwise conducted herself highly improperly towards him, we ordered her to be confined in gaol for twenty-four hours, and we consider this punishment as the most lenient which we could inflict.

Your colleague, Mr. Bowles, being present during the whole investigation, we flatter ourselves he will do us the justice to say we acted correctly, and we cannot do better than refer you to him, and we regret that we have not had his sentiments jointly with yours.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed) *Robert Claxton, J. P.*
L. Gordon, jun. J. P.

J. P. Gannon, esq. Commissioner of Inquiry,
&c. &c. &c.

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*

Secretary to the Commissioners of Inquiry
into the state of captured Africans.

—N° 3. —

Joint Report,
N° 3.

REPORT of Special Inquiry concerning the Treatment of the Female African Apprentices of H. Maclean of Tortola; dated 7th September 1824.

My Lord,

Antigua, 7th Sept. 1824.

IN obedience to the directions contained in your Lordship's letter of the 20th November 1823, we proceeded to Tortola as soon as the examinations of the African apprentices at Antigua were nearly completed, for the purpose of holding the special inquiry into the case of Mr. Maclean and his female African apprentices, as directed by your Lordship.

We now have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, the Report of our proceedings, accompanied by copy of the examination taken upon this occasion, as also a copy of that taken before the former Commissioners.

We also transmit copies of four affidavits handed in by Mr. Maclean after the examination.

We have the honour, &c.

(signed) *T. H. Bowles,*
J. P. Gannon.

The Earl Bathurst, K. G.
Secretary of State for War and Colonies.

Report of Proceedings in the special Case of Mr. Maclean, and his female African Apprentices Kitty and Amelia; held at Tortola, by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the condition of apprenticed Africans.

The witnesses produced on this occasion were,—the apprentices in question, Kitty and Amelia Adeline, an African apprentice; Mr. Wheatley, a carpenter of the island of Tortola; and Kirwan, an African apprentice.

It would be difficult to form any correct idea as to what degree of credit should be given to the statements of the apprentices Kitty and Amelia. Two years had elapsed since their examination before the former Commissioners, on which occasion they complained of mal-treatment, in being ill fed, badly clothed, and over-worked in cleaning cotton-land, cutting bushes, &c. (Examination marked (A.) pp. 45 & 46).

At their examination on the present occasion they appeared prompt to contradict their former assertions, and stated that a sufficiency of food and clothing was allowed them, and that their work in the cotton-piece was not too laborious. (Examinations marked (B.) pp. 46 & 47).

This latter statement is supported by the testimony of the apprentices Adeline and Kirwan (Examination (B.) pp. 48 & 49), as also by that of Mr. Wheatley, at p. 49).

The statement made by Mr. Maclean, as to the food, clothing, and portion of labour assigned to his apprentices, is delivered as hearsay, and is founded upon information given to him by his wife and mother-in-law.

Earl Bathurst was pleased to limit this inquiry to the two following points:—
“First, Whether, previously to the examination before the late Commissioners, the two female apprentices in question had or had not been improperly treated? Secondly, Whether the punishment inflicted by Mr. Maclean, after that examination, was or was not, in the strict and proper sense of the term, a slight punishment?”

With respect to the first of these points, we must conclude, from all the evidence now produced, that the apprentices, so far as regards food, clothing, and *quantity* of labour, were not improperly treated; but with respect to the employment of the apprentices in the labours of agriculture, it must be considered that Mr. Maclean was guilty of a violation of the Order in Council: as acting comptroller of the customs, he must have known that it was expressly forbidden, both by the Order in Council and by the indentures of apprenticeship, to employ female apprentices in “labours of agriculture, upon any account.” This irregularity, therefore, would of itself have been sufficient to justify their removal from the master's service at the time; but when the period which has elapsed since the first examination is considered,

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 45

considered, coupled with the circumstance of the apprentices having remained ever since in his service; the adoption of such a course would, in our opinion, be now inexpedient.

Joint Report,
N° 3.

With respect to punishment inflicted by Mr. Maclean on the apprentice Kitty, *previous to her first examination*, as stated by Kitty (B. p. 46), and admitted by Mr. Maclean (B. p. 47), *merely on suspicion* that she had "killed sheep of which she had eaten," we certainly consider that his conduct in this instance, although perhaps not sufficient to justify a charge of deliberate cruelty against him, was however highly improper and intemperate.

Upon the subject of the second point of the inquiry, we are of opinion, from the evidence which was offered upon this head, but especially from the statements of the Africans themselves, that this punishment, however ill-timed and improper, was yet, "in the strict and proper sense of the term, a slight punishment;" for the apprentice Kitty states, that she received only "about a dozen" stripes with tamarind rods (Examination (B.) p. 46), and the apprentice Amelia no more, as she states, than about three stripes (Examination (B.) p. 47); nor does it appear, from their own account, that the skin was cut or lacerated by this punishment, or that they were rendered incapable of resuming their usual employment.

(signed) T. H. Bowles,
J. P. Gannon.

(A.)

Statements of the Accounts given by Mr. H. C. Maclean, and his African Apprentices "Moquo, or Kitty," and "Adaca, or Amelia;" extracted from the Examinations taken before the late Commissioners of Inquiry, Major Moody and Mr. Dougan, at Tortola, in May 1822.—See Tortola Schedules, marked B. B. B. B. and C. C. C. C. *

* This reference is to the M.S. Schedules.

Account given by Mr. H. C. Maclean, at p. 278, respecting the Apprentice "Moquo, or Kitty."

(N° 114. Sess. 1825.)

"Her character has been a very good one; is industrious and sober."—Remarks by her master: "Within the last six or eight months she has been employed in cleaning overgrown cotton land, and assisting the labourers in bringing lumber to build his house. She is allowed to cultivate as much land as she pleases, but cannot at present ascertain whether she is allowed a day in the week to work her ground, but has seen her ground with pease and potatoes in it, but cannot exactly tell the quantity of corn-meal allowed. No meat has been allowed, but fish occasionally. Last Christmas she had four yards of osnaburgh given her. He has only had her about six or eight months, and has not had an opportunity of employing her in the house, which he has not yet quite finished; when Mr. Maclean goes to reside there, he has no doubt of being able to make her situation more comfortable. He was under the necessity of chastising her lately, on account of her eating sheep, which she had either killed, or the sheep had died; several sheep had died, which he had reason to suspect she had killed. The ground has been eight years out of cotton."

Account given by the Apprentice "Moquo, or Kitty," at p. 278.

(Ibid.)

"Party states she is employed in cutting bushes for clearing land, (big. high bushes), and in cotton work; big tree, high enough to make posts for a negro house. Does not get a hatful of corn-meal for a week, gets nothing else; she is employed the whole of the week, and has only Sunday to work for herself; has ground as big as this house to work on, plants potatoes and pease; that this week they received two mackarel, as they heard 'all we was going away,' but never got any fish or meat before; never received any clothes, but what was given her this morning, and she now has on; never had four yards of brown from one Christmas to another. Her master has licked her with a cow-skin; the driver woman Emmy has licked her with tamarind whips, and she showed marks; last Saturday driver whipped her for picking pigeon pease out of her owner's ground, and she did not wish to go back again. Party says, she did receive four yards of brown last Christmas."

Account

46 II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

(N^o 114. Sess. 1825.) Account given by Mr. H. C. Maclean, respecting the Apprentice "Adaca, or Amelia," in Schedule C. C. C. p. 280 :

"Is honest; had been a runaway for a very long time from her former master, but never quitted his employ, and now behaves pretty well. Mr. Maclean states she has been in such a sickly state that he never worked her beyond her strength, and that she has the same allowance as the African Betty, who never made any complaint. About six months ago, when she was caught, she had on good clothes, and on producing her to Mr. Clement, on her way to the Custom-house, she took off her clothes and hid them, and told Mr. Clement that her master never gave her any clothes. Her clothes were searched for, and produced to Mr. Clement. That when he does get into his house he will then be enabled to make her comfortable."

Account given by the Apprentice "Adaca, or Amelia," in same Schedule.

"Party does not wish to go back, because she is living very bad. Work hard, too much in cotton-pieces, in cutting bush with bill—high bushes, as thick as her arm. She has not a rag at home; this what she now has on is all she has, it was given to her to-day, and she never had it before; what she had on yesterday, she now has on as under clothes. Gets corn-meal once a week; a hat would be half full for a whole week; gets a piece of mackarel for a whole week;" and being asked, if she got pease or potatoes, she said "potatoes were there, but not dug for 'a we;'" or not for her; "she has a little piece of ground, but has not time to work it; has not got Saturday to work it."

Remarks on the Case of "Kitty Moquo and Adaca Amelia."

The Commissioners referred the case of these Africans to the particular consideration of the collector, and whether he deemed it such as to preclude Mr. Maclean from receiving a transfer of the indentures.

Faithfully extracted.

(signed) *William Barron*, Secretary.

(B.)

Tortola, Wednesday, 9th June 1824.

Minute of a Meeting this day.

Present,—T. H. Bowles and J. P. Gannon, esqs. Commissioners of Inquiry for Captured Africans.

The Commissioners met, and proceeded to the examination of the special case relating to the apprentices of Mr. H. C. Maclean, agreeably to the directions contained in Earl Bathurst's letter, dated "20th November 1823."

The Female African Apprentice "Moquo, or Kitty," was produced; and examined.

When you first went to Mr. Maclean, to what employment or work were you put?—Was put to pick cotton in the cotton-piece.

What other work were you put to, and were you employed in any other way in field work?—Occasionally pulled grass in the cotton-piece, and cleared the ground; was also employed in the house in washing and sewing.

What was your employment about the time immediately previous to your examination before the former Commissioners?—Picking cotton, weeding grass with a hoe, washing and sewing.

Party says, that that work was not too laborious for her; states, that she always has had plenty of victuals, corn-meal, flour, rice, potatoes, fish, and sometimes mutton; was clothed very well; was taught to sew; Mrs. Maclean took care of her upon occasions when she was sick. Party states, that when she worked in the cotton-piece, the driver woman Enemy sometimes "licked" her with a small broom bush when she did not do her work, and once when she picked pease during the absence

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 47

absence of her master and mistress; states, that a sheep died in the pen, and the pasture-boy, on being questioned by his master, stated that this party had helped him to eat it, whereupon her master "licked" her with a small tamarind whip; states, that she always had a garden, but consumed the produce.

Joint Report,
N° 3.

After party's examination before the late Commissioners, and on her return home, her master took a tamarind whip, gave it to the boy Bristol, and made him "lick" her for telling lies upon him (the master), in saying that she "had been employed in cutting down high bushes, big enough for negro-house posts;" made the boy take off the wrapper from her shoulders, and give her about a dozen stripes; says she got no marks from the blows; was able to work next day; she was hurt, but her shoulders were not cut; states, that she received no other punishment from her master for what she had stated before the Commissioners on that occasion.

Note.—This party stated twice or thrice during the course of her examination, without having been asked the question, that she had told lies against her master, and expressed contrition for having so done, saying, she knew no better at the time.

The Female African Apprentice "Adaca, or Amelia, produced and examined.

Party states, that when she first went to Mr. Maclean she was employed in picking, "scattering cotton," in cooking for mistress, and carrying water; states, that she did no other work; that she got the usual allowance of food and clothes; was sickly, and was then taken care of.

States, that after her examination before the former Commissioners, when she returned home, her master caused the boy (Bristol) to "lick" her with tamarind whips, for having told stories about her master, namely, that she had not got meal or fish enough; states, that she received three licks of the tamarind rods, that the skin was not cut, and that she received no further punishment for what she stated before the Commissioners on that occasion.

Mr. H. C. Maclean attended, and was examined.

Mr. Maclean states, that when he married Miss Frett, (the step-daughter of Mr. Lettsom,) the apprentice Kitty was her domestic servant, being at the time indentured to Mr. Lettsom; that Miss Frett had employed her in attending on her person, and in working at her needle.

That about twelve months after his (Mr. Maclean's) marriage, he purchased a property in the neighbouring island of Quay Manors, and sent his negroes there; that Kitty was not sent with them, but, being married to a slave of Mr. Maclean, (Ben, a son of the woman driver Emmy,) she expressed a desire to go to Quay Manors, and was accordingly suffered to go there; that not being as yet a resident in the island he employed her in light work in the cotton-piece, and in bringing materials for his house, and for the negro houses. Mr. Maclean states that Kitty was never employed to cut down trees, but merely to prepare old cotton land to be planted afresh; that though this work is done with a hoe, it is considered of the lightest kind of agricultural work. Mr. Maclean states that Kitty was never overworked; that she had always a sufficiency of food and clothing as far as his knowledge went; that in consequence of having had to attend his duties at the Custom-house at Tortola, he confided the care of his negroes and apprentices to his wife and Mrs. Lettsom her mother, and not having heard any complaint on the score of clothing and feeding, he took it for granted they were properly treated in that respect.

