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HONDURAS INDIANS.
DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

RETURNS to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 3d June 1829;—*for*

— (1.) —

ACCOUNT of the steps taken by His Majesty's Government for carrying into effect the Measure recommended by the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty for inquiring into the Claims to Freedom of the Descendants of the Native Indians at Honduras.

24th June 1830.

— (2.) —

COPY of the Information on which Lieutenant-colonel Young, the Protector of Slaves in *Demerara*, proceeded, in assigning as a proper and moderate Task for a Slave, hired to Labour on the Sunday in picking Coffee, Sixty Pounds weight.

24th June 1830.

— (3.) —

REPORTS of the Superintendent of the Free American Blacks, to the Governor of Trinidad, of the Punishments inflicted on them by his authority, specifying the Offences committed, from 1st January 1824 to the latest period.

COPY of the Correspondence and other Proceedings connected with a License granted by the Governor of Trinidad, about the month of April 1827, to Jean Louis Mare, to import into that Island sixteen Slaves from the Island of Monos, together with the names, sex and age of the said Slaves.

NUMBER of Slaves imported into Trinidad from the Bahamas, belonging to Mr. Burton Williams, since 1st January 1822; specifying the date of each importation, and the Number of each Sex, above and below fourteen years of age, imported at each such date; with certified Extracts from the Registry of the Island of Trinidad, of all entries referring to such Slaves so imported, or since born, to the latest period, including all births, deaths and transfers, with their dates, from their first arrival in the Island to the present time.

30th June 1830.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }
24th & 30th June 1830. }

HORACE TWISS.

Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

1 July 1830.

— (1.) —

HONDURAS INDIANS.

Honduras Indians.

SIR,

Downing-street, 20th April 1830.

WITH reference to the correspondence which has passed between your predecessors in the superintendency of Honduras and this department, respecting the claims to compensation of the proprietors of certain Indians lately in slavery in the settlement, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copies of two communications which have been received from the Secretary to the Treasury upon this subject, together with the answer which has by my desire been addressed to that department.

I have, &c.

Colonel Cockburn.

(signed) G. MURRAY.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Honourable *J. Stewart*, to Mr. *Horace Twiss*; dated Treasury Chambers, 6th March 1830.

“ WITH reference to my letter of the 16th April 1829, relative to the compensation which may be due to the proprietors of the Indian slaves at Honduras, which were withdrawn from their masters and declared to be free by Colonel Arthur, in 1822, and have since been under the protection of the Provost-marshal; also to your letter of the 20th of October last, reporting the appointment of Mr. Henry Cook by the said proprietors, with full authority to negotiate on behalf of the several claimants, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury to transmit to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Murray, the enclosed copy of their Lordships minute thereon of the 5th instant; and I am to request that you will move Sir George Murray to favour my Lords with his opinion as to the mode in which it will be most advisable to dispose of these persons who have been released from slavery.”

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 5th March 1830.

READ letter from the King’s Proctor detailing the circumstances of a negotiation between himself and Mr. Stewart, on the part of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Cooke, on behalf of certain persons at Honduras, who claim to be indemnified by the British Government for the loss of certain slaves seized by Colonel Arthur, when Governor of Honduras, in the year 1822.

My Lords read again the former papers on this subject, referring particularly to their Minute of the 14th April 1829, in which my Lords directed Secretary Sir George Murray to be acquainted that (*vide* letter to Mr. Twiss, dated 16th April 1829) my Lords read again Mr. Twiss’s letter of the 20th October last, reporting that Mr. Cooke had been appointed by the claimants to treat with the British Government.

Mr. Stewart states to the Board that he received the instructions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to treat with Mr. Cooke accordingly, and with the assistance of the King’s Proctor he has made the arrangement detailed in the King’s Proctor’s letter now before my Lords, which Mr. Stewart submits for the approval of the Board; by which arrangement Mr. Cooke is entitled to receive an immediate payment of 7,890 *l.* 3 *s.* sterling, and a further payment at a fixed rate for two slaves not included in the Provost-marshal’s return, provided Mr. Cooke can hereafter prove that the claimants are entitled to be paid for them.

My Lords approve of this arrangement, and are pleased to desire that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the King’s Proctor, with directions that he will prepare and submit to their Lordships the draft of a warrant directing the registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, out of any fund remaining in his hands condemned to His Majesty, to pay Mr. Cooke the sum of 7,890 *l.* 3 *s.* sterling, accordingly.

Mr. Stewart,
6 March 1830

Mr. Twiss, 6 April.

Mr. Stewart,
19 April.

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

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Sir,

Downing-street, 6th April 1830.

Honduras Indians.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Murray to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th ultimo, communicating the arrangement which has been made for satisfying the claims of the former proprietors of Indian slaves at Honduras, and inviting the opinion of Secretary Sir G. Murray as to the mode in which it may be advisable to dispose of the persons thus liberated: and I am to inform you, in reply, that Sir G. Murray conceives nearly the same course may be adopted with these persons as has lately been pursued under his directions in regard to the captured Africans out of apprenticeship, and till lately maintained by the Crown under the superintendence of the Customs' officers. By the circular instructions to the Governors of the West India Colonies (a copy of which I herewith enclose for their Lordships' information) the Crown was relieved from the charge so far as relates to the great majority of those persons, and the information which has been since received upon the subject leads to the belief that no ill consequences have attended the measure. The only material distinction which he perceives between that and the present case is, that the Crown possessed under the Abolition Act an authority of indefinite extent for the ultimate disposal of liberated Africans; and thus, when they were set loose to seek their own subsistence in any way which they might prefer, and without any further immediate constraint than the local laws might provide for free persons of African descent, the Crown could reserve its powers, and warn them that in case of misconduct it would resume its arbitrary disposal of them. In the present case the native Indians must now be considered as lawfully and unconditionally free, and they will therefore be only answerable for misconduct to the laws of the settlement.

Sir G. Murray trusts, however, that those laws will be a sufficient restraint; and he will therefore be prepared, if their Lordships concur with him, to issue instruction to the Superintendent of Honduras for the entire liberation of the native Indians, and the future sustenance or medical attendance of such only as through age or infirmity may require it.

I have, &c.

(signed)

HORACE TWISS.

Hon. J. Stewart.

(Circular.)

Sir,

Downing-street, 16th October 1828.

THE Reports of the successive Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of apprenticed Africans in the West India Islands have engaged the careful attention of His Majesty's Government, although, from circumstances which it is unnecessary to particularize, my predecessors in office were prevented from signifying to you the determination which has been adopted on this subject.

All the successive Commissioners are agreed in the opinion that the apprenticed Africans would not in general, except by direct compulsion, be induced to quit the colonies in which they had been serving their apprenticeships; and that the use of any compulsory measure for that purpose would be attended with extreme distress to the parties more immediately affected by it. Respecting the advantage which accrues to the colonies from which such removals might be made, the Commissioners are not agreed. But all except one of the six gentlemen who were successively employed in this inquiry, deem it better that the apprentices should remain in the colonies which they at present inhabit.

