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PROTECTORS OF SLAVES REPORTS.

RETURN to an Address to His Majesty, dated 15 December 1830;—for,

COPY OF ANY REPORTS

WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

FROM THE PROTECTORS OF SLAVES

IN THE COLONIES OF

Demerara, Berbice, Trinidad, St. Lucia, the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius,

Since the last similar REPORTS presented to Parliament from each of these Colonies respectively; together with Copies of the Proceedings and Decisions in each case of Complaint between Masters and Slaves, whether the Proceedings may have terminated before the Protector, or may have been referred to Colonial Magistrates, or other Public Officers or Courts.

PART III.—TRINIDAD.

Colonial Department, }
Downing-street,
3 March 1831.

HOWICK.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1831.

S C H E D U L E.

PART III.—TRINIDAD.

No.

- 1.—Copy of a Despatch from the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad to Secretary Sir George Murray, dated 7 March 1829, enclosing Report to 24 Dec. 1828 - - - - - p. 3
 - 2.—Copy of a Despatch from Secretary Sir George Murray to Major General Grant, dated 11 July 1829 - - - - - p. 22
 - 3.—Copy of a Despatch from Major-General Grant to Secretary Sir George Murray, dated 10 August 1829, enclosing Report to 24 June 1829 - - - p. 23
 - 4.—Copy of a Despatch from Major-General Grant to Secretary Sir George Murray, dated 3 October 1829 (One Enclosure) - - - - - p. 38
 - 5.—Copy of a Despatch from Secretary Sir George Murray to the officer administering the Government of Trinidad, dated 19 August 1830 - - - - - p. 39
 - 6.—Copy of a Despatch from Major-General Grant to Secretary Sir George Murray, dated 30 March 1830, enclosing Report to 24 December 1829 - - - p. 40
 - 7.—Copy of a Despatch from the officer administering the Government of Trinidad to Secretary Sir George Murray, dated 23 August 1830, enclosing Report to 24 June 1830 - - - - - p. 58
 - 8.—Copy of a Despatch from Viscount Goderich to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. F. Smith, dated 19 February 1831 - - - - - p. 86
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 PROTECTORS OF SLAVES REPORTS.

 PART III.—TRINIDAD.

DESPATCH from Colonel *Farquharson* to The Right Hon. Sir *George Murray*, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing Report for Half Year to 24th December 1828.

PART III.
 TRINIDAD.

SIR,

Trinidad, 7th March 1829.

HEREWITH I have the honour of transmitting for your information, the Half-yearly REPORT of the PROTECTOR of SLAVES, made up to the 24th December last.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. A. Farquharson,
 Co' and Acting Governor.

The REPORT of the SYNDIC PROCURADOR, General Protector and Guardian of Slaves of the Island of Trinidad, for the Half Year ending the 24th December 1828.

THE Syndic Procurador, General Protector and Guardian of Slaves, has the honor to report, that during the preceding half year he has discharged the duties of his office in the manner and on the principles which he has already fully explained in his former Reports.

Report from
 Protector of Slaves.

The Complaints preferred by Slaves against their Owners have not varied in complexion or increased in number, and the Protector has the satisfaction to report, that no case of a serious nature has come under his observation.

The suits and prosecutions in which the Protector has been engaged, *ex officio*, consist of three classes.

The first are Criminal Prosecutions at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General against Slaves. These Prosecutions are five in number, and for their dates and the effect of the proceedings thereon, the Protector begs leave to refer to Appendix (A).

To the second class of suits belong those instituted by the Protector before the Chief Judge, under the Royal Order in Council of the tenth day of March 1824, on behalf of Slaves desirous of purchasing their freedom. They are in number eighteen. In six of these suits the Protector has obtained the freedom of as many Slaves, as will be seen by reference to Appendix (B. N° 1.) N°s 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.—One suit instituted by the Protector previous to the half yearly Report for December 1827, and reported in Appendix (C. N° 2,) N° 4, as being at the date of that Report in progress, has been terminated by the sentence of the Chief Judge awarding the Applicant her freedom; this person's name is Rosalie Washalibon, and will be found to be N° 1 in Appendix (B. N° 1.)