He admits that on one occasion, previous to her examination before the late Commissioners, he chastised her in a slight manner with one of the whalebone ribs of an umbrella, owing to having received complaints of her having eaten sheep, which she had either killed or had died, but which he had reason to suspect she had killed, feeling confident that she could not have done so for want of food. Mr. Maclean being asked whether the driver woman Emmy (Kitty's mother-in-law) had ever to his knowledge chastised her, he replied that he never learnt any thing on that subject until subsequently to his examination before the late Commissioners; that he had no reason to apprehend any severity being made use of from Emmy to Kitty, as she (Emmy) always appeared much attached to her and her child by Ben (Emmy's son).

Mr. Maclean

Joint Report,
N^o 3.

Mr. Maclean adds, that he considers his general treatment of her to have been kind and indulgent; but he understood that some time after her going to Quay Manors she became dissatisfied with her place, having expressed a desire to go over to reside in Tortola, apparently by the enticement of a fellow-apprentice named Betty.

Mr. Maclean states, that during the apprentices examination before the late Commissioners, he was unable (owing to his occasional absence from Quay Manors) to fully contradict her accusation against him as to bad clothing and feeding; but on taking her to Beef Island, and inquiring of Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Lettsom and others, as to the correctness of the complaints which she had made, and finding that she had asserted many falsehoods (in order as he supposes to enable her to get away from Quay Manors), and no intimation having been given him by the collector or the Commissioners that the apprentices were to be removed in consequence of the evidence given before them, or that any further investigation would be instituted, he thought it his duty to chastise her for having told such untruths against him, and he ordered his boy (named Bristol, who was then about ten years of age) to give her a few stripes over the shoulders with tamarind switches, in the same manner as he would have thought it his duty to have done to a child for a similar offence; but Mr. Maclean solemnly asserts that he never flogged or caused her to be flogged; that the chastisement given by the boy did not lacerate her, and that he was aware no collector had ever found fault with a master for correcting his apprentices for misbehaviour.

Mr. Maclean adds, that feeling satisfied with the propriety of his conduct, he acquainted the Commissioners with his having so chastised her, and his reason for having done so.

Mr. Maclean, with reference to the case of "Amelia," states that she had formerly been apprenticed to Mr. Lettsom, from whom she had for a long time run away; that Mr. Lettsom offered to transfer her services to Mr. Maclean provided the latter could find out where she was; that Mr. M. did find her, and brought her to Mr. Clement, the then acting collector, who transferred her without indenture to him; that when Amelia was brought in to Mr. Maclean first she was well clothed, but when produced before Mr. Clement she appeared almost naked, and stated that she had no other clothes than those she then wore; on a search being made, however, it was discovered that she had secreted the remainder of her clothes under the Custom-house steps; Mr. Maclean, after having her transferred to him, took her to Quay Manors, where she was treated in the same manner as Kitty and the other apprentices, except that from being in a delicate state of health, her work was very trifling.

That he never punished or caused her to be punished before her examination taken by the late Commissioners; but having learnt from the same source as in the case of Kitty, that Amelia had also asserted similar falsehoods against him, he caused the boy Bristol to whip her with tamarind switches, but in a less degree than Kitty, by giving her only five or six stripes, which produced no laceration; Mr. Maclean adds, that he inflicted no other punishment on Amelia for this offence than what he has above stated, and which he also communicated to the Commissioners.

Mr. Maclean further states, that he discovered after the examination of these apprentices, on his return to Beef Island, that Betty, another of his apprentices, had been persuading Kitty and Amelia to leave his service to live in the town of Tortola, and for that purpose induced them to represent him to the Commissioners as a cruel master, in which representation she, Betty, promised to join them, and came to town with that intention, but having been there advised by one of her countrywomen not to do so, she made no complaints; Betty intended to dissuade Kitty and Amelia from pursuing their original plan, but had not an opportunity of doing so previous to their examination.

Mr. Maclean states, that to his own knowledge Kitty was first examined by the Commissioners, and that Amelia, from her situation near the door, might have heard, and afterwards acknowledged that she did hear, the whole of Kitty's evidence.

The African Apprentice "Adeline" produced, and examined.

Adeline states, that she knew the fellow-apprentices "Kitty and Amelia;" that she resided at Quay Manors during the time that they were there; states that
Kitty

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 49

Kitty washed, worked at her needle, and occasionally picked cotton; and that Amelia did no hard work, but worked sometimes in the cotton-pieces, and did small services in the house; never heard Kitty make any complaint about her food or clothing; knows that Kitty had enough of both, and when sick was well taken care of; of Amelia she makes the same statement. Remembers Kitty and Amelia having been examined before the former Commissioners; on their return to Quay Manors master made the boy "lick" them with tamarind whips "for telling too much lies upon him;" was present when the punishment took place; can't recollect how many stripes they got, but Kitty got the most; their skin was not cut.

Joint Report,
N° 3.

The African Apprentice Kirwan produced, and examined.

Party states that he is an apprentice of Mr. Lettsom, of Beef Island. Knows the apprentices Kitty and Amelia; was in the habit of carrying provisions to them at Quay Manors; has seen them working in the young grass. Says that Mr. Maclean treated these two apprentices well; never knew him take a whip in his hand to them; heard Kitty say she had been "licked" by Mr. Maclean, for telling lies on him at the Custom-house; she said that it was her own fault, but she "did not like to stand there with mistress; she think she not going back again, that make she told the lie."

Tortola, Thursday, 10th June 1824.

Present, the Commissioners of Inquiry, &c.

Minute of a Meeting this day.

Mr. Henry Wheatley, of the island of Tortola, Carpenter, attended and was examined.

Mr. Wheatley resided at Quay Manors for a considerable time; was employed by Mr. Maclean to erect his house in that island; had daily opportunities of seeing the two apprentices Kitty and Amelia; has seen them weeding cotton and provision ground, with scrapers and hoes; thinks it light labour, and not too much for a woman; knows that they were always well fed; were allowed corn flour, salt mackarel, and occasionally sugar and bread; has known them, while the house was erecting, sometimes to carry materials for building, such as sand, lime, rocks, &c. which were near the spot, and has also seen them waiting on the masons; has never heard them make any complaint of being hard worked, of bad treatment, or of any other grievance; there were some small trees, such as he could have cut down with a knife; has never seen them cutting down any trees; these two apprentices were, to his knowledge, as well clothed as the apprentices of persons in similar circumstances to Mr. Maclean; has never seen them beaten or chastised in the field. Mr. Wheatley remembers that these apprentices were brought to Tortola, to be examined before the Commissioners, in 1822; he continued for some weeks after their examination to work on Mr. Maclean's estate at Quay Manors; he did not hear until several months afterwards that Mr. Maclean had punished them; the reason he heard assigned for this punishment was, that "Mr. Maclean considered they told the untruth in their examination before the Commissioners."

"Will Ingram," an African Apprentice, produced and examined.

States that he formerly lived with Collector Ingram, and afterwards with the acting collector, Mr. Clement.

Note.—It appears that this apprentice visited Quay Manors only three times, and for a very short time upon each occasion; he consequently can give no evidence upon any point that would bear on the question at issue.

A true copy.

(signed) *William Barron*, Sec.

(C.)

Joint Report,
N° 3.

Virgin Islands, Tortola.

Before the Honourable Charles Lloyd, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Virgin Islands.

Personally appeared John Lettsom, senior, of the island of Beef Island, one of the Virgin Islands, esquire, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he has for many years been well acquainted with the island of Great Quay Manors, and resided for some time in that part which was lately possessed by Mr. Maclean; that deponent was there after Mr. Maclean's negroes had been clearing out land, which to deponent's knowledge was formerly planted with cotton, but was then grown up; and this deponent verily believes and declares that he did not see any bush or copse wood in the ground worked which could not easily have been cut down with a pocket pruning knife. And this deponent further saith, that he has known the African apprentices Kitty and Amelia; and that since the time they have been in the possession of Mr. Maclean, they have, to the best of his knowledge, been well fed and clothed, not worked hard or inhumanly treated; and that if they had been severely punished this deponent must have known it, as such a thing could not occur in Beef Island without his knowing it, if attended with any the most trifling degree of cruelty.

(signed) *John Lettsom.*

Sworn before me, this 9th day of June 1824.

(signed) *Charles Lloyd, J. P.*

A true copy.

(signed) *W. Barrow, Sec.*

Virgin Islands, Tortola.

Before Duncan M'Intosh, esq. one of the Assistant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the Virgin Islands.

Personally appeared Henry Clinton Maclean, of Guana Island, one of the Virgin Islands, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that when he married Miss Frett she was residing with her step-father, Mr. Lettsom, at Beef Island; that he found with her Kitty, an apprentice of Mr. Lettsom's, whom Miss Frett had the care of since the time she was first apprenticed to Mr. Lettsom; that Kitty resided with deponent and Mrs. Maclean, as a domestic, until they sent their negroes to the island of Quay Manors, which was about twelve months after they were married. Kitty having been desirous of going to Quay Manors, where her husband Ben, a negro belonging to deponent, Mr. Maclean, resided, was permitted to go; she was employed, in the island of Quay Manors, in clearing old cotton land, to plant it afresh, in planting provisions, and in helping to carry materials to build deponent's house; but deponent only intended she should be so employed until he went to reside in his house. On account of deponent being obliged to be often in the town of Tortola, to attend to his duties at the Custom-house, he seldom went to Quay Manors, and left the care of his apprentices to Mrs. Maclean, and Mrs. Lettsom, her mother, who to the best of deponent's knowledge regularly sent them provisions and supplied them with clothes; but in what quantity deponent was not acquainted with at the time the apprentices Kitty and Amelia were examined by the Commissioners, when deponent was present, and therefore could not inform them from his own knowledge as to particulars on these points; but deponent having every reason to think that the apprentices Kitty and Amelia had told the Commissioners falsehoods, did, on his return with them to Beef Island, make every inquiry into the manner they had been treated, and discovered that they had plotted to be taken away from deponent, for the purpose of living in town, and had combined to tell the Commissioners untruths to effect their purpose; on discovering which, deponent ordered his boy Bristol to give the apprentices Kitty and Amelia a few stripes over the shoulders with tamarind switches, such

as

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 51

as children are corrected with, which did not cut or lacerate their skins. Deponent declares neither the Commissioners nor the collector gave him any reason to suppose the apprentices Kitty and Amelia would be removed from him. Deponent did not imagine he was doing the apprentices any injustice by whipping them for the untruths they had told; and considering he had acted right, he informed the Commissioners of what he had done. Deponent knew that magistrates do not take cognizance of matters between masters and apprentices; and that no collector ever objected to an apprentice being punished in a proper manner by the master, when deserving of it.

Joint Report,
N° 3.

(signed) *H. C. Maclean.*

Sworn before me, this 10th day of June 1824,

(signed) *D. M'Intosh, A. J.*

A true copy.

(signed) *W. Barron, Sec.*

Virgin Islands, Tortola.

Before Duncan M'Intosh, esq. one of the Assistant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the Virgin Islands.

Personally appeared Frances Sullivan Maclean, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that previous to the examination of Mr. Maclean's African apprentices, in May 1822, before the Commissioners, she, together with Mrs. Elizabeth Lettsom, of Beef Island, had the sole care of Kitty, Amelia, and the other apprentices; that a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food was regularly given to them, besides which they shared with Mr. Maclean's negroes in the island of Quay Manors such ground provisions as were planted there. Whenever deponent wanted corn-meal, flour, fish, and other articles for the apprentices and negroes, she applied to Mr. Maclean, who always got them, if to be had; that the apprentices have always been supplied by deponent with a sufficient quantity of clothes to appear decent, and to change them as often as required; that when Kitty was taken by Mr. Lettsom, deponent's step-father, as an apprentice on her arrival from Africa, he put her under the charge of deponent to bring her up as a domestic servant; that deponent has taught Kitty to work with her needle, to work with silk, and learnt her prayers, and sent her regularly to chapel; that Kitty was living with deponent when Mr. Maclean's negroes were sent to Quay Manors Island, where Kitty requested to be sent, her husband being there, who is a slave belonging to Mr. Maclean, called Ben, a son of Emmie or Monimia, the driver woman; that deponent had no reason to believe that Kitty was dissatisfied with her situation, until an apprentice named Betty went to Quay Manors, who was transferred to Mr. Maclean from Mr. John Lettsom, from whom she had absented herself for nearly three years, during which time she was living in or near the town of Tortola. Deponent understood that Betty persuaded Kitty and Amelia to leave Mr. Maclean, and to get to town, for which purpose they agreed, as deponent understands, to tell falsehoods to the Commissioners; that deponent was astonished when she heard what Kitty and Amelia had stated to the Commissioners, and was present when Mr. Maclean ordered his boy Bristol to chastise them, for the falsehoods they told, with tamarind switches, which was very slight, and produced no laceration whatever.