Adverting to the various facts and arguments adduced on either side of this discussion, I am to issue for the guidance of yourself and the officers of Customs within your government, the following instructions:—

Firstly, you will direct the chief officer of Customs of the island of forthwith to transmit to you a list of all persons within the island who have been apprenticed under the Acts for the abolition of the Slave Trade, distinguishing African and Creole apprentices from each other, and further distinguishing which of the apprentices have served out the whole term of their indenture, and what period remains to be served by each of those whose apprenticeship is yet unexpired.

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You

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Honduras Indians.

You will further call upon the chief officer of Customs for a list of all captured African Creoles remaining in his custody, for whom it has not been practicable to find masters, and who have been apprenticed to himself under the Order in Council of the 19th July 1825, distinguishing especially such as may be employed in his own domestic service, and further distinguishing which of them are capable of earning their own subsistence.

You will cause a general muster and personal inspection to be made in your own presence of all the apprenticed Africans, negroes, and persons of colour, whose term of apprenticeship has expired; and of all persons apprenticed to the chief officer of Customs, under the Order in Council of the 19th July 1825. In all cases where the terms of apprenticeship have expired, and in all other cases where any of those persons shall have been reported by the Custom-house officers, or shall appear to yourself, to be capable of earning their own subsistence, you will proceed to grant to each of them a certificate, under your own hand and seal, of the fact that they have become entitled to freedom under the Acts for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and you will cancel the indentures to the chief officer of Customs entered into under the Order of the 19th July 1825. You will further apprise them that thenceforward they will be permitted to live in the colony precisely on the same conditions as any other free persons of African birth and descent, subject only to the following exception:—

The 31st section of the statute 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, having authorized His Majesty in Council to make all necessary regulations for the disposal of apprentices after the indentures have expired or been cancelled, so as to prevent their becoming chargeable to the colony in which they have been bound apprentices, you will apprise these persons that His Majesty will not exercise the powers thus entrusted to him by Parliament so long as their own continued good conduct may render it unnecessary to resort to any measures of coercion. But they must at the same time be given distinctly to understand that if within the period of seven years any of their number should be convicted of theft, or any other offence against the peace of society, or should be found seeking a subsistence as a common beggar, or vagrant, or should become chargeable upon any parochial or public rates, except in cases of sickness or other inevitable accident, measures will be adopted for the removal of any such offender, pauper or vagrant from the colony in which he is at present settled, to some other part of His Majesty's dominions, where he will be constrained to labour for his subsistence.

A similar certificate of liberty, accompanied with a similar admonition as to the consequences of possible misconduct, must be given to every condemned negro who shall hereafter serve out the time of his apprenticeship, or who not being apprenticed shall be reported to you by the officers of Customs as being capable of earning his own subsistence.

Whenever any person shall hereafter be condemned to the Crown under the Acts for the abolition of the Slave Trade, the officers of Customs must, before such person is apprenticed, report to you whether he is capable of earning his own subsistence, and no person must hereafter be apprenticed until you are satisfied of his incapacity for maintaining himself by his own free labour.

You will adopt such measures as may appear to you best calculated for ascertaining at stated intervals the actual condition of these persons, and especially whether they really betake themselves to industrious pursuits, or become burthensome to society as convicts, vagrants or paupers. If experience shall show the necessity of subjecting any of them to positive coercion, in order to prevent their becoming burthensome to society, His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to adopt the necessary measures for that purpose, and will either place such persons under a superintendent, armed with necessary powers for their government, in the colony in which they reside, or will authorize their removal to Trinidad, where an establishment of this nature is already in existence. Until the experiment has been fairly tried it is not deemed right that these persons should be subjected to the distress attendant upon an abrupt removal from the colony in which they have been so long settled, nor on the other hand is it fit that the public revenue should any longer be subjected to the very serious burthen of maintaining a large body of persons, many of whom, as there seems every reason to suppose, are perfectly competent to provide for their own maintenance.

I have, &c.

(signed)

G. MURRAY.

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

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Sir,
 Treasury Chambers, 19th April 1830.
 THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having had under their consideration your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of the Indian slaves at Honduras, which were withdrawn from their masters and declared to be free by Colonel Arthur, in 1822, and have since been under the protection of the Provost-marshal, wherein you state the opinion of Secretary Sir George Murray, that in the present case these native Indians must now be considered as lawfully and unconditionally free, and that he is prepared to issue instructions to the Superintendent at Honduras for their entire liberation, and the future sustenance or medical attendance of such only as through age or infirmity may require it; I am commanded to acquaint you that my Lords entirely concur in the mode suggested by Sir George Murray for disposing of the Indian slaves at Honduras now under the charge of the Provost-marshal, and I am to request that you will move him to issue his instructions for carrying the arrangement into effect.

Honduras Indians.

I am, &c.

Horace Twiss, Esq. &c. &c.

(signed) J. Stewart.

—(2.)—

DEMERARA SLAVES.

Demerara.

Wages of Slaves.

Sir,
 Downing-street, 18th June 1828.
 I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Return which has been called for by the House of Commons, and to request that you will forward to me, at your earliest convenience, the information therein required.

3 June.

I have, &c.

Major-general Sir B. D'Urban,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) G. MURRAY.

Sir,
 King's House, Demerara, 11th August 1829.
 HAVING referred to the Protector of Slaves your despatch of the 18th June last, with its enclosure, I have the honour to transmit his answer, which (with its enclosures) appears to afford so clear and full an explanation of the subject, that it leaves me, I think, nothing to remark in addition.

It is evident, however, that the Protector never did "assign sixty pounds weight of coffee as a task for the labour of a hired slave on a Sunday."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

Lieut.-general the Right honourable
Sir George Murray, G.C.B. G.C.H. G.C.T.S.

B. D'Urban.

Sir,
 Office of Protector of Slaves, 3d August 1829.
 I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's commands to reply to the despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing an extract from a Return called for by the House of Commons, dated 3d June 1829, and which Return requires a copy of the information on which the Protector of Slaves in Demerara proceeded, in assigning, as a proper and moderate task for a slave hired to labour on the Sunday, in picking, sixty pounds weight of coffee.

Before proceeding to give all the information in my power on the subject, it is highly necessary to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact which will be established by the annexed documents, viz. that the Protector of Slaves in this colony never did proceed to assign, as a proper and moderate task for a slave hired to labour on the Sunday, in picking coffee, sixty pounds weight.

The only part of his correspondence which implies such a declaration, is a letter to your Excellency's Secretary, bearing date 31st July 1827, in reference to one which the Protector had written to your Excellency on the 26th April of the same year. It says, "if industrious, they (meaning the slaves) may earn four and fourpence a day, being the lowest rate at which a dollar can be valued."

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Demerara.
 ———
 Wages of Slaves.

This is an opinion of what I consider a slave may earn if impelled to be industrious by the prospect of gain: it is by no means assigning a proper and moderate task to the slave, such a task as he would with ordinary labour perform, but such as he may do with extraordinary inducement, without which he does not perform it.

In confirmation of the above preliminary observation I beg to refer your Excellency to the annexed copy of the public notice inserted in the Gazette, and which does not assign any proper or moderate task, because the existing law, by which I need hardly observe my official proceedings must be strictly governed, does not authorize me to assign any.

What the law did require me to do I conceive is this (and I beg to refer your Excellency to the precise wording of it in clause 9, paragraph C): to signify the *lowest* rate of wages payable to the slaves for such labour; a labour to be performed for those from whom they were receiving food, clothing, shelter and medical attendance, and on which their own chances of additional comforts were dependent, inasmuch as it involved the prosperity of their masters.