In two of the suits instituted previous to the last half yearly Report, and reported in the Appendix (C. N° 2,) N°s 4 and 6 as being then in progress, the Protector has also obtained the same sentences. The persons who have obtained their freedom in these suits are Ritta Punch and Françoise Rosillette Adé, and they will be found to be N°s 2 and 3, Appendix (B. N° 2.) The other twelve of the said suits, instituted since last Report, remain undecided for the causes expressed under the head "State of Proceedings" in Appendix (B. N° 2.)

The third class of suits embraces proceedings before his Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector has been engaged either directly or incidentally; and to the Appendix (C.) the Protector begs leave to refer for the dates and the effects of these proceedings.

In consequence of the receipt of Mr. Secretary Huskisson's despatch of the 8th May 1828, the Protector has discontinued forwarding the particulars of the Returns which, by virtue of the Order in Council, have been made to him by the Commandants of Quarters of the Island, and has substituted therefor Abstracts compiled from the said Returns.

These Abstracts form the Appendixes (D.) and (E.)

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

The Appendix (D.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Male Slaves in each of the half-years ending 24th April and 24th September 1828; the nature of the punishments inflicted, and the maximum and minimum of the punishments during the same periods; also, the increase or decrease in the number of offences, and the maximum and minimum of punishments during the last half year compared with the former.

The Appendix (E.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Female Slaves during the same period, and the same particulars as the Appendix (D.)

During the last six months no applications have been made by Slaves to the Protector for marriage licenses, nor have any certificates of the competency of Slaves to give evidence in courts of justice been forwarded to him.

The Appendix (F.) Nos. 1 and 2, contains a Return of the Sums of Money deposited in the Savings Bank in the town of Port of Spain, from the 25th June to the 24th December 1828, inclusive. The balance in deposit at the latter date was 1,676 dollars 1 real and a half, equal to £.363. 3. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. sterling.

Since the 24th day of December last past fifty-two Slaves have been manumitted by private contract, under the Order in Council of March 1824. Appendix (G.) contains a correct Return of their Names; the Names of their former Owners; the Date of the Manumissions; the Considerations for which Freedom was granted; the present Residences, and Employments of such of the manumitted persons as have called for and received their Manumissions.

Henry Gloster,

Guardian of Slaves.

Appendix (A.)

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney-General
against Slaves.

No. 1.—His Majesty The King *against* Alcindor or Isidor, *alias* Arsendoo Fortuné, a male Slave, the property of the heirs of the late Jean Bertrand Loubet, deceased.

For assaulting and wounding Pierre Besson, Esquire.

His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves and William Hanley, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 20th June 1828. Exceptions, 26th June 1828. Day of trial, 28th June 1828.

The Act of Accusation contained two counts:—

First: That the said Alcindor *alias* Isidor, did in the town of Port of Spain, on the night of the 8th day of the month of May in this present year 1828, with an axe, strike at, cut and wound one Pierre Besson, and did then and there with the said axe give to or inflict upon the said Pierre Besson a very severe wound in and upon the neck of him the said Pierre Besson, a little above the clavicle, about one inch and a half in length, from which said wound said Pierre Besson suffered great pain.

Second: That the said Alcindor *alias* Isidor, did at the time and place aforesaid make an assault upon the said Pierre Besson, and did then and there strike at, cut, wound and beat him, the said Pierre Besson, and other wrongs and injuries he the said Alcindor *alias* Isidor, then and there did to the said Pierre Besson. The exception pleaded on behalf of the prisoner was, he was prosecuted by the name of Alcindor *alias* Isidor, whereas his real name was and always had been Arsendoo Fortuné, and therefore it was contended that the prisoner could not be compelled to answer to the said prosecution.

On the 26th of June, the Attorney General moved the Court to amend the act of accusation, by striking out the name of Alcindor *alias* Isidor, and inserting in place thereof that of Arsendoo Fortuné.