(signed) *Frances S. Maclean.*

Sworn before me this 10th day of June 1824,

(signed) *D. M'Intosh, A. J.*

A true copy.

(signed) *W. Barron, Sec.*

Virgin Islands, Tortola.

Joint Report,
N° 3.

Before Duncan M'Intosh, esq. one of the Assistant Judges of the Court of
Common Pleas for the Virgin Islands.

Personally appeared Henry Wheatley, house carpenter, residing in the island of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was at the island of Quay Manors, one of the Virgin Islands, building a house for Mr. Maclean, for nearly three months, in the year 1822, during which time he saw Mr. Maclean's apprentices every day, and often spoke to them. Deponent was there when Mr. Maclean's African apprentices were sent to the town of Tortola, to be examined by the Commissioners, and was there likewise on their return; that to the best of deponent's knowledge the apprentices were not absent more than two days from Quay Manors. Deponent never heard the apprentices Kitty or Amelia on their return say they had been punished by Mr. Maclean, nor never knew until some months after this period that Mr. Maclean had chastised them at Beef Island on their return from town, for their having, as he heard, told untruths of their master Mr. Maclean to the Commissioners. During deponent's residence at Quay Manors, Kitty and Amelia, and Mr. Maclean's other apprentices, were well fed, having plenty of corn-meal, flour and salt fish sent them, and occasionally sugar and other articles of food. Deponent never saw them ill-treated in any manner; never saw them cutting down trees of any sort, their labour being of the lightest kind, such as handing the masons articles for building, which were previously brought near the spot where the house was erecting; and occasionally he saw them weeding and picking cotton, and planting provisions; and it appeared to deponent they could go to work and leave off work when they pleased. Deponent during the time he was at Quay Manors always saw Mr. Maclean's apprentices well clothed, particularly on a Sunday, and never heard them express any dissatisfaction as to ill-treatment.

(signed) *Henry Wheatley.*

Sworn before me this 10th day of June 1824,

(signed) *D. M'Intosh, A. J.*

A true copy.

(signed) *W^m Barron, Sec.*

— N° 4. —

Separate REPORT of Mr. Gannon.

Special Report upon the Case of Three Africans captured on board the schooner
"Ocean."N° 4.
Separate Report of
Mr. Gannon.

Sir, No. 1, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, 3d March 1824.

I HAD intended to report concerning Farra Pierre, George Bliss and Robert Simpson, (the three Africans who form the subject of the letter addressed to you by the collector of the customs at Antigua, under date of the 14th December last,) together with other Africans on the hospital establishment, at the same time that I should lay before you my report respecting the Africans whose apprenticeships are to terminate in the months of May and June next; but as I must necessarily defer that report for a few days longer, I shall now submit to you such observations as I have to offer respecting the three Africans mentioned above.

From the enclosed abstract of the examinations of these Africans, it will be seen that two of them are very intelligent men, and that all the three are healthy and active sailors, perfectly able to find a livelihood for themselves.

It does not appear to me, from any proof which has been submitted by the collector respecting the case of these men, that they are to be regarded in a legal point of view differently from other captured negroes condemned to His Majesty; yet, as it is highly probable that they were *free* before their arrival at Antigua, and as they have anxiously wished to be permitted to return to their country and families, it may perhaps be agreeable to Lord Bathurst to direct that an exception should be made in their favour; on the other hand, if it should not be deemed expedient at present to allow them to return to Africa, in this case it would appear to me to be desirable that the collector should receive directions to apprentice them for *very short terms* to such masters as would be willing to appreciate the services of such useful persons.

The collector has stated in his letter, that "for Earl Bathurst's information he mentioned frequently to the Commissioners (Messrs. Bowles and Gannon) the whole of the circumstances relating to these men." It is my duty to observe, that this statement of the collector is not correct: he never mentioned the subject to me but once, and then he did it very *casually*. These Africans were not produced for examination until a very short time before the Commission was dissolved, and, until the case was properly investigated, observations which the collector might *accidentally* make could not appear to be matter which should be transmitted for the information of the Secretary of State.

There were no documents produced at the examination explanatory of the circumstances of the capture and condemnation of these men; the information upon these heads was given orally by the parties themselves, and by a person who attended with them from the Custom-house on the occasion.

With respect to the decision by the judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, there is strong reason for believing (until the contrary is proved) that this decision was legally founded. In Antigua it is universally the opinion that there is not a better informed, or a more respectable gentleman in the colony, than Doctor Nugent, the present judge of the court of Vice-Admiralty; that such a character would have decided rashly upon a case of this serious description appears to me to be highly improbable.

I have, &c.
(signed) J. P. Gannon.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, esq.
&c. &c. &c.

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

ABSTRACT of the Examinations of Farrah Pierre, George Bliss and Robert Simpson, three Africans, seized on board the schooner "Ocean," in the Port of Antigua, and condemned to His Majesty in the Vice-Admiralty Court of that Island. (See pp. 92—93 of the Schedules of Examinations of Captured Negroes at Antigua.)

Country.	N A M E.	Apparent Age.	Trade Taught.	Present Employment.	P A R T Y ' S A C C O U N T.	Actual Condition, &c. as deduced from the Inquiry.	OBSERVATIONS.
Senegal	Farrah Pierre	19	Sailor and joiner	Employed in the collector's boat.	Party states that he was free in his own country; was employed at Senegal on board a steam-packet; proceeding from Senegal to New Brunswick in the schooner "Ocean," put into Antigua, where the vessel was seized; he has been detained here ever since; states that he would wish to return to his mother, brother and sister, at Senegal; has been in this country about eight months; employed by the collector on board his boat as a sailor; is fed and clothed by the collector; would willingly work his own passage back to Africa if permitted; can work a little as a joiner; has no local attachments here.	In good health, and a very promising young man, perfectly able to maintain himself.	This is an extremely intelligent African; his original language was French; speaks English now remarkably well, and the French language very correctly; he is said not to have spoken English until eight months ago.
	George Bliss	23	Sailor	Employed in packing sugar at the Custom-house as a porter.	Says, that he was free in his own country; has a wife and three children there; and would wish to return; would prefer the life of a sailor to his present employment.	In good health; a good sailor; capable of supporting himself.	This party appears a civilized and intelligent African; made a voyage to England and back again; speaks English well.
Sierra Leone.	Robert Simpson	28	Sailor, and trafficker in small wares.	Employed at the Custom-house in packing sugar.	States, that in his own country he trafficked in various articles, viz. rice, camwood, palm-oil, &c.; travelled about the rivers and creeks in a canoe for this purpose; came to this country and was detained under similar circumstances as the two former persons; now employed by the collector in packing sugar, and occasionally in the Custom-house boat; lives in the hospital, and receives the customary allowance; would wish much to go back to his country, Sierra Leone.	In good health; a steady intelligent man, and a good sailor; perfectly capable of finding his own maintenance.	

— N^o 5. —

Special REPORT concerning the Africans, captured on board the San Jose-y-Anemas, with reference to their ability, &c. to maintain themselves at Antigua.

N^o 5.
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

Second separate Report of J. P. Gannon.

Sir, Southampton-row, Russell-square, May 16, 1825.

AGREEABLY to your instructions of the 5th February, I have the honour to submit to you, for the information of Lord Bathurst, a Report concerning those captured Africans, resident in the island of Antigua, whose terms of apprenticeship are to expire in the present, and following, month.

The accompanying Abstract* of such parts of the examinations as relate to the special question upon which you have directed me to report, (namely, how far the said Africans are able to maintain themselves without risk of becoming a charge upon the community of Antigua), will enable me to lay the details of the subject before you in a more convenient form than could be presented in the large official schedules of the examinations. —

* Appendix (A.)

—The Spanish schooner San Jose-y-Anemas was captured, with two hundred and eleven African slaves on board, by the English sloop of war St. Christopher, and condemned to His Majesty in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Antigua, on the 22d March 1811; sixty-one of these captured Africans were enlisted into the army in 1811; seventy-two were produced before the Commissioners of Inquiry, at Antigua, in the year 1824; the rest (seventy-eight) were reported as deceased or absent from the island, but had not been accounted for by affidavits, certificates, &c. at the time the Commission was removed from Antigua.

The seventy-two Africans who were examined before the Commission had been apprenticed, in the months of May and June 1811, for a term of fourteen years.

There were 26 males and 46 females	-	-	-	-	total	72
Children of the females; 16 males and 22 females	-	-	-	-		38
						<u>110</u>

Of the twenty-six male Africans, nineteen were living in the service of masters or mistresses; seven were supported on the hospital establishment of the collector. Of the seven on the hospital establishment, four were able to work for their own support; *the three others* were invalids, but none of them incapable of performing useful services. Sixteen out of the twenty-six had been apprenticed to trades, of which number only eight were taught trades; ten had been indentured as domestic servants, sailors or fishermen.

From the examinations it was collected that they were employed as follows; viz.

5 as tradesman;
6 - sailors or fishermen;
8 - domestic servants;
7 in various ways, porters, drudges, &c. &c.

It appeared also, that twelve of the twenty-six were active and capable men, who might confidently calculate upon future employment; that eleven others were also able to support themselves by their own labour and industry, though not with equal ability as the former; and that there were only three of the entire number whose capability of earning a livelihood appeared at all doubtful.

Of the forty-six females (of the San Jose-y-Anemas) who were produced before the Commission, forty-one had been apprenticed as domestic servants; they were employed as follows, viz.: sixteen as washers; four sempstresses; eighteen house-servants.

There were fifteen of the females, with thirteen children, supported at the expense of Government; the rest were living in the service of masters or mistresses.

It appeared from the examinations and statements of the different parties, that twenty-one (of the forty-six) were perfectly capable of finding their livelihood as washers,

N^o 5.
 Second separate
 Report of Mr.
 Gannon.

washers, sempstresses and domestic servants; that twenty others were able to earn their own subsistence, but inferior to the foregoing; and that there were only four or five, out of the entire number, who appeared incapable of supporting themselves.

As the inferences respecting the ability and character of these Africans are deduced from the statements of the different parties who were examined before the Commission, joined with the circumstances of the apparent personal condition, age, &c. of the apprentices, and as the information thus collected must be considered as the most satisfactory that could be obtained upon the subject, it will be unnecessary in this special Report to offer any observations upon the vague and general assertions which sometimes are made in the West Indies respecting these liberated Africans, by persons who characterize them as a useless class of beings, "devoid of every moral feeling." Such loose assertions are refuted by the statements of the masters and mistresses of apprentices at Antigua (as will be seen by a reference to the accompanying Abstract of the Examinations). Upon this subject, therefore, it will be sufficient at present to state that I have met but few instances, comparatively, in the course of my inquiry, in which the masters or mistresses did not give a favourable account of their apprentices; and it may be safely affirmed, that in every case where a favourable testimony was given, it was fully merited by the conduct of the apprentice.

Among so many of these persons as are resident in Antigua (to whose moral improvement little attention has been paid), it could hardly be expected but some would be found of idle and disorderly habits; the number of such characters, however, was by no means so great as might be expected under all the circumstances of their condition, and particularly when the description of persons to whom some of them had been apprenticed is taken into account.

A short explanation of the manner in which the apprentices are maintained at Antigua, exhibiting the expense of their maintenance compared with the value of their services, may assist in showing what prospect they would have of being able to find a livelihood for themselves in the ordinary resources of the island, if they should be permitted to remain there, and to seek their own support.

The greater number of the apprentices are subsisted by pecuniary allowances paid to them weekly; some are provided with food and receive no money; a few, who have been apprenticed to planters and reside in the country, are allowed the ordinary rations given to plantation slaves, and, like the latter, they have small portions of ground, which they cultivate for their own consumption and profit.

There are masters and mistresses who occasionally permit their apprentices to seek their own subsistence by working abroad for hire; and in some instances apprentices have paid to such masters or mistresses a weekly stipend out of their earnings. See p. 68, Nos. 3 & 5 in the accompanying Abstract of Examinations.