Had I assigned the extent of labour which ought to be performed, it would naturally have been considered obligatory on the slave to complete it previous to being paid. It was therefore thought most advisable to assess stipulated quantities of labour at fixed rates, leaving the extent of the task to be determined by the inclination of the labourer, and securing to him payment for such proportion as he may have performed.

If the crop on the trees be large and the prices in the market high, the interest of the owner will prompt him to increase the wages in order speedily to obtain them; but should the prices be low, yet, even if to secure them expedition in gathering be requisite, the owner cannot employ his slaves at a less rate than that fixed.

If it had been required to fix the rate of wages which slaves shall receive when working for individuals other than their owners, the case would have assumed a different bearing, and most probably the highest rate usually given in the colony would have been fixed as the minimum, in order to give them the benefit of any more advantageous bargain which they might make.

The rate of wages which the Protector had to fix, affected, however, a class of persons standing in a more intimate relation to the slave, it must be allowed, than mere strangers, from whom was to be derived as the only advantage the simple amount of hire previously agreed on.

I consulted with some of the leading men in the colony connected with coffee property, both as proprietors and attorneys, and generally with all within my reach who could afford information on the subject; those by whom I was favoured with written opinions are four, and the enclosures are copies of their letters.

I do not copy their signatures, not knowing whether the parties would wish their names brought before the public in matters on which they were not obliged to afford any information at all, but it may perhaps be sufficient to say that the originals are in my possession.

The first from a merchant, the partner in a house at home, possessing estates, and attorney for several others:

The second from a proprietor of large landed property, and also attorney for several others:

The third from Dutch proprietors; and the fourth attorney of several estates.

On these opinions and my own observation I regulated the lowest rate of wages, and trust that the information required by His Majesty's Secretary of State will be found in this communication and its enclosures, now most respectfully submitted

By your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

A. W. Young.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-governor.

Protector of Slaves.

Protector's Office, 1st July 1826.

THE wages to be given to negroes employed for picking coffee on Sundays is fixed at two bits each basket, averaging ten pounds net.

(True Copy,)

(signed)

A. W. Young.

A. W. Young.

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

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(No. 1.)

Dear Sir,

13th June 1826.

I AM favoured with your letter of this morning, with its enclosure, relating to the fair rate of hire to be fixed for work permitted to be done by slaves on Sunday on coffee and cotton estates during crop.

Demerara.
—
Wages of Slaves.

I very much concur in the opinion you express on that subject ; but desirous to be liberal rather than the contrary, I still think that fixing the day's wages at fifteen stivers, or three bits, for the quantity of cotton or coffee which a good picker can bring during an average crop, would not be excessive. You know the English shilling is declared current here at 14 st., being a trifle below the rate I have suggested.

This opinion I give on the supposition that the proposed arrangement is to be permanent ; for I can testify that at the present miserable prices for both these articles of produce, the planter could not afford to give even that apparently moderate rate for picking his crop.

I beg leave, however, to take the liberty of suggesting that, as Colonel Young is so considerate as to desire to have the opinions of the persons principally interested, it would be desirable to make reference to Mr. ———, who is not only himself a proprietor of one of the largest coffee estates in the colony but is besides permanently resident in an exclusively coffee district, so as to qualify him peculiarly to give a mature opinion on the subject, being one to which his attention must have been directed during his late legislative labours. I think I shall have an opportunity of communicating with him to-morrow, if it should be wished to ascertain his sentiments on the subject.

I remain, &c.

Col. Young, Protector of Slaves.

(No. 2.)

Dear Sir,

George Town, 13th June 1826.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day, on the subject of the rate proper to be allowed for hire of picking coffee or cotton on Sundays, to the slaves on estates where such crops would otherwise run a risk of being lost, and requesting my opinion, as also that I would procure those of some gentlemen of weight and interest thereon: I have therefore sent to Mr. ——— and Mr. ———, two gentlemen who represent some of the largest properties in the colonies, and are otherwise well qualified to judge of the question; and in the meantime give my own opinion, almost entirely coinciding, and for the same reasons, with yours, that a low hire would be quite sufficient in the cases in question; but as it frequently happens on cotton and coffee estates that some of the old and almost invalid people pick as much as the most able-bodied and effective among the gang, I would suggest the expediency of paying hire at so much a basket of coffee or pounds of cotton as would in a moderate pick make the average of two bits and a half per day, which I think, under all the considerations of food, clothing, lodging, and medical attendance, &c. being provided by the proprietor, would be a fair compensation for the hire of a slave, and about equal at the present exchange to the rate you proposed of one shilling sterling.

In giving this opinion I am aware that this rate is much lower than usually prevails in the colony; but there are other considerations exclusive of the weighty ones already enumerated, which induce me to think the rate sufficient, and these are principally that the work itself of picking coffee or cotton is not laborious or exhausting, and because I cannot but consider the slaves themselves to be interested in the preservation of the crop, as they naturally must and actually do share in the prosperity of their masters.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Col. Young, Protector of Slaves.

(No. 3.)

Dear Sir,

Friday, 16th June 1829.

I HAVE delayed sending in my letter until I got the opinions of the other gentlemen you recommended I should apply to, and now enclose those of
583. Mr.

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Demerara.

 Wages of Slaves.

Mr. _____ and Mr. _____. I have also seen Mr. _____, who authorized me to say that he thought about two bits and a half would be a fair hire. Mr. _____, however, although he agrees in my opinion respecting paying by task any work, still rates the amount rather high; and as I cannot but consider it as a question in which the slave has a joint interest with his master, I retain my original opinion as to the shilling a day being enough.

Col. Young, Protector of Slaves.

(No. 4.)

My dear Sir,

15th June 1826.

I HAVE received your letter of yesterday's date, wherein you request to have my opinion on the subject of a fair rate of wages to be paid to the slaves when employed on Sunday in picking coffee.

I find from your statement that there is a pretty wide difference between the opinions of several gentlemen, some rating it as high as 2*f.*, others as low as 12½ stivers per diem. As the principle on which all these opinions rest is an erroneous one, it is necessary before I give my own opinion to enter into a few details. No coffee planter who understands his interest will make it his practice, in common crop, to employ his slaves on Sunday in picking coffee; it is only done in case of urgency, when there is an uncommonly large quantity of ripe coffee on the trees, a great part of which might be lost by casualties of the weather, particularly heavy rains, when extraordinary despatch in picking is required, and which of course renders Sunday labour indispensable. Such being the case, the practice is to hire slaves not at a rate of daily wages but at a fixed price for every full basket they bring home. This price varies according to circumstances, which the actual value of coffee at the time of picking chiefly determines; the size of the basket too comes in consideration, for almost every planter has his own whim on that subject. Thus you see that the business of coffee picking on Sunday is altogether a matter of calculation, the planter making his account how much it is worth his while to sacrifice in wages for the sake of securing a certain quantity of coffee. I have, unfortunately, not been under the necessity during these last five years of laying out any money in this way among my slaves, but when I had occasion to do so I never gave them less than *f.*1.10. per basket; sometimes I have given as much as *f.*2. per basket; which, considering the prices as they then were, and the great quantity of coffee on the trees, I could afford. What other planters similarly situated with myself are in the habit of doing I do not well know, although I should suppose that they acted on the same principle; but on another hand I know that there are others who are in the habit of giving one guilder per basket, which is the lowest that I have ever heard of, and with all that I verily believe that they paid fully as much as I did; the inferior size of their baskets accounting for the difference. To close this perhaps tiresome detail, I must add that none of my slaves ever brought less than two, several three and even more baskets, and that the day's work was over about 4 o'clock P.M.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that day wages are inapplicable to the labour of picking coffee, but on the contrary that the practice of paying by the basket ought to be continued; and I give it as my opinion that *one guilder for every basket such as is commonly used on each plantation* is a very fair remuneration to the slave, who, if he chooses to exert himself, can easily earn *f.*3. in the day.