On the day of trial, the Protector and Mr. Hanley were heard in support of the exception pleaded on behalf of the prisoner, and in opposition to the motion of the Attorney General.

The Attorney General was also heard in opposition to the exception, and in support of the motion, when it was ordered by the Court as follows: "The amendment prayed for by His Majesty's Attorney General in the motion filed by him, is granted."

Mr. Hanley on behalf of the accused, pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Attorney General called four witnesses for the prosecution, who were examined and cross-examined.

The Protector called two witnesses for the prisoner, who were also examined and cross-examined.

The evidence being closed, the Attorney General stated that the Court having intimated an opinion that the evidence was very conflicting and doubtful, he did not think it necessary to proceed with the prosecution.

The Honourable the President pronounced the opinion of the Court.

The prisoner is declared "Not Guilty." He must be discharged.

The prisoner was discharged accordingly.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

 Report from
Protector of Slaves.

No. 2.—His Majesty's Attorney General *against* Jim Hite, a male Slave, the property of the Heirs of Richard Joseph, Esquire.

For Rape.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and William Hanley, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 25th September 1828. Plea of Not Guilty filed 6th October 1828. Day of trial filed 8th October 1828.

The Act of Accusation, consisted of the three following counts; viz.

First: That the prisoner did between the 1st and 12th days of September last past, in the quarter of Laventille, in and upon Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, a female slave of the age of thirteen years or thereabouts, the property of Elizabeth Dick, the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown being then a virgin, did maliciously and unlawfully make an assault upon her the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, and did then and there violently and against her will, wickedly and forcibly ravish and carnally know the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown.

The second count was in the same terms, but described the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown as being at the time of the rape unmarried.

Third: That the said Jim Hite did, between the said 1st and 12th days of the said month of September, in the said quarter of Laventille, in the said Island, unlawfully and maliciously make an assault upon the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, and her the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, did then and there beat, wound and ill treat with intent her the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, violently and against her will, then and there wickedly and knowingly, to ravish and carnally know, and other wrongs and injuries to the said Anne Charlotte *alias* Anna Brown, the prisoner then and there did to her great damage and injury.

And under this last charge, should the accused not be convicted of the said two first charges, or one of them, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging, the said Attorney General contended that the said accused Jim Hite ought for the said offence to be sentenced to suffer such punishment as the Court should pronounce.

On the day of trial, after the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined, the Protector called and examined one witness for the prisoner; the Attorney General was then heard in support of the prosecution, Mr. Hanley and the Protector in answer, and the Attorney General in reply.

The prisoner was asked if he had any thing further to urge in his defence, and he declared that he had not.

His Honour the President summed up the evidence, and having taken the opinion of the Court as to the innocence or guilt of the prisoner, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.—The accused Jim Hite is declared Guilty of the charges preferred against him in the first and second counts of the accusation. He is condemned to receive a punishment of eighty stripes; forty of which stripes will be inflicted on him the said Jim Hite, on Saturday the eleventh of this present month of October, in the high road opposite the spot where he perpetrated the offence of which he has been convicted, and the remaining forty stripes in the public market place of this town, within one calendar month after the infliction of the first portion of the said punishment. And the said Jim Hite is further condemned to be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol for the period of four calendar months from the date of this sentence, and to hard labour during the last mentioned period; at the expiration of which last mentioned period, the said Jim Hite will be discharged and delivered to his owner. The Alguazil Mayor is charged with the execution of this sentence.

On the 11th October 1828, the Alguazil Mayor reported that the prisoner had that day received the first forty stripes in pursuance of the above sentence; and on the 11th day of November the Alguazil Mayor reported that the prisoner had received the remaining forty stripes.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

No. 3.—His Majesty The King *against* John Cook, a Slave, the property of Mr. Alexander La Borde.

For Murder.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and S. R. Agostini, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 25th October 1828. Plea of Not Guilty filed 5th November 1828. Day of Trial filed 7th November 1828.