The highest weekly pecuniary allowance generally given to apprentices rarely exceeds 8 bits, or 3 *s.* sterling; the lowest is seldom less than 4 bits. If the allowance is 8 bits (3 *s.*) per week, (as in the case of "Hunt," a sailor, No. 14, p. 6-7, in the Schedules of Examinations,) the annual expense for food will be 7 *l.* 16 *s.* sterling, which, with the ordinary expense for clothing, and the usual charge for medical attendance and medicine, would make a total not exceeding 10 *l.* 2 *s.* If to this sum be added the amount of the "Christmas" present which a master may give to his apprentice, with the expense of lodging, and every other probable charge which might occur, the whole would not amount to more than half the sum which a tradesman or an active sailor (such as the above-mentioned apprentice "Hunt") could earn in the year by the hire of his services*.

It may, therefore, be concluded that apprentices who have been taught trades, and those who are employed as sailors, may fairly calculate on being able to find ample means of subsistence after the termination of their apprenticeships; and by a reference to the accompanying Abstract of the Examinations, it will be seen that there is no inconsiderable number of the apprentices of this description.

If the weekly allowance is 4 bits, or 1 *s.* 6 *d.* sterling, (as in the case of M'Kay, a domestic servant, No. 11, p. 6-7, Schedules of Examinations,) the annual expense for food, clothing and medical care, would be about 6 *l.* 4 *s.* It appears from

* The wages of an active sailor in the West Indies is about 10 dollars a month, which would amount to 130 dollars per year, or 29 *l.* 5 *s.* sterling.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 57

from the statement of the mistress of this apprentice, that he is a "good tempered and useful servant;" this being so, if the present expense of his maintenance be compared with the value of his services, *i. e.* with the wages * he would be entitled to receive as a hired servant after the expiration of his apprenticeship, little doubt can be entertained that such apprentices will be able to find sufficient means of support.

N^o 5.
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

Africans who have been brought up as domestic servants, and those who have been employed only as porters or labourers, cannot calculate equally with tradesmen or sailors upon permanent employment in small colonial communities. There are, however, among the apprentices some servants who are capable of making themselves so generally useful, that it may be presumed there are but few places where they would not be able to find employment and support. It may moreover be stated generally, that there is not an African apprentice, male or female, retained in the service of a master or mistress at Antigua, whose maintenance is not fully compensated by the services performed (by the individual.)

Besides those captured negroes already mentioned as maintained at the expense of Government, there were fifty-four others similarly supported at the time they were produced before the Commission. I shall now briefly report concerning these latter, as it may perhaps be deemed expedient that they should be provided for at the same time with the Africans whose period of apprenticeship is about to terminate.

The great and increasing expense of the establishment at Antigua for maintaining apprentices, whom their masters or mistresses return to the collector, requires that means should be taken for reducing that establishment, and preventing in future any admissions into it, except in cases of real and urgent necessity.

It appears from a return which was required from the collector on the subject, that the number of Africans on his hospital list had increased, between October 1822 and October 1823, from twenty-three to sixty-nine.

The numbers on the list at the ends of the several quarters of the year 1823, and the expense for each quarter respectively, were as follow; viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
29 Africans, quarter ending 5th of January - -	182	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
49 " " " 5th of April - -	353	3	3
63 " " " 5th of July - -	416	15	6
69 " " " 10th of October - -	439	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Currency - - -	£.	1,392	15 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Before the Commission was opened at Antigua (January 1824) the number on the collector's list had increased to seventy-seven; and afterwards, when this class of the Africans was examined before the Commission, they amounted to eighty-nine, viz. thirty-five already mentioned (in the preceding part of this Report,) and fifty-four others, namely twenty-two men, eighteen women, and fourteen children.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying Abstract of Examinations, pp. 68, 69, that eighteen of the twenty-two males were perfectly able to acquire a livelihood, viz. three tradesmen, six sailors, four domestic servants, five porters or labourers. There were four invalids, but only one of these appeared likely to be permanently so.

Of the eighteen females, there were thirteen capable of earning their support, viz. six washers, one sempstress, six domestic servants; the remaining five were sickly, and required a continuance of hospital care.

It appears, then, that out of sixty-two adult negroes, who were subsisted at the expense of Government, there were forty-five able to support themselves if properly employed.

Comparing the capabilities of the Africans who were thus maintained with the progressive increase of their number, and the heavy expense of their maintenance, this extraordinary establishment appeared to me to call for particular attention. In none of the W. I. colonies where captured Africans have been settled does any thing exist

* When a slave is hired as a domestic servant, the hirer pays to the owner from 3 to 6 dollars per month, and also provides the servant with food, or, more frequently, pays him a pecuniary allowance in lieu thereof.

N^o 5.
 Second separate
 Report of Mr.
 Gannon.

exist that can be compared to it. I felt it to be my duty to observe this to the collector, and to recommend the expediency of a different system.

It appeared to me that masters and mistresses had experienced too much facility in getting rid of their apprentices as soon as it became inconvenient to retain them any longer. There were several supported by the collector, whose masters or mistresses were living in Antigua, and in circumstances comparatively affluent. And it was remarkable that some of the most healthy and effective men, and best servants among the Africans, were permanently maintained upon this hospital establishment. The explanations which were given by the collector on the subject did not appear by any means satisfactory. He frequently complained, however, that he experienced much trouble and difficulty in the government of the Africans who were under his immediate direction; but it did not appear that he was very anxious to lessen the trouble, as there is little reason to doubt that masters could easily be found who would have been glad to receive such apprentices, as some of those were whom he retained on his list. On the contrary, the number continued to be augmented, so that in the month of August last it exceeded one hundred. On some occasions he applied to the Commissioners to sanction his receiving back apprentices; but for the reasons above stated no such sanction was given, except in two or three instances, where the individuals in question were proved to be proper objects.

In Tortola a different system was pursued; the collector, Mr. Beare, informed me, that whenever he was applied to by any person for permission to return an apprentice to his care, he required, before he would consent to cancel the indenture, that the person so applying should procure a proper substitute, who would be willing to receive the apprentice under his protection, and sign indentures of apprenticeship. Hence the number of Africans supported by the collector at Tortola was very small comparatively, although the entire number residing there was as great, at least, as at Antigua, while the resources afforded to a class of persons of this description must be infinitely greater in the latter island. This circumstance I pointed out to the collector of customs at Antigua as deserving his serious attention.

At the Bahamas, where a much greater number of captured Africans have been settled than at any other colony, except Sierra Leone, no such establishment as this at Antigua has existed. The collector of customs at Nassau, in a letter addressed to Lord Bathurst upon the subject of the temporary disposal of certain Africans, whose apprenticeships had been interrupted, states that he had "enlarged," that is, permitted to seek employment for themselves some apprentices who had been "given up," or whose masters had died or had left the colony, "having reason to believe them capable of providing for themselves."

At Dominica a similar plan to this at the Bahamas is pursued, but more limited of course in its application, as there are but few captured negroes settled in that island.

I shall now submit such observations as I am able to offer as to the future disposal and employment of these Africans, who form the subject of this Report.

For attaining every desirable object in the future disposal of the liberated Africans, no plan could be better calculated than that of placing them at Trinidad, as free settlers, according to the terms specified in your letter of the 8th of January 1823, provided the Africans would consent to the removal. But from what I have observed of their dispositions upon the subject, and from what may be expected as a consequence of the local attachments and connections which many of them have formed where they reside, I may venture to state, that unless force be used for their removal, one half of the number now residing in Antigua, or even more, must be permitted to remain. If it be admitted, that so considerable a number are to remain in Antigua, (as according to the instructions contained in your letter of the 25th of February 1823, compulsive measures are not to be resorted to for their removal) it is then to be considered whether they should be allowed to provide for themselves, according to their respective abilities, in the ordinary resources of the island: or whether some plan ought to be adopted for employing them, which would ensure their welfare and comfort, and prevent them from becoming at any time chargeable to the community.

All those cases that have come within my observation, wherein apprentices, in consequence of the expiration of their indentures or from any other cause, have had to provide for their own support, proved the expediency of permitting them

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 59

to dispose of their time in the way which they considered most advantageous to themselves. These instances, however, are by no means sufficient to show that it would be advisable to allow so great a number as are now to be provided for, to live free from control and superintendence on the part of Government, and to depend all at once upon their own exertions, without any assurance of permanent employment. For, however certain it might be that they could maintain themselves by such kinds of labour as they heretofore have been engaged in, provided no obstacles were to lie in the way of their endeavours; yet, if I am permitted to offer an opinion founded upon what I observed during my residence in that colony, I can venture to assert that such difficulties would be raised as would eventually render it necessary for Government to provide for them.

N^o 5.
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

A good deal of dissatisfaction was manifested with respect to the nature and object of the Commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the apprenticed Africans. Some of the local magistrates, and the collector of the customs, seemed to think that the superintendence and care which themselves had exercised over the apprentices were sufficient, and best adapted to their condition, and that further supervision ought to have been considered unnecessary. This feeling has been greatly increased by the promulgation of the consolidated Abolition Act of last session (5th of Geo. IV. c. 113), by which the judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court is appointed the legal protector of the African apprentices. The provision contained in the 24th section of that Act will deter many persons from engaging any of the Africans in their service, on account of the severe penalty which may be inflicted in cases of maltreatment. Formerly, when masters or mistresses considered that the conduct of their apprentices deserved punishment, they either inflicted some chastisement themselves, or went with their complaint to the collector, or brought the apprentice before a magistrate, and in some instances sent for the magistrate to go to their houses to hear the complaint. The matter was settled by the magistrate generally recommending that the apprentice should be punished; and the same remedy was usually prescribed when the apprentice was the complainant. After the Commission was opened at Antigua the system underwent some revision; and now, by the consolidated Abolition Act, the treatment of the apprentices is so regulated by law, that those persons, who might think it necessary to have the power of exercising a greater degree of coercion over their apprentices than would be likely to escape the censure of the judge of the court of Vice-Admiralty, will of course be averse from taking into their service any of the captured Africans, while others will be urged to dismiss those already apprenticed to them. These circumstances would show the necessity of making some provision for the liberated Africans, if they are permitted to remain in the colony.

In addition to what has been stated above, it may be necessary to observe, that there are two obvious motives by which the proprietors of slaves are influenced, in wishing that this class of persons should be withdrawn from the colony. In the first place, they consider them to be a source of irritation to their slaves by comparison of conditions; secondly, small proprietors, who subsist in a great measure by the hire of such slaves as are tradesmen, domestic servants, porters, &c. have found that this source of emolument has been much trenched upon by the introduction of the captured Africans into the island, and are now apprehensive that the evil will be increased if they are permitted to remain there and provide for themselves after the termination of their apprenticeships*. The first of these objections

* The wages of hired slaves, as well as the demand for their services, must have been sensibly affected, in the limited community of a West India town, by the introduction of so numerous a body of working persons as the African apprentices of Antigua. At the same time, however, it is evident that the proprietors of hired slaves are under a misconception in thinking that the evil they already complain of would be increased if the Africans are permitted to remain in the island, and to seek employment after the expiration of their apprenticeships; for as the number of labourers will not be increased by that event, and as it is reasonable to suppose that the Africans would demand higher wages than the sum now expended on their maintenance, the natural consequence of the termination of the apprenticeships ought to be an advance in the price of labour.

As competitors for employment, the liberated African, *ceteris paribus*, would evidently have the advantage of the slave; for the African having only himself to maintain, could afford to work for smaller wages than the slave, who is to be subsisted himself, and his owner also to be paid a stipend, out of his earning. Hence it might frequently happen that the slave should be left without employment; in which case, if the owner were a person in indigent circumstances,

N^o 5.
 Second separate
 Report of Mr.
 Gannon.

objections does not appear to me to be entitled to any serious attention; the latter, however, is of a different description, and may be deemed worthy of consideration; for although these proprietors may not have any right to expect that the Africans should be removed from the island, yet it seems reasonable for them to hope some measures will be taken on the part of Government to prevent a continuance of that interference with their means of living which has been just now alluded to.