After all, this fixing of the rate of wages is only a nominal thing, because it will always depend on the free will of the slaves whether or no they will assist their masters in securing the crop, and they understand the making of a bargain as well as the best of the judicial tribe.

I hope that I have fully explained my ideas on the subject, so as to answer the purpose for which you wished to have them.

Col. Young, Protector of Slaves.

I am, &c.

Sir,

Downing-street, 2d November 1829.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of August, enclosing a communication from the Protector of Slaves, in return to an order of the House of Commons requiring a copy of the information on which the Protector proceeded in assigning 60lbs. weight of coffee as a proper and moderate task for a slave hired to labour in picking coffee on a Sunday.

The

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

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The Protector, after stating that in fact he never did assign this quantity as a proper and moderate task, proceeds as follows: "In confirmation of the above preliminary observation I beg to refer your Excellency to the annexed copy of the public notice inserted in the Gazette, and which does not assign any proper or moderate task, because the existing law, by which I need hardly observe my official proceedings must be strictly governed, does not authorize me to assign any.

Demerara.
—
Wages of Slaves.

"What the law did require me to do I conceive is this (and I beg to refer your Excellency to the precise wording of it, in clause 9, paragraph C): to signify the lowest rate of wages payable to the slaves for such labour; a labour to be performed for those from whom they were receiving food, clothing, shelter and medical attendance, and on which their own chances of additional comforts were dependent, inasmuch as it involved the prosperity of their masters. If it had been required to fix the rate of wages which slaves shall receive when working for individuals other than their owners, the case would have assumed a different bearing, and most probably the highest rate actually given in the colony would have been fixed as the minimum, in order to give them the benefit of any more advantageous bargain which they might make.

"The rate of wages which the Protector had to fix affected however a class of persons standing in a more intimate relation to the slave, it must be allowed, than mere strangers, from whom was to be derived, as the only advantage, the simple amount of hire previously agreed on."

The considerations which Colonel Young adduces as elements of his calculation, the food, clothing, &c. which the slaves receive, and their interest in their owners' prosperity, are matters wholly extraneous to the duty which the Protector had to perform. The rate of the wages of labour at any given time, is the sum for which labour can be had at that time, from persons who are in a condition to make an independent contract. The Protector's duty was to make known from time to time what that sum was. There could be no justification for making deductions from that sum on the ground of food and clothing, or the still more vague assumption of a common interest. The principle which His Majesty's Government have laid down, and on which the ordinance in question was founded, is, that the Sunday shall be wholly clear from the demands of the master. The Protector has annexed to his communication various opinions which he obtained from the "leading men in the colony connected with coffee property, both as proprietors and attorneys." The fallacious views which he has adopted are to be found in their letters. This can be matter of no surprise. Those gentlemen were the natural advocates of their own interests, and the trust of protecting the interests opposite to their own was not committed to them; but that consideration should have made the Protector a little more cautious in adopting or drawing inferences from opinions of theirs. You will be pleased to communicate a copy of this despatch to the Protector; who should understand that errors of such a nature as those on which I have been commenting, would, if repeated, abate that full confidence which it is necessary that His Majesty's Government should repose in any officer to whom they would feel themselves justified in entrusting the administration of the law for meliorating the condition of the slaves in Demerara.

I have, &c.

Major-gen. Sir B. D'Urban.

(signed)

G. MURRAY.

LETTER from Sir *B. D'Urban* to Lieut.-general Sir *G. Murray*,
(with One Enclosure.)

Sir,

King's House, Demerara, 2d February 1830.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch of the 2d November last, and having, according to your instructions therein, communicated it to Colonel Young, the protector of slaves, he has addressed to me the explanation which is herewith transmitted.

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

B. D'Urban.

The Right honourable Sir George Murray.

Office of Protector of Slaves, Demerara,
22d January 1830.

Demerara.

Sir,

Wages of Slaves.

IN replying to a despatch, dated Downing-street, 2d November 1829, with a copy of which I have been honoured by your Excellency, at the desire of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, I beg to claim your Excellency's indulgence for not restricting this letter to an acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication above mentioned: for whilst hastening to express my readiness to guide myself immediately, and for the future, by the rules therein laid down respecting hire to be given to negroes employed on Sunday in picking coffee or cotton, I feel that though this be my first, it ought not to be my only duty, since the error complained of may probably be considered as admitting of extenuation from the following circumstances:

Clause 9, and exceptions.

1st. The principle, as recognized by the ordinance in force in this colony, of allowing to the slave Sunday free from the demands of his master, is not, to my knowledge, violated.

2d. The letters which accompanied my answer to the Return called for by the House of Commons were forwarded that, as closely as possible, the very wording of the requisition might be complied with; accordingly a copy of all the information (which could be copied) on which the Protector proceeded in assigning, &c. was transmitted; but to this written information were superadded verbal communications, and my own observation and experience at that time: hence the rate fixed was not that recommended by the majority of persons consulted, but nearly its quadruple.

3d. That the rate of wages to be given to slaves employed in picking coffee or cotton on the Sunday was fixed in the month of July 1826, soon after my arrival in the colony, formed part of my first half-yearly report, was not made the subject of remark until the month of June 1829, nor had my attention been drawn to it by any complaint from slaves of its inadequacy.

I have now only to add that the tenor of Lord Bathurst's instructions to me implied an equitable consideration of the relative position of master and slave to be incumbent upon me: and if, in the early exercise of arduous yet indefinite duties, rendered, too, peculiarly delicate from local and obvious causes, an error has been committed, I trust that what I have now respectfully stated will be sufficient to shew the conscientious endeavour, at least, to justify the confidence with which His Majesty's Government have been pleased to honour me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

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

A. W. Young,
Protector of Slaves.

—(3.)—

TRINIDAD SLAVES.

Trinidad Slaves.

Sir,

Government House, Trinidad, 26th October 1829.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the Returns called for in your despatch of the 18th June last, No. 11, for the information of the House of Commons.

Up to the period of the appointment of the present Superintendent, no record of punishments inflicted upon free American black refugees appears to have been kept; the accompanying Return commences on the 1st day of May 1827.

With regard to the license granted to Jean Louis Mare to remove sixteen slaves from Monos to Trinidad, it may be proper to observe that the island of Monos is a dependency of this government, and forms one of the Bocas at the entrance to the Gulf of Paria.

The Return of Mr. Burton Williams' slaves imported from the Bahamas will be found to contain all the information required.

I have, &c.