The Act of Accusation contained four counts :

First: That the prisoner did, in the town of Port of Spain, on the night of the 2d day of October 1828, with the wooden leg of him the said John Cook, strike at and beat one Montout Littais, late of this jurisdiction, deceased, and did then and there give to or inflict in and upon the said Montout Littais, with the wooden leg of him the said John Cook, several very heavy and severe blows in and upon the head of him the said Montout Littais, by reason of which said blows so given and inflicted by the said John Cook, the said Montout Littais died, either on the night of the said 2d day of October aforesaid, or on the morning of the 3d.

Second: That the said John Cook did, at the time and place aforesaid, with his fists strike at and beat the said Montout Littais, and did then and there give to or inflict in and upon the said Montout Littais, with the fists of him the said John Cook, several very heavy and severe blows, bruises and contusions in and upon the head and body of him the said Montout Littais, by reason of which said blows the said Montout Littais died as aforesaid.

Third: That the said John Cook did, at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon the said Montout Littais, and did then and there beat, bruise, wound and illtreat the said Montout Littais and that he, the said John Cook, with both his hands did cast fling and throw the said Montout Littais to upon and against the ground, and him the said Montout Littais in and upon his head, neck, breast, back, sides and other parts of his body, with the wooden leg of him the said John Cook, did kick strike and beat, giving to the said Montout Littais then and there, as well by such flinging casting and throwing of the said Montout Littais, as also by such kicking striking and beating of the said Montout Littais aforesaid, divers bruises, wounds, hurts and contusions, of which he died as aforesaid.

Fourth: The fourth count charged the prisoner with assaulting the said Montout Littais with his fists, and also with his wooden leg.

Under which several charges, or some or one of them, the said Attorney General prayed that the prisoner should be adjudged to suffer and undergo the ordinary penalty of the law, and suffer death by hanging; but in case the Court should be of opinion that the said accused ought not to be adjudged to undergo the ordinary penalty of the law for these offences, then the Attorney General prayed that the accused might be condemned to suffer such other punishment as the Court might think proper to order.

On the day of trial the Attorney General called seven witnesses in support of the prosecution, who were examined and cross-examined.

The Protector called four witnesses for the prisoner, who were also examined and cross-examined.

The evidence being closed, the Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution; the Protector and Mr. Agostini in answer, and the Attorney General in reply.

The prisoner was asked by the Court whether he had any thing further to urge in his defence; he stated, that the deceased gave him the first blow, which was on the back of the neck.

His Honor the President summed up the evidence, and the opinion of the Court having been taken, pronounced the following

SENTENCE.—The prisoner John Cook is declared Not Guilty of the first three charges, but Guilty of the fourth charge. He is condemned to be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol, and therein to be worked at hard labour for the period of four calendar months, subject, in regard to the ability of the said John Cook to undergo such hard labour, to the order or direction of the gaol physician, at the expiration of which said term of four months the said John Cook will be released and delivered to his owner.

No. 4.—His Majesty The King *against* John *alias* Joannis, a male Slave, the property of John M'Donald.

For Robbery.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and John Cockerton, Esq. Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 11th December, 1828. Plea of Not Guilty filed 17th December, 1828. Day of Trial, filed 19th December 1828.

The Act of Accusation consisted of three counts :

First: That the prisoner did on the twenty-fifth day of November last, in the town of Port of Spain, enter, secrete, hide and conceal himself in the store or warehouse of Messrs. Christian Gerold and Anselm Gerold, and did then and there steal, take and carry away a small box, six small tin boxes, £.83. 14. late currency in different coins, and also four cut dollars, one pocket knife, one dozen of table knives and forks, five plated spoons, one plated liquor stand, one plated cruet stand, a pair of bottle stands, five pair of duck trowsers, one check shirt, and two salt cellars, and other money in different coins to the amount of six or eight pounds late currency, the property of the said Christian Gerold and Anselm Gerold. The second count charged the prisoner with the theft of the above-mentioned articles only ; and the third count charged him with the theft of the money only.