Although most of those inhabitants of Antigua with whom I have conversed upon the subject, appeared to be desirous that the liberated Africans should be removed from the colony, some persons, however, who were least biassed by interested motives, were of opinion that they might be employed in the island with advantage by Government, in some kinds of agricultural industry. There are several plantations in Antigua, which becoming unfit for producing sugar in sufficient quantity to remunerate the planter for the expense of cultivation, have been turned into pasture land; these estates, though not now adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane, are capable, however, of being advantageously converted into provision farms and plantations for the inferior species of exportable produce. One of these estates could be purchased at a very moderate price, in the present state of West India property; and if the Africans whose periods of apprenticeship are about to terminate, as well as those who are maintained by the collector of the customs, were settled thereon under the care and direction of a superintendent, they would soon be able to maintain themselves without further expense to Government. The purchase-money of land sufficient for settling the Africans in Antigua would not, in my opinion, amount to more than the expense of removing them to Trinidad, if this removal service were to be performed according to the estimate tendered by the collector in his letter of December last, upon which I have already submitted some remarks, in a letter which I had the honour to address to you under date of the 8th of February, Appendix (B.) p. 70. I am persuaded, moreover, that the expense of supporting *all* the Africans *in question* as free labourers, during the period they would require supplies from Government, would not amount to more per month or year than the expense incurred at present on account of *those* who are now *maintained* by the collector.

If the Africans were thus settled in Antigua upon allotments of land, under such regulations as are specified in your letter of the 8th of January 1823, a few implements of husbandry, domestic utensils and clothing, would comprise every thing that would be necessary at the commencement; and if the plantation chosen for them should be already provided with habitable huts, they might be settled thereon immediately, and at leisure could build cottages on their respective allotments. During the first nine months they would require for their support such pecuniary allowances as are now paid to those who are maintained on the hospital establishment by the collector; and these allowances might be reduced to two thirds thereof during the next six months, and to one third the following three months. At the end of the eighteen months all *public* supplies might be discontinued, as it may well be presumed that before even one half the period had elapsed, their grounds would have produced provisions not only sufficient for their own consumption, but also some to spare for the market.

As soon as they had planted their allotments with provisions, they might then be employed

circumstances, both would be likely to suffer a diminution of the comforts of life, if not of its necessities.

Slaves who are tradesmen, such as coopers, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, are hired at from 9 to 12 dollars per month, or from 10s. to 13s. 6d. per week, according to the ability of the workman. Such slaves are generally allowed about 3s. sterling per week by their owners to provide food; and they occasionally earn a little money for themselves by doing small pieces of work after four o'clock, at which hour it is the custom for town labourers and tradesmen to retire from hired daily labour. The wages of a town labourer, porter or drudge, is from 1s. to 2s. sterling per day. They sometimes work by the job or piece, and then are paid accordingly. This description of working persons frequently rent their time from their owners, making the most profitable use they can of their industry, and paying to their owners a certain sum weekly, *ex. gr.* 1 to 1½ dollar. In the course of examinations, I have met with apprentices who stated that they had worked in this way, and paid their masters from 1 to 1½ dollar per week. And on my return from the West Indies, when I called at the Danish island of St. Thomas, I heard from the master of the hotel that several of the African apprentices were then living there, who had been sent thither from Tortola by their masters or mistresses, and hired out for wages.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 61

employed during a part of each week in working for Government, as long as they were subsisted at the public expense. With a view to this latter object it would be desirable, in the providing a place for the settlement, that a situation should be chosen in the vicinity of some public works, (as English Harbour, Dow's-hill, &c.); and further, in order to ensure constant employment, small plantations should be marked out, where some kinds of exportable produce, adapted to the soil, might be cultivated. * Provisions could be planted to any extent that would be desirable; the profits of these public plantations to be accounted for by the superintendent, and applied towards the support of the establishment.

By such means as these it might be hoped that the liberated Africans would soon be enabled to acquire a comfortable subsistence for themselves, at the same time that they were formed to such habits of industry as would render them useful members of the community; as soon as they ceased to require further supplies at the public expense, they might then be allowed wages in proportion to the value of their services.

It will be seen, by reference to the Schedules of Examinations, that the African apprentices of Antigua are (with comparatively few exceptions) quietly disposed and well conducted; and I may venture to say, from what I have observed respecting their characters, that the greater part of them would be found capable of discharging their duty, without being placed under any greater degree of *control* than is necessary for the government of other free persons of their humble condition. There are some, however, for whom stricter discipline would be necessary, in order to ensure the advantages to be expected from orderly habits and regular industry. Very few of the apprentices residing in Antigua (perhaps not more than ten or twelve of the whole number) have been exercised in any kind of agricultural labour for a considerable time past. It appears, from the printed Parliamentary Return, that a considerable number of those Africans, who were captured on board the San Jose-y-Anemas, were first apprenticed to planters in 1811, but afterwards, with the exception of a few, were handed over from them, and apprenticed to other persons. This happened probably in consequence of the regulations which were made subsequently to the first apprenticeships, and the limitation of employment directed by the new form of indenture, transmitted to the West Indies in 1821; and still more, perhaps, in consequence of the appointment of the Commission for Inquiry into the condition of captured Negroes. There are now but few African apprentices living on plantations, and these are in the service of masters who were willing to retain them on the conditions specified in the new form of indenture. Some of these country apprentices have been taught trades; and like the other working people on the plantation, they have provision grounds, which they cultivate for themselves. Apprentices of this description appear to be of an industrious and thrifty turn, and are prepared already for the condition of free settlers, being accustomed to a country life, and somewhat practised in the business of agriculture. I beg to observe here, that it is to be regretted such abuses had at any time existed in the treatment of the African apprentices in the West Indies, as to render it necessary to prohibit the employing male apprentices in labours of the field †; for there are good grounds for believing that it would have been better for some of the apprentices of Antigua that they had been indentured to persons who would employ them in the lighter branches of tropical agriculture, (at the same time that they were

N^o 5.
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

† See Note at the
end of the Report.

* Until lately the cultivation of provisions was very little attended to in the West India islands. The staple produce alone was considered worthy of the planter's care as long as the market for sugar was high, and the land continued rich and productive. Latterly, in consequence of the impoverished condition of the soil of many plantations, and the lowered price of sugar, the cultivation of provisions has become more necessary, and therefore more general.

A gentleman who is proprietor of two sugar estates in St. Christopher's, informed me that the planting of provisions is now universally attended to in that island, and that the inhabitants are thereby saved from ruin. He stated, that plantations becoming unproductive in consequence of being over-run with nutgrass, and from other causes, the British merchant (who is generally the mortgagee in possession) receives such small returns from the estate, that frequently he is unable to send out sufficient invoice (food and clothes for the negroes). In such cases, if the estate itself is unable to supply the deficiency, the consequence is distress and want amongst the slaves; they must be sold, and the estate abandoned. But often even this remedy cannot be had, for no purchaser may be found. Hence frequent robberies and plunder by the starving negroes; they are brought before the magistrates and imprisoned, or otherwise punished, according to the circumstances of the case.

N^o 5.
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

were kept distinct from the slave gangs of, the plantation,) than be placed with such masters or mistresses as they have been apprenticed to in the town of St. John.

It may be presumed that the apprentices who hitherto have been engaged only in domestic and town employments, would find it difficult at first to accommodate themselves to the condition of field labourers. Unaccustomed as they are to agricultural industry, there is no doubt that every kind of field labour would at the commencement be undertaken by them unwillingly; this difficulty, however, could easily be overcome, by placing them under the direction of a superintendent, and establishing rules of discipline to which they should be required strictly to conform. The best disposed and most industrious of the liberated Africans could experience no undue restriction of their freedom from being placed under the care and direction of a humane and sensible man, whose duty it would be to promote their welfare, by forming them to habits of useful industry; and as for those who might be inclined to be idle or profligate, proper coercion would be necessary to prevent them from becoming burdensome to themselves, or to the community.

Notwithstanding all the facilities afforded by the different missionaries residing in Antigua, the African apprentices in general remain in a pitiable state of religious ignorance. Many, indeed, appeared to have received some slight impression of first principles, and could explain their knowledge of the difference between moral good and evil; but the degree of religious information they possessed was extremely limited, compared with the length of time they have been living in a colony, which, in the West Indies, is remarkable for the opportunities afforded for religious instruction. It may be necessary to observe here, with reference to the Schedules of Examinations, that all those who had received even the small share of instruction above mentioned are reported under the head of Religion as "instructed," comparatively speaking; those who are there accounted as "uninstructed" were found to be totally ignorant on the subject.

It affords some gratification, however, to be able to state, that those apprentices who had had the good fortune to be indentured to kind and liberal persons showed that they had been better attended to, and some of the children particularly appeared to be well instructed. But this state of improvement did not extend to many, the greater number by much of the Africans had been neglected, and the indenture, so far as religious instruction was concerned, had been treated as a dead letter. There were many who had not been * baptized even at the period when they appeared before the Commission.

As the religious and moral condition of the African apprentices of Antigua will form part of the subject of the general Report which I hope soon to have the honour to lay before you, I shall confine myself at present to the observations which I have already submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(signed) J. P. Gannon.

To R. J. Wilmot Horton, esq.

Under Secretary of State for Colonies and War.

Note:—In the concluding paragraph of a letter which I had the honour to receive from Mr. Wilmot Horton, under date of the 18th June 1825, (wherein he gave me permission to consult certain documents lying in the Colonial Office, connected with the subject of the general Report which I was preparing to lay before him), I was directed to explain more fully the meaning and the foundation of the observation above submitted, with respect to the employing male apprentices in the *labours of the field*. The explanation will be found in Appendix (C.) N^{os} 1. & 3. (the letters dated July 30, and August 2, 1825).

* In the collector's return of disbursements on account of these Africans, for the quarter ending January 1824, there is the following item; viz. "To the Rev. S. Harman, for christening sixty-six Africans, as per list, 29*l.* 14*s.*" It appears hence that these sixty-six Africans were not baptized until the latter end of the year 1823, (immediately before the arrival of the Commission).

Appendix (A.)

ABSTRACT of the Examinations of certain Africans captured on board the Spanish Schooner "San Jose-y-Anemas," (condemned to His Majesty in the Court of Vice-Admiralty of Antigua, on the 22d March 1811, and produced before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the condition of Captured Negroes, in the year 1824, at Antigua); to accompany the above Special Report respecting the ability of those Africans to maintain themselves after the termination of their Apprenticeships.

Number in the Schedule of the Examinations.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Apprenticed originally.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collector of the Customs as to the Ability and Character of the African.	Actual Condition; Proficiency in Trade or Employment; Character, &c. as collected by the Inquiry.
Male Africans maintained by the Collector of Customs, at the time they were produced before the Commission of Inquiry.						
1.	Ord	Years. 24	3d of June 1811;— as a carpenter, but has not been taught the trade.	Employed at the Custom-house.	An unpromising subject.	In health; can work as a porter or labourer.
2.	Barnard	32	As a gunsmith, but not taught.	Works as a porter at the Custom-house.	A very good character	Healthy active man; able to support himself as a porter or labourer.
3.	Clarke	41	As a blacksmith	Employed in the hospital yard.	A very quiet orderly good creature.	Disabled in one of his legs.
4.	Harris	35	11th June 1811;— as a shipbuilder, but not taught.	Works in the Custom-house yard.	A very orderly quiet man.	Sometimes not able to work, in consequence of a complaint in the shoulder.
5.	Bott	32	28th May 1811;— as a carpenter.	Works as a carpenter.	Tolerably good character; but quarrelsome sometimes.	Perfectly able to acquire his support as a carpenter.
6.	Davis	36	10th of June 1811;— as a groom.	Lives in the African hospital.	A quiet well-behaved man; could maintain himself if he had not a diseased leg.	Will require future hospital care.
7.	Cox	47	15th May 1811	Lives at the Custom-house.	A very well conducted and intelligent man; but not able to work.	This is a very useful sort of person; he is intelligent and industrious. States that he has saved some money (40 dollars), and possesses some small stock.
Male Africans whose terms of Apprenticeship are to expire in the months of May and June 1825.						
8.	Freeman	19	10th May 1811;— as a printer, but has not been taught.	As a domestic servant.	A good servant; could get his bread any where.	Perfectly able to find his support.
9.	Anderson	30	15th May 1811;— as a mason.	As cook	Idly disposed, but capable of making himself useful as a cook.	Can act as cook, or work as a mason.
10.	Lewes	28	3d June 1811;— as house servant.	As house servant	A good servant if he would abstain from drinking.	Able to support himself as a domestic servant.
11.	M'Kay	18	25 June 1811;— as a sailor.	As a groom and house servant.	A good tempered lad and a useful servant.	Equal to his support as a groom or sailor.
12.	Nibbs	22	3d June 1811;— as house boy.	As a domestic servant.		
13.	Gilbert	44	As a sailor	Employed on board a drogher.	An active working sailor; but when he drinks becomes idle and insolent; he would be able to maintain himself.	A sailor; perfectly capable of supporting himself.