The Right hon. Sir G. Murray,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) Lewis Grant.

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

11

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS inflicted upon the American Refugees, by Order of the Superintendent ;
between the 1st May 1827 and the 1st August 1829.

DATE.	NAMES.	OFFENCES.	Nature and Extent of PUNISHMENTS.
1827 :			
21 May - -	Charles Griffin - -	- - for being drunk and rioting on the public road.	- - 100 yards village private road to Cutlass.
28 — - -	John Louis - - -	- - rioting in the village - - -	- - 100 yards village road to Cutlass.
30 — - -	Em ^t Ivison - - -	- - assaulting the constable - -	- - one month's hard labour on San Fernando wharf.
6 June - -	Abram Carr - - -	- - refusing to work his proportion of village road.	- - 100 yards road to Cutlass.
13 — - -	Joe Forsha - - -	- - beating his wife - - -	- - one week's labour on San Fernando wharf.
27 — - -	Charles James - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' labour on village roads.
4 July - -	Joseph Hull - - -	- - drunkenness - - -	- - 100 yards village road to Cutlass.
11 — - -	Geo. Copper - - -	- - theft - - -	- - one week's work.
21 — - -	Randle Clarke - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work.
3 August -	Joe Hull - - -	- - drunkenness - - -	- - 150 yards of village road to Cutlass.
20 — - -	Sol. Tomlin - - -	- - drunkenness - - -	- - 100 yards of village road to Cutlass.
10 Sept. -	And ^w Downing - - -	- - creating a riot and threatening the constable.	- - one week's work on road to 5th Company.
19 — - -	Fuller Clarke - - -	- - going to port without permission, to avoid turning out to work on the road with the others.	- - two weeks' work on road to the 5th Company.
29 — - -	Joseph Hull - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work on village road.
15 October -	Jacob Hants - - -	- - threatening the constable - -	- - one weeks' work.
27 — - -	Nat Armstead - - -	- - absenting himself - - -	- - three days' work at gravel pit.
8 November	Bob Coleman - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work on 1st Company's road.
21 — - -	Geo. West - - -	- - beating his wife - - -	- - one week's work.
7 December	Jack Clarke - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work on village roads.
1828 :			
7 January -	Em ^t Ivison - - -	- - threatening to beat the constable.	- - not to move off his land for the space of two weeks.
14 — - -	B. Williams - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work on 4th Company's road.
3 February	James James - - -	- - fighting - - -	- - three days' work on Sabana road.
11 March -	Jesse Sparkes - - -	- - beating his wife - - -	- - one week's labour at gravel pit.
20 — - -	Alex. Clapham - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' labour on village road.
26 — - -	Prince Mitchell - - -	- - fighting - - -	- - 400 yards of Sabana road to Cutlass.
9 April -	Cook Christopher - - -	- - absenting himself - - -	- - one week's work at San Fernando wharf.
17 — - -	Will. Williams - - -	- - drunkenness - - -	- - 150 yards village road to Cutlass.
20 — - -	Levi Revel - - -	- - fighting on Sunday on the high road, and creating a riot.	- - confined in the stocks till Monday ; not to move out of their village till 27th inst.
30 — - -	A. Carr - - -	- - fighting on Sunday on the high road, and creating a riot.	- - confined in the stocks till Monday ; not to move out of their village till 27th inst.
8 May - -	Jesse Sparkes - - -	- - beating his wife - - -	- - two weeks' labour at San Fernando wharf.
27 — - -	Cha ^d Dunmore - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - 100 yards road to Cutlass.
19 June - -	Edw ^d Harris - - -	- - refusing to work on the private road to his village.	- - 200 feet of road to Cutlass.
9 July - -	Wm. Taylor - - -	- - absenting himself - - -	- - 100 yards of road to make in 3d Company.
23 — - -	Joe Clayton - - -	- - rioting - - -	- - three days' work on village road.
14 August -	Wm. Palmer - - -	wounding constable with a cutlass -	- - six weeks' work on San Fernando wharf.
26 — - -	Quere Parker - - -	rioting - - -	- - 150 yards on village road.
5 Sept. -	Sam Jervis - - -	calling corporal a thief - - -	- - 50 yards to Cutlass, and to beg corporal's pardon.
22 — - -	Guy Skinner - - -	- - striking stranger woman with a stick	- - 10 days' work on village road.
6 October -	Geo. Copper - - -	- - absenting himself - - -	- - 150 yards road to Cutlass in village.
9 — - -	Cook Hudlin - - -	- - going to port without a pass, and being taken up there.	- - one week's work on San Fernando wharf, two dollars expense for bringing him down.
9 — - -	Jno. Smith - - -	- - wounding Jno. Shepherd with a stick.	- - one week's work on the wharf.

(continued.)

PAPERS RELATING TO HONDURAS INDIANS,

DATE.	NAMES.	OFFENCES.	Nature and Extent of PUNISHMENTS.
1828:			
13 October	F. Hall - - - -	- - threatening to beat Mr. Brown in his own house.	- - one week's work on wharf of San Fernando.
20 — -	Geo. West - - - -	- - beating his wife - - - -	- - ten days' work.
23 — -	Jno. Shepherd - - - -	- - drunkenness - - - -	- - two days' works on North Napparina road.
13 November	Dick Kilgow - - - -	- - theft - - - -	- - fined 20/ currency.
26 — -	Charles Busket - - - -	- - absenting himself - - - -	- - 100 yards of 4th Company's road to Cutlass.
27 — -	Joseph Hull - - - -	- - being drunk - - - -	- - confined in the village stocks 12 hours.
2 December	Holsey Dawsey - - - -	- - absenting himself - - - -	- - three days' work on 3d Company's road.
10 — -	Jesse Sparkes - - - -	- - assaulting constable and cutting his mouth with a bottle.	- - six weeks labour on San Fernando wharf.
17 — -	Dick Forbes - - - -	- - rioting - - - -	- - 100 yards road of Sabana to Cutlass.
20 — -	Jno. Baptiste - - - -	- - theft - - - -	- - twelve hours in village stocks, and 25/ by fine.
1829:			
6 January -	Charles Griffin - - - -	- - maliciously killing his neighbour's hog.	- - to pay 80/ currency, value of the hog.
9 — -	James James - - - -	- - theft of a dog - - - -	- - 100/ currency, value of it.
13 — -	Dan ^l Hamilton - - - -	- - breaking A. Downing's gun-lock - - - -	- - 80/ currency, price of repairing it.
7 February	Robbin Grimes - - - -	- - rioting - - - -	- - three days' labour on 4th Company's road.
9 — -	Jesse Gould - - - -	- - neglecting orders - - - -	- - one day's work on road to Mission.
13 — -	Jno. Nelson - - - -	- - shooting his neighbour's fowl - - - -	- - fined 9/ currency.
21 — -	James Forsha - - - -	- - threatening he would shoot the constable, and presenting a gun at him.	- - two weeks' work on wharf of San Fernando.
	Prince Mitchell - - - -	- - rioting and encouraging Ja ^l Forsha to fight.	- - two weeks' work on wharf of San Fernando.
10 March -	Cook Hudlin - - - -	- - being taken up in port, being absent from settlement without leave.	- - fined 20/ currency each, one week's labour on wharf.
	Fuller Clarke - - - -		
	Jno. Chambers - - - -		
	Billy Patomac - - - -		
16 — -	B. Westen - - - -	- - wounding a little girl with a cutlass	- - one week's work at the well in San Fernando.
24 — -	James Jones - - - -	- - beating his wife - - - -	- - one week's work on hill at San Fernando.
4 April -	James Jones - - - -	- - breaking his wife's head - - - -	- - two weeks' work on wharf San Fernando.
7 — -	Levi Revel - - - -	- - refusing to do his proportion of road.	- - 200 yards public road to ditch, and to round ridge.
9 — -	Frank Cooper - - - -	- - being drunk whilst working on public road.	- - 70 yards to ditch, and to round ridge.
13 — -	Will Fraser - - - -	- - absenting himself from duty on public road, one day.	- - 30 yards to ditch, and to round ridge.
21 — -	Sol. Jackson - - - -	- - refusing to do duty as orderly when ordered by Serjeant Butler, it being his turn - - - -	- - 48 hours confinement in stocks.
24 — -	Cha ^l Dunmore - - - -	- - destroying some of William Palmer's provisions.	- - damage 40/ currency.
4 May -	Mark Young - - - -	- - rioting - - - -	- - six hours in village stocks.
19 — -	Phil Curry - - - -	- - theft - - - -	- - fined 10/ currency.
20 — -	Tho ^l Bingley - - - -	- - absenting himself - - - -	- - one week's work on San Fernando wharf.
24 — -	Geo. Butler - - - -	- - rioting - - - -	- - one day's labour on 1st Company's road.
30 — -	Allan Thomas - - - -	- - threatening to beat Bristol Warren	- - six hours' confinement in stocks.
3 June -	Edw ^d Lesslie - - - -	- - drunkenness and rioting - - - -	- - three days' work on Sabana road.
18 — -	Wm. Wormley - - - -	- - refusing to work his proportion of road.	- - 150 yards road to Cutlass.
22 — -	W. Harrison - - - -	- - refusing to work his proportion of public road.	- - 100 yards road to Cutlass.
6 July -	Jno. Nutt - - - -	- - beating Betsey Philips - - - -	- - one week's work on wharf of San Fernando.
1 August -	Rob ^l Clayton - - - -	- - threatening to beat M. Zequin on the public road - - - -	- - one week's work on village road.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of the Register of Punishments of American Refugees, from 1st of May 1827 to August 1829.