On the day of trial after the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, the Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution, and the Protector and Mr. Cockerton in answer.

The Attorney General declined making any reply.

SENTENCE.—The Prisoner is condemned to receive eighty stripes, and to be confined in the Royal Gaol for three months, with hard labour. The said punishment by stripes to be inflicted before the store of Messieurs Gerold, in manner following : The Prisoner will receive forty stripes to-morrow morning, and the remaining forty at the expiration of the term of his imprisonment.

On the morning of the twentieth instant, the Prisoner received forty stripes, in terms of his sentence.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

No. 5.—His Majesty The King *against* Carlos, a male Slave, the property of Joseph Maria Hernandez, Esquire.

For assaulting and wounding Jean Louis Songie.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution ; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and Raymond Garcia, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 11th December 1828. Plea of Not Guilty, filed 16th December 1828. Day of Trial filed 19th December 1828.

The Act of Accusation contained the four following counts :

First: That the prisoner did in the quarter of Saint Juan, between the 12th and 20th days of November last, with the handle of an adze, strike at, beat, wound and bruise Jean Louis Songie of the town of Saint Joseph, a free coloured man, and did then and there, with the handle of the said adze, give to and inflict upon the said Jean Louis Songie, a severe wound, bruise and contusion, in and upon the left loin. Second: That the prisoner did at the time and place aforesaid, with a hand-saw, strike at and cut, beat, wound and bruise the said Jean Louis Songie, and did with the said hand-saw give to and inflict upon him two several wounds, one on and upon his left arm, and the other upon his forehead. Third: The third count charged the prisoner with assaulting and wounding the said Jean Louis Songie, with the adze and hand-saw ; and the Fourth, with the assault generally.

On the day of trial, the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined. Nine witnesses for the prisoner were then called, examined and cross-examined.

The evidence being concluded, the Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution ; the Protector and Dr. Garcia for the prisoner, and the Attorney General in reply.

His Honor the President then summed up the evidence ; and the prisoner, when asked if he had any thing further to say in his defence, stated, that he had received an injury in the affray, and begged the Court would take into consideration the imprisonment which he had already suffered.

His Honor the President then took the opinion of the Court, and pronounced the following

SENTENCE.—The Court is unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the charges preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General. He is condemned by a majority of the Court to receive twenty-five stripes, and to be imprisoned in the Royal Gaol for one month, during which time he will be worked at hard labour, subject to the direction of the gaol physician, as to the prisoner's capability of undergoing the punishment.

The first part of the above sentence was carried into effect on the 20th December 1828.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (B.)

No. 1.—RETURN of SLAVES Manumitted by His Majesty's Chief Judge, in Suits
of the 10th day of March 1824. From the 25th day of June to the

REGISTERED NAME of SLAVES.	PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME OF OWNER.	DATE of Entering Suit.
1. Rosalie Washalibou -	Plantation -	{Heirs of François Bugros, deceased - - -}	15 Dec. 1827
2. Ritta Punch - - -	Personal -	{The minors, Joseph, Ro- bert, Helen and Cathe- rine Lowe - - -}	29 April 1828
3. Françoise Rosiliette Adé -	Plantation -	Madame Besson - -	9 May 1828
4. Marie Sainte Theotiste - - -	- - -	{Heirs of Helen Hobson, deceased - - -}	2 July 1828
5. Bobo Luce - - -	- - -	Madame Marechaux -	22 July 1828
6. Henry Jean Lazare - - -	- - -	Thomas Neilson, esq. -	22 July 1828
7. Claire Le Blanc - - -	Personal -	{Heirs of James Metiver, deceased - - -}	8 Sept. 1828
8. Joachin Adam - - -	Plantation -	{Heirs of Jean Baptiste Marène, deceased -}	11 Oct. 1828
9. Marie Josefa Largo -	Plantation -	{The minor children of Ra- fael de Urbanexa, esq.}	8 Nov. 1828

Appendix (B.)