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Abstract of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

Number in the Schedule of the Examinations.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Apprenticed originally.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collector of the Customs as to the Ability and Character of the African.	Actual Condition; Proficiency in Trade or Employment; Character, &c. as collected by the Inquiry.
14.	Hunt -	Yrs. 21	5th June 1811;—as a shipbuilder.	As a sailor on board a drogher.	An excellent sailor; could maintain himself perfectly if he abstained from drinking.	Active sailor.
15.	Burn -	32	5th June 1811;—as a cooper.	Taught sailing, and has been employed in a drogher.	Idly disposed	Not in health.
16.	Miller -	22	15th May 1811;—as a cooper.	As cooper on his master's estate.	Well behaved; a good cooper, and can act as a cook.	A certainty of future employment.
17.	Harney -	39	15th May 1811;—as a mason.	As mason on his master's estate.	Very well behaved; can work as a mason.	Good character, and fair prospect.
18.	Dawson -	27	15th May 1811;—blacksmith.	As a blacksmith on his master's estate.	A tolerable blacksmith; can shoe a horse well; but is addicted to drinking.	Could support himself by his trade of blacksmith; but is affected with hernia, which sometimes disables him.
19.	Lee -	21	5th June 1811;—as a tailor, but not taught the trade.	As a house servant	- - - -	The master of this apprentice was unable to attend to speak as to his character.
20.	Church -	34	15th May 1811;—as a carpenter, but has not been taught.	Employed as groom	An idle man; fond of drinking, and of generally bad habits.	An unfavourable character from his master.
21.	Carr -	22	On the 25th June 1811;—as a fisherman.	As a sailor and fisherman.	A very good sailor, understands fishing, and is a good groom, and a fair character generally.	An active useful servant, sailor, fisherman, &c.
22.	Darby -	22	15th May 1811;—as a carpenter.	Can work as a carpenter; is sometimes employed in the boiling-house.	Generally well conducted; has latterly shown some degree of insolence, probably from thinking himself more advanced than he really is.	A carpenter; may calculate on future employment.
23.	Green -	33	As cooper, but has not been taught.	As groom - -	A dull man; was unfit to learn a trade.	Unfavourable prospect.
24.	Blake -	34	31st May 1811;—as a fisherman.	Employed in fishing	Very favourable character.	A fair prospect of future employment as a sailor and fisherman.
25.	Atkins -	26	3d June 1811;—as a sailor.	Employed on board a drogher.	An active useful sailor; sober and well behaved.	Good character; fair prospect as a sailor.
26.	Jarvis -	45	- - - -	Attends cattle -	A very harmless, but extremely stupid person.	

Of the above 26 Africans,

20 were resident in town;
6 in the country.

5 were employed at trades;
6 as sailors or fishermen;
8 as domestic servants;
7 in various ways, porters, labourers, &c.

22 had been baptized.

2 attended church;
3 Methodist meeting;
16 Moravian meeting.

7 were living as reputed husbands of African apprentices;
4 as reputed husbands of slaves.

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

65

Abstract of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

Number in the Schedule of Examinati ons.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Apprenticed originally.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collector of the Customs, as to the Ability and Character of the African.	Actual Condition; Pro- ficiency in Trade or Em- ployment; Character, &c. as collected by the Inquiry.	Children.	
							Sex.	Age.
Female Africans who were maintained by the Collector of the Customs at the period when they were produced before the Commission.								
1.	Ryan -	Yrs. 35	10th May 1811; —as a domestic servant.	- - -	Quiet, orderly, well behaved.	Capable of support- ing herself as a domes- tic servant.		
2.	Shand -	34	- - -	- - -	A well-disposed person.			
3.	Walrond	41	19th May 1811	- - -	Quiet good creature -	A washer; and can perform various domes- tic services.	F.	Yrs. Mo. 7 -
4.	Wright -	35	9th May 1811 -	- - -	Quiet, orderly, well behaved - - -	A washer and cook	M. F. F.	5 - 3 - - 4
5.	Dunbar -	38	- - -	- - -	Well-behaved - -	In health; a washer and house servant -	F. M.	5 - 1 2
6.	Newton -	35	- - -	- - -	Quiet good creature -	Sickly; will require future care and sup- port.		
7.	Roberts -	43	- - -	- - -	Very well-behaved person.	Healthy; and able to support herself.		
8.	Smith -	30	- - -	- - -	Tolerable character; good servant.	Healthy; can wash and sew.	F.	- 4
9.	Turner -	22	- - -	- - -	Well-behaved; but unable to work.	An invalid - -	F.	6 -
10.	Creighton	23	- - -	- - -	A very well-behaved young woman; clever and capable.	An active servant; sempstress, &c.		
11.	Ramsay -	30	- - -	- - -	Has been in the hos- pital for these last five years; will require con- tinued support.	An invalid - -	F.	6 -
12.	Cranstoun	29	- - -	- - -	A quiet good servant	Healthy; a washer and house servant -	M. M.	7 - 3 -
13.	Martin -	38	- - -	- - -	Quiet and well-behaved	Healthy; a washer -	M.	10 -
14.	Blaney -	27	- - -	- - -	Well-behaved - -	In health; a house servant.	M.	4 -
15.	Rodie -	23	- - -	- - -	Quiet and inoffensive	In health; a washer.		
Female Africans whose terms of Apprenticeship are to expire in the months of May and June 1825.								
16.	Norton -	24	} 10th May 1811; as domestic ser- vants - - -	House servant -	{ Very fair characters; good and useful ser- vants - - - }	Fair prospect of future employment.		
17.	M'Carthy	31		Washer - -				
18.	Button, <i>alias</i> Cherry.	25	- - -	Sempstress and house servant.	Very well-behaved, and good servant.	Sempstress, and domes- tic servant.		
19.	Louisa -	19	- - -	- - -	A very good servant; can sew and wash.	Fair prospect.		
20.	M'Craith	26	- - -	As a washer -	Can wash well - -	- - -	M. M.	5 - 2 -
21.	Reed -	35	- - -	As a cook -	Good character -	- - -	F. M. F. M.	8 - 6 - 4 - 3 - 1½ -

II.—SLAVE TRADE: PAPERS RELATING TO

Abstract of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

Number in the Schedule of Examinations.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Apprenticed originally.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collector of the Customs, as to the Ability and Character of the African.	Actual Condition; Pro- ficiency in Trade or Em- ployment; Character, &c. as collected by the Inquiry.	Children.	
							Sex.	Age.
22.	Bunn	Yrs. 29	- - -	As washer	Very proper woman, and good servant.			
23.	Cooper	27	- - -	- - -	Good servant; and well-behaved.			
24.	Shaw	30	- - -	House servant	Quiet; a tolerable servant.	- - - -	F.	Yrs. Mo. 4 -
25.	Cunning- ham.	30	- - -	- - -	Good and willing ser- vant.	- - - -	M.	1 -
26.	Foote	31	- - -	Sells cloth for her mistress.	Very good character; obedient and willing servant.			
27.	Quin	39	3d May 1811	Sells small wares for her mistress.	Generally an obedient and willing servant; was not so much so, but now promises tole- rably well.	- - - -	F.	7
28.	Payne	31	10th May 1811	A washer	Well conducted, and an excellent servant.	This person stated that she generally earned above a dollar a week (by washing) for her own support - - -	F.	3 -
							F.	2 -
29.	Hall	35	- - -	As washer	Well-behaved; a good washer.			
30.	M'Connell	22	- - -	- - -	Tolerably good ser- vant; sometimes in- clined to idle; when her apprenticeship ends she will be capable of finding her support, as she will be obliged to exert herself.			
31.	Piggot	38	- - -	As a washer	- - - -		M. F. M.	7 - 4 - - 9
32.	Buchanan	33	- - -	- - -	Well-behaved, good servant.			
33.	Morris	33	- - -	As a washer	A tolerable servant; but unhappily not honest*; latterly has behaved well.	* For the details of this case, see Schedules of Examinations, p. 24 —25.		
34.	Telfer	33	- - -	- - -	Saucy; but capable of making herself use- ful as a washer if she were willing.	In this case there was a contradiction between the account given by the apprentice and that of the mistress; the apprentice stated that she was not sup- ported by her mistress, but that she sup- ported herself; while the mistress stated that she supported both the apprentice and her children - - - -	F.	6 -
							F.	3
35.	Haverkam	29	- - -	- - -	Sometimes insolent; otherwise would be a good servant.			
36.	Benn	31	- - -	As a domestic serv ^t				
37.	Scotland	-	- - -	As a washer.				

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

67

Abstract of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

Number in the Schedule of Examinations.	Name.	Apparent Age.	Apprenticed originally.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collector of the Customs, as to the Ability and Character of the African.	Actual Condition; Pro- ficiency in Trade or Em- ployment; Character, &c. as collected by the Inquiry.	Children.	
							Sex.	Age.
38.	Williams	Yrs. 25	- - -	As a cook and house servant.	Now a very good wo- man; "almost like a creole."	- - - -	F.	Yrs. Mo. 2½ -
39.	*Bauman	27	- - -	As washer	Her mistress stated that Bauman "may be a good servant if she likes; she is honest."	* This apprentice would not continue in the ser- vice of her mistress, al- leging that she had been cruelly treated; and said that she was "able to earn a little for herself by washing." (Schedules of Exami- nations, p. 26—27.	F.	3 -
40.	Lamett	- -	27th May 1811	Employed at needle-work.	- - - -	- - - -	M.	3½ -
41.	Carr	- 23	10th May 1811	As washer and sempstress	- - - -	- - - -	F. F.	3 - - 3
42.	Grenion	- 21	- - -	As washer	Very well-disposed, and a good servant.	- - - -	F.	3 -
43.	Higgins	- 25	- - -	- - -	Good character; can wash, and is a willing servant in general.	- - - -	-	-
44.	Barnwell	20	- - -	- - -	Well-disposed girl; excellent washer; and general servant.	- - - -	-	-
45.	Gowan	- 27	- - -	- - -	- - - -	An invalid. It was stated that her master was unable to support her.	-	-
46.	Nesbit	- 34	- - -	- - -	A very quiet honest attentive servant	- - - -	F. M.	6 - - -

Of the above 46 female Africans,

42 were resident in town;

4 - - - - in the country.

39 had been baptized.

4 attended church;

5 - - Methodist meeting;

34 - - Moravian meeting.

11 were living as reputed wives of free black or coloured men;

7 - - - - of African apprentices;

9 - - - - of slaves.

Of the 46 females, there were 23 having children; there were 38 children, viz.
16 males and 22 females.

Abstracts of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

—	NAME.	Apparent Age.	How employed.	Substance of the Account given by the Collectors of the Customs.	REMARKS.
		Yrs.			
Male Africans maintained by the Collector of the Customs at the period when they were produced before the Commission of Inquiry.					
Brig Carlos.	1. Wellington, Aboh or Tho ^s .	23	- - - -	Very unfavourable character.	An unpromising character, but able to work.
	2. Hume, Bruchy	36	Employed at the Custom-house yard.	Can work as a groom, and could support himself in that way or as a porter.	Healthy; a groom or porter.
	3. Irving, Robin -	33	Works about the Custom-house.	Quiet, orderly and well-behaved; capable of earning his livelihood as a fisherman.	This African stated, that when he lived with his first master (Proudfoot), he used to work for hire as a porter, and paid his master a dollar per week out of his earning.—(See Schedule of Examinations, p. 38.)
	4. D'Oyley, Wallace.	36	Works in the Custom-house yard.	Character good generally speaking.	Healthy able man.
	5. Darnley, Arrah	34	Works at the Custom-house.	Character very good -	A very active and able man. This African was apprenticed as a carpenter, but not taught the trade; he worked about as a porter for hire, paying his master 1 ½ dollar per week out of his earning.—(See the Schedules of Examinations, p. 38.)
	6. Halton, Halyhill	38	- - - -	Well-behaved man -	Disabled in one of his legs. This African had been apprenticed to a blacksmith named Nelson, who is in affluent circumstances; he was not taught the trade by Nelson; but was sent to work on his plantation, from whence he was taken, and placed in the African hospital.
	7. Leman, Moco Tom.	38	Works about the Custom-house.	Quarrelsome - -	Healthy and active man.
	8. Woolsley -	26	- - - -	Tolerably well behaved	In health; a domestic servant.
	9. Head - -	38	Works at the Custom-house.	Pretty good character	Could earn his support as a blacksmith.

Female Africans maintained by the Collector of the Customs at the period when they were produced before the Commission of Inquiry.