W. M. Weill Mitchell, Superintendent of American Refugees.

N.B.—No Record of Punishments has been kept prior to May 1827.

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

13

JEAN LOUIS MARC, praying to be allowed to remove 16 Slaves from the Island of Monos to the Quarter of Chaguaramas:—January 1827.

Trinidad Slaves.

License to Jean Louis Mare to remove 16 Slaves from Monos to Trinidad.

— (A.) —

Trinidad:—Registrar of Slaves' Office,
28 February 1827.

NAMES.	SURNAMES.	AGES.	RELATIONS.	When Registered.
FAMILY OF MOISSAC :				
Marie Genevive	Moissac	27 Years	- - - - -	1813.
Hypolite	Moissac	18 Months	Son of Marie Genevive Moissac	1819.
Marie Jeanne	Moissac	18 Months	{ Daughter of Marie Genevive } { Moissac - - - - }	1822.
Marie Luce	Moissac	1 Yr. 2 Mos.	Daughter of Ditto - - -	1825.
GENERAL LIST OF MALE SLAVES :				
François	Bourdeaux	45 Years	- - - - -	1813.
Pierre	Bouteille	47 —	- - - - -	—
Pedro	Cantaro	26 —	- - - - -	1815.
Isaac	Horsham	29 —	- - - - -	1822.
GENERAL LIST OF FEMALE SLAVES :				
Marie Claire	Nirac	25 Years	- - - - -	1813.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing nine Slaves are duly registered in folios 299, 727, 1498, 1836 and 2240, of the personal Registry, as the property of John Louis Mare.

(signed)

Edward Murray,
Registrar of Slaves.

— (B.) —

Trinidad:—Registrar of Slaves' Office,
10th January 1827.

I DO hereby certify that the following seven slaves, named Margueritte Janeton, Thérèse Firmen, Marie Firmen, Jean Modeste, Julien Nom, Pascal Favori, and Jean Rodrigue, are duly registered in folio 1612, of the personal Registry, as the property of widow Joseph Teteron.

(signed)

Edward Murray,
Registrar of Slaves.

Fees, 10 s. stg.

Original returned to Jean Louis Mare.

(signed)

William Wright,
Assistant Secretary.

Trinidad:—KNOW all men by these presents, that I, Marie Deher Joseph Teteron, of the isle of Monos, in the quarter of Bocas, widow, for and in consideration of the sum of 2,250 dollars, equal to 487 l. 10s. sterling, money of this island, to me in hand paid by Jean Louis Mare of Monos aforesaid at and before sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for the valuable consideration before mentioned, have granted, bargained, alienated, released and confirmed, and by these presents do fully, freely and absolutely grant, bargain, alien, release and confirm unto the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs and assigns, those certain seven slaves, named Margueritte Janeton, Thérèse Firmen,
Marie

Trinidad Slaves.
 —
 License to Jean
 Louis Mare to re-
 move 16 Slaves
 from Monos to Tri-
 nidad.

Marie Firmen, Jean Modeste, Julien Nom, Pascal Favori, and Jean Rodrigue, and also the future issue or increase of the females among the said slaves, and also the estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, possession, property, benefit, claim and demand whatsoever, of me the said Marie Deher Joseph Teteron, both by law and equity, of, in and to the said seven slaves named as aforesaid; to have and to hold the said seven slaves, named as aforesaid, and hereby bargained and sold unto the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs and assigns, free and clear, and freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged, of and from all manner of forms and other titles, charges and incumbrances whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I the said Marie Deher Joseph Teteron, have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of January 1827.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

Marie Deher Joseph Teteron,
 Her ordinary + mark.

Signé pardevant moi,

Charles Tardieu, Commandant.

Aux Bouches, le 31st Janvier 1827.

Certified to be a true copy.

(signed) *William Wright, Esc° de Camara.*

The original was delivered to Mr. Robert John Henry, solicitor, on the 24th May 1827.

(signed) *William Wright, Esc° de Camara.*

—(C.)—

Commissary of Population's Office,
 26th January 1827.

THERE is no objection from this office to Miss Andreyta Ponte to transfer her right, title and interest, in and to a tract of land containing twenty five quarrées, situated in the quarter of Chaguaramas, and bounded as follows: north by the hills and by a ravine, south by a swamp, east by land held by the succession of Rutherford, and west by another tract of twenty-five quarrées of land formerly held by the seller and now attached to the Chaguaramas estate.

The same being a Spanish occupancy, confirmed, free from quit rent, in favour of Jean Louis Mare.

£. 2.

Edmonstone Hodgkinson, Commissary of Population.

Original being returned to Jean Louis Marc.