—	NAME.	Apparent Age.	ACCOUNT Given by the Collector.	REMARKS.	Children.	
					Sex.	Age.
Brig Carlos.	Buck, Caroline	30	Sickly, nearly blind -	Will require continued hospital care.		Yrs. Mo.
	Blair - -	26	Very decent person -	Healthy; could earn her livelihood as a domestic servant - - - - -	F.	6 -
					F.	4 -
	Bishop - -	26	Very well behaved -	A washer, and seller of dry goods -	M.	7 -
					F.	- 6
	Deering - -	24	Quarrelsome - -	Healthy, active woman - - - -	M.	6 -
	Burrell - -	24	Good orderly woman -	Healthy.		
	Alleyne - -	35	Sickly, incapable -	Will require future hospital care.		
	Basset - -	24	- - - -	Has been placed with a mistress since examination.		
	Damir - -	24	A turbulent person -	Healthy; a washer and domestic servant.		
Ashford - -	28	- - - -	Received into the hospital, being reduced to distress after having led a disorderly life -	M.	6 -	
				M.	3 -	

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c.

69

Abstract of the Examinations of certain Africans captured, &c.—*continued.*

—	NAME.	Apparent Age.	ACCOUNT Given by the Collector.	REMARKS.	Children.	
					Sex.	Age.
El dos Brig Carlos de Mayo. <i>continued.</i>	Acland - - -	Yrs. 28	- - - - -	Will require a continuance of hospital care.	M.	Yrs. Mo. 6 -
	Davie - - -	26	- - - - -			
	Dudley - - -	22	Tolerable character, and could get her bread.			
El dos Brig Carlos de Mayo.	Acton - - -	-	Very passionate - -	In health - - - - -	M.	8 -
	Canning - - -	24	Favourable character -	In health - - - - -	F. M.	3 - - 6
	Foley - - -	23	- - - - -	In health - - - - -	F.	- 5
Atrevido.	Adda - - -	27	- - - - -	Sickly, requires hospital care and support.	M. F.	6 - - 6
	Yatom - - -	26	Favourable character -	- - - - -		
Louise	Stanhope - -	14	- - - - -	Was placed out without indenture as other young females of the brig Louise; has been returned to the care of the collector.		

Other Captured Negroes maintained by the Collector of the Customs, at the period when they were produced before the Commission of Inquiry.

Name of Captured Ship.	NAME.	Apparent Age.	REMARKS.
Atrevido	Watchuchu, Will	Yrs. 27	Was brought from Tortola to Antigua by his first master, Mr. Glover; after whose death he was placed with Mr. Trott. His last master was Dr. Osborne. Both the latter masters are living in Antigua. This African is able and active.
Louise	Bulkeley - - -	19	Lived as house servant for some time without indenture; states that he is an invalid at present.
	Dashwood - - -	14	This boy was apprenticed to Mr. Rowland Frye, on the 20th February 1821, as a domestic servant.
	Boldero - - -	25	Was apprenticed in March 1821 to Mr. Mason, a baker, who is now at Dominique; lived afterwards without indenture with a Mr. Smith, a baker, who lately handed him over to the collector.
Creoles	James Wright - -	42	A creole of the island of Antigua, condemned to His Majesty under the provisions of the Act of the 47th of Geo. 3; stated that he is a ship carpenter by trade, and thinks he could earn 6 bits (2 s. 3 d. sterling) a day for himself; and wished to have a certificate of his freedom.—(For the details of this case, as contained in the statements of the collector and James Wright, see page 103 in the Schedules of Examinations of the captured Negroes of Antigua).
	Rachael Gallien, creole of Antigua.	26	This female was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Antigua, for having been brought into the island without the requisite certificate of registration. She bears a very favourable character; works at her needle; and is capable of finding her livelihood.—(See Schedules of Examinations, page 107).
	Frank, creole of St. Kitt's.	24	An active able man; is employed as a messenger or orderly at the Custom-house. He stated that he could earn 10 dollars a month as a sailor; and expressed his wish to be allowed to return to that employment. He has a family at St. Kitt's.—(See page 105, Schedules of Examinations.)
	Joe Ranter, creole of St. Kitt's.	50	This man was seized on board the schooner Eagle, and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Antigua, for want of the requisite papers. Stated that he did not like his present employment, as he could earn 12 dollars a month at his trade of a mason.—(Schedules of Examinations, page 95).
	Moses - - -	-	A creole of Demerary. Condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court under the same circumstances as the foregoing person; an invalid.
	Soloman - - -	35	These two men were formerly slaves of Mr. Nanton, of Falmouth Bay, Antigua; a short time ago were seized on board the schooner Matchless by a custom-house officer, and condemned to His Majesty, in consequence of a defect in the certificate of registration. They are both experienced sailors.—(See Schedules of Examinations, page 95).
Larn - - -	55		
Schooner Ocean.	* Farrah Pierre	19	An extremely intelligent African; speaks the French and English languages well; a good sailor.
	* George Bliss	23	An active sailor.
	* Robert Simpson	28	A civilized and intelligent African; speaks the English language well; a good sailor.

* The case of these three Africans has been already reported upon.

Appendix (B.)

N^o 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

Sir,

Brunswick-square, 8th February 1825.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and agreeably to the directions therein contained, I shall, without delay, prepare to submit to you a Report concerning those captured Africans at Antigua whose apprenticeships are about to terminate.

I beg leave at present to observe, that the collector of customs at Antigua has been under a mistake in stating in his letter than one hundred and twelve of these Africans will be "independent" in the month of March next. The earliest apprenticeships at Antigua commenced in May 1811, and as the terms of the indentures were for fourteen years, these terms of course will not expire before the month of May next.

I beg leave also to state, that the estimate of expense for removing the Africans to Trinidad, which the collector of the customs at Antigua has submitted to you, namely, five guineas for each African, exclusive of the collector's travelling expenses, is considerably higher than an estimate which was tendered to the Commission, (5th of Sept. 1823,) when it was held at St. Christopher's, as will be seen by a copy thereof, which I have the honour to enclose.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. P. Gannon.*

R. J. Wilnot Horton, esquire.

Under Secretary of State for Colonies and War.

Gentlemen,

St. Kitt's, 5th September 1823.

Understanding that you intend sending some apprenticed Africans to Trinidad, and being the charterer of the sloop *Mermaid*, I beg leave to offer to take them to that island for the sum of 4*l.* sterling for each, finding them with provisions for the voyage; or, if you find them, I will take them for the sum of 3*l.* sterling for each.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Thos. Wilson.*

A true copy.

(signed) *J. Barrow,*

Secretary to the Commissioners of captured Africans.

The Commissioners of Inquiry into the
state of captured Africans.

Appendix (C.) No. 1.

Sir,

30, Southampton-row, Russel-square, 30th July 1825.

IN obedience to the direction contained in the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 18th ult. with reference to an observation submitted by me in the special Report which I had the honour to lay before you on the 16th of May last, I now beg leave to state to you the grounds of that observation; and in order to do so the more satisfactorily, I shall take the liberty of repeating the entire of the sentence to which you have referred.

"—I beg to observe here, that it is to be regretted such abuses had at any time existed in the treatment of the African apprentices in the West Indies, as to render it necessary to prohibit the employing male apprentices in the labours of the field; for there are good grounds for believing that it would have been better for some of the apprentices of Antigua, that they had been indentured to persons who would employ them in the lighter branches of tropical agriculture, (at the same time that they were kept distinct from the slave gangs of the plantation,) than be placed with such masters or mistresses as they have been apprenticed to in the town of St. John—"

By

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 71

By the Order in Council of the 16th of March 1808, it is laid down, that the collector is to endeavour to place such captured Africans, as from age, infirmity or sex are not fit for being disposed of in His Majesty's naval or military service, apprentices to such employments as are suited to their condition; and with respect to females, the collector is to take especial care that they are not to be employed in labours of agriculture. It appears from hence that female apprentices only were specially exempted by the Order in Council from labours of the field; and conformably to this rule, the old form of indenture prohibited the employing female Africans in such labour.

1. In a letter bearing date 9th Sept. 1822, addressed by R. J. Wilmot, esq. to the Commissioners (Major Moody and J. Dougan, esq.) the Commissioners are informed that "instructions have been given to the Custom-house to direct the collectors of the customs in all cases, whether of original apprenticeship or the transfer of the apprentice to another master, to use the form of indenture transmitted by the commissioners of customs on the 31st of March 1821." This latter form of indenture prohibits the employing *male* Africans "in agricultural labour in any way whatsoever." And this prohibition is laid down in terms as express and positive as that formerly made with respect to females.

This alteration in the indenture of male Africans appeared to me to afford sufficient grounds for inferring, that the employment of the male apprentices in the labour of the field had been attended with such abuses as induced the necessity of prohibiting their further employment in that manner.

It also appeared to me that an amended indenture, which would admit of their employment in certain branches of agricultural labour, wherein they might be kept distinct from the slave gangs of the plantation, and secured against being treated as slaves, would have met the benevolent intentions of the law, and eventually have afforded great facilities in the mode of providing for this class of persons upon the termination of their apprenticeship; which opinion I have already submitted in the concluding pages of the Report which I had the honour to furnish on the 16th of May last.

2. By reference to the enclosed extract of Earl Bathurst's first letter of instructions to the Commissioners, (Major Moody and Mr. Dougan,) in which his Lordship directs the attention of the Commissioners to those captured negroes who were apprenticed under the Order in Council, or who, previous to the promulgation of the Order in the West Indies, were delivered over without indenture to persons who undertook to instruct them, it will be seen that facts had been adduced which made it highly probable that in one island at least great abuse did exist in the treatment of such persons as slaves.

3. The enclosed extract* of a letter from Sir James Leith to the Lords of the Treasury, dated Antigua, 21st November 1815, will show that abuses have existed in the mode of apprenticing and treatment of captured negroes, which called for a remedy.

Sir James Leith, in his letter, after reciting some circumstances of hardship, adverts to a former letter, in which he stated that twenty-nine negroes had been apprenticed out to one person, a Mr. Forbes, of Nevis, by the collector of Tortola, and expresses his apprehensions as to their future treatment. He also states, that he was in possession of not less than fifty cases, authenticated before a board of officers assembled for the purpose, wherein the mode of apprenticing out prize slaves has been not only an enormous expense to the Treasury, but where the rights and happiness of the individuals have been entirely lost sight of, and the benevolent spirit of the law completely defeated.

4. How well founded were the apprehensions of Sir James Leith, with respect to the captured negroes, appeared afterwards upon the inquiry of the Commissioners into the condition of the apprentices at Nevis, as will be seen by reference to the Schedules

N^o 5.Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

* I beg leave to state, that the paper referred to above is only part of the extract which I had hoped to obtain, agreeably to Mr. Wilmot Horton's directions, from the Colonial Office. It may also be right to state, that the document which I originally received was furnished to me by the acting collector at Nevis, and that a copy thereof was enclosed in a letter addressed by the late Commissioners to R. J. Wilmot Horton, esq. dated Antigua, 13th February 1824. The paper itself I deposited with the secretary, (Mr. Barron) for the future use of the Commission.

N^o 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

Schedules of the Examinations, and the observations annexed to them, which were sent to the Colonial Office, under date of the 20th of January 1824.

These persons, with very few exceptions, were not instructed in trades, or treated in any manner conformable to the terms of their indentures; nor can it appear that they were received for any other purpose than to increase the number of the field gang.

* See Nevis Report,
pp. 26-35.

It may be desirable, for illustration, to refer to the following cases in the Schedules*, being a part of those which come under the consideration of the Commissioners.

Males :		Females :	
No. 1.	Opan, alias Jemmy.	No. 1.	Mecca, alias Eccoma.
3.	Ileon - Bob.	5.	Adenon - Coma.
4.	Uroa - Dick.	6.	Huaniqua - Christiana.
8.	Ocurra - Isaac.		
9.	Oquaco Mingo.		

An African apprentice, who at mature age has been indentured for so long a term as fourteen years, if employed during the whole of that time *only* as a field negro, will have but a poor prospect of being able to find his own support after the expiration of his apprenticeship. Being now advanced in years, and probably exhausted by a species of labour requiring very little skill, his services can be but of little value; and having no legal claim for further support upon his master, he must necessarily become a burden to the community. The condition of a female apprentice, employed only as a field slave, is still worse at the termination of a long apprenticeship; for to her own wants may be superadded those of a helpless offspring.

From these considerations the Commissioners, in the course of the examinations, remarked upon the injustice† of treating the apprentices as slaves, and admonished the master as to their future treatment. He promised that their condition should be better attended to, and professed at the same time that he was willing to give them up. (See page 39, Schedules of Examinations.)

I beg to say that this paper would have been submitted to you immediately after the receipt of your instructions, had not a delay taken place in obtaining the papers, which I deemed necessary for bringing the subject fully and satisfactorily under your consideration.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, esq.
Under Secretary of State for Colonies and War,
&c. &c. &c.

I have the honour, &c.
(signed) J. P. Gannon.

EXTRACT from the Instructions of Earl Bathurst to Major Moody and John Dougan, esq. Commissioners, &c.

“ WITH respect to the captured negroes apprenticed in the West Indies under the Order in Council, and still more with respect to those who were, previous to the promulgation of the Order in the West Indies, delivered over without indenture to persons who undertook to instruct them, the probability of abuse is far greater; for having been apprenticed at a time when they knew not the distinction between apprenticeship and slavery, they may have been treated, and may now be retained in slavery, without any apprehension on their part of the injury inflicted upon them. Facts have been adduced, which make it highly probable that in one island at least great abuse of this kind did exist. The fate of these two classes will, therefore, form the great and leading object of your inquiry; and if any cases should come to your knowledge in which you may suspect negro apprentices to be now treated as slaves, you will not fail to make such immediate representation to the local government as may ensure the adoption of every legal means for securing their liberation. You will, however, be particularly careful in all, but especially in these instances, to conduct your inquiries with necessary discretion, so as to avoid exciting, in the slave population, any idea that an alteration in their condition is to result from your investigation.”

† From the abuse which appeared to have existed in the treatment of the apprentices in Nevis, the Commissioners considered it their duty to recommend (by letter) to the collector to summon before him, once in every quarter of a year, all the apprenticed Africans there resident, and inquire as to the manner of their treatment. (P. 39, Schedules of Examinations.)

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 73

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lieut.-General Sir James Leith to the Lords of the Treasury; dated Head Quarters, Antigua, 21st Nov. 1815.

N^o 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

“AFTER the recital of such circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to refer your Lordships to my letter, dated 27th July 1815, and numbered “27 Civil,” wherein a case was stated to your Lordships of twenty-nine slaves having been apprenticed out to one person, Mr. Forbes, a lawyer of Nevis, by the present collector of Tortola, who appears to be a well-meaning man, and I believe erred through ignorance only; yet it must obviously appear impossible that the good treatment or civil rights of these people, during the time or at the end of their apprenticeship, could be probably looked after in the distant island of Nevis, by their only legal guardian, as the law now stands; still less could the civil rights of these apprentices be protected at the end of the apprenticeship, if their masters took them to the foreign islands, which also occurred, for I found two prize slaves in the Danish island of St. Thomas; their master, it is true, was a humane and good man; but a principle which obviously admits of so much abuse ought to be changed.

“I am in possession of not less than fifty cases, authenticated before a board of officers assembled for the purpose, wherein the mode of apprenticing out prize slaves by the collector has been not only an enormous expense to the Treasury, but where the rights and happiness of the prize negroes have been entirely lost sight of, and the benevolent spirit of the law has been completely defeated.”

Appendix (C.) No. 2.

Sir,

18, Downing-street, 30th July 1825.

I AM directed by R. Wilmot Horton, esq. Under Secretary of State, to enclose you the extract from a letter from the late Lieut.-General Sir James Leith, when commander of the forces in the West Indies, relative to certain captured negroes who had been condemned in the court of Vice-Admiralty at Tortola; and I am further directed to send you a copy of the Report which is attached to the extract.

Having perused these, the Under Secretary of State requests you to favour him with your opinion how far the statements made by me, with reference to those documents left by me in your possession, and that of Mr. Bowles, the other Commissioner, influence the statement, respecting which he made inquiry of you in the last paragraph of his letter to you, dated 18th June 1825.

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

J. P. Gannon, esq.

(signed) *Thos. Moody.*

EXTRACT from a Letter from the late Lieut.-General Sir J. Leith, Commander of the Forces, to Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated 21st November 1815.

“WHEN at Tortola last year, an unfortunate negro, named Boatswain, after having been beaten and driven from the house, literally forced himself into my presence, and claimed his freedom, as having been apprenticed out eight years, although he was still employed as a slave in cultivating the ground with the rest of the gang. I instituted an inquiry, and found the man's story was correct, he having been three years with Mr. M'Inroy, and five years with Mr. Dix, as an apprentice, although his indenture was only for seven years. The man was liberated; he had a broken leg; had not learned any trade, nor had he received any moral instruction whatever, and therefore was not likely to become a useful member of society. On further investigation, I found that several hundred prize negroes were apprenticed out at the same time that Boatswain was, and therefore the whole of the survivors ought also at that time to have been free; or, at all events, a regular record of them ought to have been forthcoming. I accordingly applied to the collector of the customs for the names and descriptions of the persons apprenticed out in Tortola at the time Boatswain was: much to my surprise however, I learned that there was not any account of them, and that they had been apprenticed out previous to the arrival of the present collector, who states that there was not any trace of them in the documents of the Custom-house. After much inquiry of all the negroes formerly apprenticed out, I could only learn of the existence of three men;

N^o 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

one, named Hull, was a cooper at Carrot Bay Estate, still in a state of slavery; his master however promised to allow him an annual sum equal to his services, or to allow him to leave the estate whenever he pleased. The other two men, named Bristol and London, lived in the service of a coloured woman named Jeanette Heyliger, still as slaves; they were hired out as labourers, and their wages contributed to support the woman who held them in bondage. I could not gain any intelligence respecting the fate of any one female apprentice, or of any children born during the apprenticeship. After the recital of such circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to refer your Lordship to my letter dated 27th July 1815, and numbered '27, Leeward Islands, Civil,' wherein a case was stated to your Lordship of twenty-nine prize slaves having been apprenticed out to one person, Mr. Forbes, a lawyer of Nevis, by the present collector of Tortola, who appears to be a well-meaning man, and I believed erred through ignorance only; yet it must obviously appear impossible that the good treatment or civil rights of those people, during the time of, or at the end of their apprenticeship, could be properly looked after in the distant island of Nevis, by their only legal guardian, as the law now stands; still less could the civil rights of those apprentices be protected at the end of their apprenticeship, if their masters took them to foreign islands, which also occurred, for I found two prize slaves in the Danish island of St. Thomas; their master, it is true, was a humane and good man, but a principle which obviously admits of so much abuse, requires to be changed.

“I am in possession of not less than fifty cases authenticated before a board of officers, assembled for the purpose, wherein the mode of apprenticing out prize slaves by the collector has been not only an enormous expense to the Treasury, but where the rights and happiness of the prize negroes have been entirely lost sight of, and the benevolent spirit of the law has been completely defeated.”

REPORT on the above Extract for the information of Mr. Gannon, to whom it is directed to be sent by the Under Secretary of State, with the accompanying Letter from Major Moody, dated 30th July 1825.

MAJOR MOODY (as he has already informed Mr. Gannon, in a memorandum on the subject drawn up for Mr. Wilmot Horton's information, and sent to Mr. Gannon) was A. D. C. and P. Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith, when that letter was written to Earl Bathurst, and Major Moody at the same time explained the mistakes contained in that letter and similar communications, so far as the case bore on the employment of the apprenticed negroes in agricultural labour.

Mr. Gannon returned that memorandum to Major Moody, for the reasons stated in Mr. Gannon's letter.

Major Moody has now to refer Mr. Gannon, for the proof of the facts stated by Major Moody, in the following circumstances:

Among the papers left with Messrs. Bowles and Gannon by Major Moody were copies of the Tortola schedules; among these schedules was an account of the distribution of the negroes captured on board the *Amedie*, condemned in the court of Vice-Admiralty of Tortola. By these schedules it was shown, that all the negroes mentioned by name in Sir James Leith's letter as being slaves, were not actually considered as slaves, but as captured Africans. The error arose in the information received by the late Sir James Leith. Of those other captured Africans, of whom Sir James could get no account at Tortola, in these schedules an account is given: showing the number of persons sent to Trinidad; by whom they were sent; by what conveyance; at what time landed; and under whose care they are at present, as free agricultural labourers.

Among other documents also left with Messrs. Bowles and Gannon, were certain papers given to the commission of Mr. Bridgewater of Dominica, in which was an affidavit, stating that five captured negroes, condemned in the *Nancy*, could never be accounted for; but that five negroes were accounted for in the schedules above referred to as having died, on the testimony of a free black woman produced by Mr. Dougan to prove the fact.

Among

CAPTURED NEGROES AT ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS, &c. 75

Among the captured negroes returned to Earl Bathurst as unaccounted for by the late acting collector, Mr. Clement, amounting to one hundred and thirty, the schedules left with Messrs. Bowles and Gannon will show, that even before the return of Mr. Dougan to the Commission, Major Moody then had accounted for one hundred and twenty-three of the number.

N^o. 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

Appendix (C.) No. 3.

Sir,

30, Southampton-row, Russel-square, 2d Aug. 1825.

SUBSEQUENTLY to the delivery of my statement at the Colonial Office on Saturday last (July 30th), explanatory of a passage contained in my Report of 16th of May 1825, I received a letter by your direction from Major Moody (copy of which I enclose), accompanied by the extract (in full) of Sir James Leith's letter, which you were pleased to allow me to consult, in compliance with the request contained in my letter of the 27th of June 1825.

Major Moody, in his letter, informs me that I am directed by you, after having perused the extract and the Report "attached to it," to offer my opinion "how far the statements made by him (Major Moody), with reference to those documents left by him in the possession of Mr. Bowles and myself, INFLUENCE the statement respecting which you made inquiry of me, in the last paragraph of your letter to me, dated 18th June 1825."

I have now the honour, agreeably to your direction, respectfully to submit to you, that it is my opinion the statements made by Major Moody, with reference to any documents left by him with Mr. Bowles and me, do not in any manner *affect* the observation submitted by me in my Report of the 16th of May 1825, respecting which you were pleased to require further explanation in the *concluding* paragraph of your letter of the 18th June; and that this opinion is well founded, will appear, I trust, upon reference to my Report of 16th May 1825, and by comparison thereof with the contents of my letter of the 30th July 1825, and its enclosures.

With respect to the "Report attached by Major Moody to the extract" of Sir J. Leith's letter, upon which you are pleased to invite my opinion, I beg leave to say, that it appears to me Major Moody selects matter which is not relevant to the present question, and labours unnecessarily on points which are not at all the subject under consideration; for even had the "several hundred" persons alluded to in Sir James Leith's letter been numerically accounted for, still the abuses which were the foundation of my observation will be found to have existed, by reference to my Report of July 30th, 1825, independently of the instances given by Sir James Leith in the commencing paragraph of the extract of his letter (furnished to me on the 30th July 1825), and in the concluding paragraph of the partial extract which I received on the 20th of July 1825.

Major Moody has referred to the Tortola schedules to show that all the negroes "mentioned by name in Sir James Leith's letter as being slaves were not *actually considered* as slaves, but as captured Africans."

It appears to me, Sir, to be unimportant in what view these persons were *considered*, if they were *ACTUALLY TREATED as slaves*, as was the case of "Boat-swain," who, though fully aware of his own civil rights, "was still employed as a slave in cultivating the ground *with the rest of the gang*;" and of whom Sir James Leith, further on, says, that "having been beaten, and driven from the house, he literally forced himself into his presence and claimed his freedom." And again, when Sir James Leith states of this man, that "he had a broken leg, had not learned any trade, nor had received any moral instruction, and therefore was not likely to become a useful member of society," it is obvious what kinds of abuse they are which he contemplates.

The extent of Sir James Leith's liability to error can only be ascertained by having the possession of documents which could supply means of examining the correctness of his conclusions; but it would appear that in some cases at least he precluded the probability of error, when, as he states in the concluding paragraph of his letter, he "was in possession of not less than fifty cases authenticated before
463. a board

N^o 5.
Appendix to
Second separate
Report of Mr.
Gannon.

a board of officers, assembled for the purpose, wherein the mode of apprenticing out prize slaves by the collector has been not only an enormous expense to the Treasury, but where the rights and happiness of the prize negroes have been entirely lost sight of, and the benevolent spirit of the law completely defeated."

With respect to the *memorandum* written by Major Moody, which he states that I returned to him, it may be right to observe that this memorandum was returned as being an insufficient substitute for the paper which I expected, and one on which I could not offer *any* observation, as a document, from the form in which it was then presented to me; and I beg leave to add, that it did not appear to me to contain any information whatever which could induce me to alter or modify the views which I had previously entertained.

I have the honour, &c.

(signed) J. P. Gannon.

R. J. Wilmot Horton, esq.
&c. &c. &c.