(signed) *William Wright, Assistant Secretary.*

Trinidad:—IN this town of Port of Spain, in the island aforesaid, and on this 27th day of February in the year of our Lord 1827, before me the undersigned advocate, and witnesses, according to the proclamation of government bearing date the 5th day of February in the year of our Lord 1814, came and appeared Andreyta Ponte, of the town of Port of Spain aforesaid, of the one part, and Jean Louis Mare, of the island of Monos, planter, of the other part, who declared that whereas the said Andreyta Ponte is possessed of a certain tract of land, containing 25 quarrées, situate in the quarter of Chaguaramas, and hereinafter more particularly mentioned; and whereas the said Andreyta Ponte has agreed to sell unto the said Jean Louis Mare, and the said Jean Louis Mare has agreed to purchase, the said tract of land at and for the price or sum of 400*l.* currency, equal to 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, payable one half in cash and the other half in all the month of January that shall be in the year of our Lord 1828; it is therefore by this present act or instrument in writing witnessed that for and in consideration of the sum of 200*l.* currency, equal to 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling money, to her the said Andreyta Ponte in hand well and truly paid by the said Jean Louis Mare, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged to her entire satisfaction, but the payment whereof not having been made in the presence of the advocate, the said Andreyta

Andreyta Ponte renounces the exception of the *non numerata pecunia*, and the ninth law of the first title of the fifth partida, and for and in consideration of the obligation of the said Jean Louis Mare for the further sum of 200*l.* currency, equal to 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, payable in all the month of January that shall be in the year of our Lord 1827, to her the said Andreyta Ponte delivered at the time of signing these presents, she the said Andreyta Ponte, for herself, her heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby declare to sell for real and certain and for ever unto the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land, containing 25 quarrées, situated in the quarter of Chaguaramas in the said island of Trinidad, and bounded as follows: north, by the hills and by a ravine; south, by a swamp; east, by land held by the succession of Rutherford; and west, by another tract of 25 quarrées of land formerly held by the said Andreyta Ponte, and now attached to the Chaguaramas estate; the same being a Spanish occupancy, confirmed free from quit rent, together with all woods, underwoods thereon, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the said premises hereby sold or intended so to be, unto the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever, freely acquitted and discharged of all mortgages or other incumbrances whatsoever. And the said Andreyta Ponte declared that the said sum of 400*l.* currency, or 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, is the just and true value of the said tract of land, and the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, hereinbefore sold and conveyed or intended so to be, and that in case the same should really be worth more she hereby declares to make a free and voluntary and irrevocable gift and donation to the said purchaser of any difference or overplus in value which the law terms *inter vivos y partes presentes*, respecting which the said Andreyta Ponte renounces the law of the *Ordenamento real*, such as treat on fraud, deception and the like, and renounces, quits claim, and gives up the right of property and possession which she the said Andreyta Ponte has in and to the said tract of land, and cedes and assigns the same to the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, so that he or they, as property justly belonging to him and them, and acquired under a lawful title, may dispose of the same at their will and pleasure. And the said Andreyta Ponte binds and obliges herself, her heirs, executors and administrators, to the *eviccion* and *saneamiento* of this sale, in due form of law, so that the same may be sure and certain, and that there may be no suit thereupon, promising that if there should be, she the said Andreyta Ponte, or her heirs, executors or administrators, or some of them, will come forward and defend the same at their own proper costs and charges until conclusion. And the said Jean Louis Mare doth hereby declare that he takes and receives the said tract of land, and the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, as truly worth the said sum of 400*l.* currency, or 173*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, and hereby declares to renounce all laws and ordinances which are provided and are in force against the inequality of property and price, fraud, deception and the like, and he accepts the foregoing sale in all its parts and is content with the same. And he the said Jean Louis Mare, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Andreyta Ponte, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that he the said Jean Louis Mare, his heirs, executors or administrators, or some person on his behalf, shall and will well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Andreyta Ponte, her heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in all the month of January that shall be in the year of our Lord 1828, the said sum of 200*l.* currency, or 86*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, with all interest that may become due thereon on default of payment. And for the due and faithful observance of all and every the covenants, stipulations, matters and things herein contained to be done and performed, they the said parties hereto, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby declare to bind and oblige their property real and personal, present and future, with clause of warranty, and renunciation of all laws, customs and privileges, in their or either of their favour, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And lastly, in order that this act or instrument in writing may be duly protocolled in the proper office within the said island, and for the more convenient acknowledgment of the signatures of the several parties hereto, before the deputy secretary and registrar of the Cabildo, they the said parties do and each of them doth hereby give and grant unto Robert John Henry, of this jurisdiction, full power and authority to appear before the deputy secretary and registrar aforesaid, to acknowledge these presents to be their several and

Trinidad Slaves.

License to Jean Louis Mare to remove 16 Slaves from Monos to Trinidad.

Trinidad Slaves.
 License to Jean
 Louis Mare to re-
 move 16 Slaves
 from Monos to Tri-
 nidad.

respective act and deed, and their respective signatures set and subscribed hereto, and to cause the same to be forthwith duly registered or protocolled, in order that the same may have full force and effect according to law. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names, the day and year first within written

(signed) *Andreyta Ponte.*

Jean Louis Mare + his mark.

Witnesses :

(signed) *George La Coste.*

John Holman.

J. Townsend Bowen.

(signed) *John Black, Sworn Interpreter.*

Before me,

(signed) *Henry Gloster, Advocate.*

Certified to be a true copy, the original having been delivered to Mr. Robert John Henry, solicitor, this 24th May 1827.

(signed) *William Wright, Esc^o of Intendant.*

—(D.)—

AUJOURD'HUI, le 23 Janvier 1827, quatre negre de Jean Louis Mare sont venu chez moi, en me priant de leur donner un certificat comme quoi il veulle sortir du quartier des Bouches ne pouvant faire aucun vivre dans leurs jardin, vu la terre étant trop ingrante, et qu'ils sont tres comptant d'aller avec leur maitre à Chaguarama travailler une petite habitation où ils pourront faire des bons jardins.

Au Bouches, le 23d Janvier 1827.

(signed) *Charles Tardieu, Commandant.*

Trinidad :—To his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, Baronet, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, Vice-admiral thereof.

THE humble Petition of Jean Louis Mare, of the Isle of Monos ;

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is the registered owner of nine slaves, whose names are as follows : Marie Genevive Moissac, Hypolite Moissac, Marie Jeanne Moissac, Marie Luce Moissac, François Bourdeaux, Pierre Bouteille, Pedro Cantaro, Isaac Horsham, and Marie Claire Nirac, as will appear by the certificate hereunto annexed, marked (A), and to which reference is respectfully prayed.

That your petitioner has also lately purchased from Marie Deher Joseph Teteron, seven slaves whose names are Margueritte Janeton, Thérèse Firmen, Marie Firmen, Jean Modeste, Julien Nom, Pascal Favori, and Jean Rodrigue, all duly registered, as will appear by the certificate and bill of sale, marked (B), hereunto annexed, and to which reference is also most respectfully prayed.

That your petitioner occupies a small piece of ground in the isle of Monos, in the cultivation of which he has hitherto employed the said slaves, but the soil is so sterile that it only produces manioc, and proves wholly inadequate to support your petitioner, his family, and the said slaves ; and as there are no springs of fresh water in the said isle of Monos, the inhabitants are subjected to the further disadvantage of being obliged to transport fresh water from the island of Trinidad, and in consequence their supply of this indispensable article is scanty and often precarious.

That your petitioner is proprietor of a tract of land containing twenty-five quarrées, situated in the quarter of Chaguaramas, as will appear by reference to the annexed act of sale, marked (C), and to which your Excellency is humbly prayed to have reference.

That

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

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That the said tract of land is fertile and productive, and capable of yielding ample support to the said sixteen slaves, and a revenue to your petitioner; there is always an abundant supply of fresh water, and it is in every respect a more eligible spot than the said isle of Monos.

That your petitioner is desirous of removing the said sixteen slaves from the said isle of Monos to the said tract of land at Chaguaramas; and the said slaves, fully aware of the superior comforts and advantages which will result to them by their removal, are equally anxious for it, as is established by the document (D.) hereunto attached. That your petitioner is informed that he cannot remove the said slaves without your Excellency's permission in terms of the consolidated Slave Act.

Wherefore your Excellency is humbly prayed to grant your petitioner permission to remove the said sixteen slaves from the said isle of Monos to the said tract of land in Chaguaramas, your petitioner being ready to comply in every respect with the provisions of the said consolidated Slave Act.

Otrosi.—And whereas the documents (B.) and (C.) are the principal title-deeds of the said seven slaves purchased from Madame Teteron, and of the said tract of land;

Your petitioner humbly prays that your Excellency will be pleased to direct that, on conclusion of the proceedings to be had on this application, the Escribano do detach the said documents (B.) and (C.) and return them to your petitioner for the purpose of being protocolled and registered; and your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray.

Jean Louis Mare + his mark.

REFERRED to the Protector of slaves,
13th March 1827.

(signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

THE Protector of Slaves has perused the petition of Jean Louis Mare, and the several documents thereto attached, and sees no objection to the removal of the sixteen slaves to the island of Trinidad from Monos, as prayed by Jean Louis Mare.

17th March 1827. (signed) *Henry Gloster*, Guardian of Slaves.

Received 23d March 1827. (signed) *F. Hammet*, Secretary.

UPON the report of the Protector of Slaves, the Governor will grant the license applied for, which will be prepared, and the original deeds returned.

30th March 1827. (signed) *Ralph Woodford.*

Trinidad:—By his Excellency Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said Island and its Dependencies, Vice-admiral thereof, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) RALPH JAMES WOODFORD:

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade," it was among other things provided, That where two or more islands are comprised in the same colonial government, nothing in this Act contained shall prevent, or be construed to prevent any proprietor of slaves, lawfully being in any one of such islands, from carrying away or removing such slaves to any other island within the same government, for the purpose of cultivating any estate or plantation belonging to such proprietor himself, provided that such special purpose of the removal shall previously be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Governor or Lieutenant-governor, or other person having the chief civil command for the time being within such government, who thereupon shall and may grant a license for such removal, specifying therein the special cause thereof. But before any slave or slaves shall by virtue of any such license be so removed or embarked on board of any ship or vessel for that purpose, such clearances or permits and such certificates shall be obtained as are hereinafter mentioned and directed in regard to domestic slaves attending on their owner or master or his family at sea."

Trinidad Slaves.
—
License to Jean Louis Mare to remove 16 Slaves from Monos to Trinidad.

Trinidad Slaves.
 License to Jean
 Louis Mare to re-
 move 16 Slaves
 from Monos to Tri-
 nidad.

And whereas Jean Louis Mare, of this jurisdiction, has by his petition, prayed to remove from the island of Monos, one of the dependencies of this government, sixteen slaves, his property, and now lawfully being in the said island of Monos, the names of which slaves are hereunto annexed, and has shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that, the land of the said island of Monos being exhausted, it will be for the advantage of the slaves to be removed to the quarter of Chaguaramas in this island of Trinidad, and the Protector of Slaves having signified his consent to the said application, license is hereby granted to the said Jean Louis Mare to remove from the island of Monos aforesaid, and to place on the estate Five Plantains, in the quarter of Chaguaramas, in this island of Trinidad, the said sixteen slaves, as by the annexed list they are designated and specified. And the Commandant of Chaguaramas, or any other magistrate, is required to certify that the whole of the said slaves have been domiciled and established together, on the said estate, which certificate the said Jean Louis Mare is required to present to the Protector of Slaves within twenty days, under a penalty of fifty pounds.

Given under my hand, at Government-house, in the town of Port of Spain, this 3d day of April in the year 1827.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *William Wright*, Assistant Secretary.

(Names of the 16 Slaves follow here.)

Return of Slaves
 imported by Mr.
 Burton Williams
 from the Bahamas.

Trinidad:—Registrar of Slaves' Office.

RETURN showing the Number of Slaves imported into this Island, from the Bahamas, belonging to Mr. Burton Williams, since the 1st January 1822; specifying the Date of each Importation, and the Number of each Sex, above and below fourteen years of age, imported at each such date, with certified Extracts from the Registry of all Entries referring to such Slaves so imported or since born, to the 31st January 1828, being the latest period of Registration, including all Deaths and Transfers, with their dates.

IMPORTATIONS.

DATES.	Above 14 Years.		Under 14 Years.		TOTAL.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	
1822 : 1st March -	11	12	17	14	54
22d August -	8	10	7	10	35
1823 : 3d March -	12	10	22	21	65
26th June -	9	13	18	23	63
1825 : 13th January	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7
			General Total - - -		224

INCREASE OF THE WITHIN, OR BIRTHS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1825: January - -	9	5	14
1828: January - -	5	3	8
	General Total - - -		22

DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD SLAVES.

19

DECREASE OF THE WITHIN, OR DEATHS.

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1825: January - -	1	1	2
1828: January - -	4	7	11
General Total - - -			13

Trinidad Slaves.
Return of Slaves
imported by Mr.
Burton Williams
from the Bahamas.

CHANGES RELATIVE TO THE WITHIN, BY MANUMISSION.

2 Males.

CHANGES RELATIVE TO THE WITHIN, BY TRANSFER.

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1828: January - -	30	30	60

CHANGES RELATIVE TO THE WITHIN, BY SALE.

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1828: January - -	8	9	17

N.B.—Of the within 224 slaves, four have not been returned for registration since their importation, and are unaccounted for in consequence.

I DO hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct extracts from the registry relative to the births, deaths, manumissions, transfers and sales of the annexed Return of slaves imported since 1822, by Burton Williams, esquire.

Albert W. Murray, Deputy Registrar of Slaves.

ON this 15th day of October 1829, appeared Burton Williams esq., who being requested to account for "four" slaves, named Nelly, Sam, Mary and Patrick, imported by him from the Bahamas subsequent to the 1st January 1822, but not returned by him for registration in January 1825 or January 1829, he stated that the said slaves died previous to the former period.

Burton Williams.

A true copy, which I certify.

Albert W. Murray, Deputy Registrar of Slaves.

HONDURAS INDIANS.
TRINIDAD SLAVES.

R E T U R N S

RELATING TO

—(1.)—
Claims to Freedom by the Descendants of Native
Indians at *Honduras*.

—(2.)—
Wages of Slaves for Sunday Labour in *Deme/ara*.

—(3.)—
Punishments of Slaves for Offences, from the year
1824 to the latest period; and, Importations of
Slaves into Trinidad by Jean Louis Mare and Mr.
Burton Williams.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1830.

583.