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves,

instituted by the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, under the Order in Council
24th day of December 1828 inclusive.

DAY of T R I A L.		Date of the Chief Judge's Certificate, that the Proceedings had been duly had before him.		CONSIDERATION.			DATE of Recording MANUMISSION.		REMARKS.
				£.	s.	d.			
27 Dec.	1827	20 Nov.	1828	108	6	8 st ^s			
8 May	1828	17 July	1828	86	6	8 st ^s	7 Aug.	1828	
22 May	1828	17 July	1828	43	6	8 st ^s	7 Aug.	1828	
10 July	1828	16 July	1828	108	6	8 st ^s	7 Aug.	1828	
31 July	1828	22 Sept.	1828	97	10	- st ^s	7 Oct.	1828	
31 July	1828	22 Sept.	1828	54	3	4 st ^s	17 Oct.	1828	
18 Sept.	1828	20 Nov.	1828	108	6	8 st ^s	15 Dec.	1828	
23 Oct.	1828	20 Nov.	1828	151	13	4 st ^s	15 Dec.	1828	
20 Nov.	1828	20 Nov.	1828	173	6	8 st ^s			

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves

Appendix (B.)

No. 2.—LIST of SUITS to obtain the freedom of SLAVES, instituted by the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, before his Honour His Majesty's Chief Judge, since the 24th day of June 1828, and depending on the 24th day of December 1828.

No.	DATE of entering Snit.	NAME of S L A V E.	Personal or Plantation.	NAME of O W N E R.	DAY of T R I A L.	STATE of P R O C E E D I N G S.
	1828:				1828:	
1.	July 2 -	Sam Samuel	- Plantation	The Hon. Ashton Warner, esq.	July 10 -	-- This slave has been appraised at the sums of £.250. & £.173. 6. 8. sterling, and the umpire has fixed his value at £.216. 13. 4. sterling. He has only produced £.147. 6. 8.
2.	Ditto -	Jessie Ham	- - ditto -	-- The heirs and creditors of Samuel Span, deceased.	ditto -	-- This slave has been appraised at the sum of £.34. 13. 4. sterling, which her mother has produced. At the re-opening of the courts, the Protector will obtain a sentence in her favour. She resides with her mother, and is in the enjoyment of freedom.
3.	Ditto -	Joney Murray	- - ditto -	-- Robert Montgomerie, and the heirs of — Gordon.	ditto -	-- The appraisers appointed in this suit reside in the country, and they have not appeared before the Chief Judge to swear to their appraisements.
4.	July 22	Marie Héloïse Joseph	- ditto -	André Blazini	July 31 -	-- This slave has been appraised at the sums of £.260. and £.130. sterling, and the umpire has fixed her value at £.216. 13. 4. sterling, which sum she is unable to produce.
5.	Ditto -	Marie Louise	- - ditto -	François Dujardin	ditto -	This slave has not produced any part of her purchase money.
6.	Ditto -	Clarice Anna	- - ditto -	Elie Boissière and F. Pene.	ditto -	-- This slave has been appraised at the sum of £.216. 13. 4. sterling, which she is unable to produce.
7.	Sept. 20	Rebecca Kleatly	- - ditto -	-- The heirs of Mr. Lawrence Nihell, deceased.	October 2 -	-- This slave has several infant children, who are also slaves on the estate to which she belongs; and as she has not at present the means of purchasing them, she has discontinued this suit until she shall acquire a sum sufficient for the purchase of herself and children.
8.	Ditto -	Mary Kleatly	- - ditto -	- - ditto - -	ditto -	-- Mary Kleatly is one of the children of Rebecca Kleatly, and this suit is discontinued for the reason above stated.
9.	Nov. 8 -	William Punch	- Personal	-- Joseph, Robert, Helen & Catherine Lowe, minors.	Nov. 20 -	-- In this suit an arrangement has been made with the guardian of the minors, by which this child will obtain his freedom, on the re-opening of the Courts, for the sum of £.8. 13. 4. sterling. He is with his mother, and in the enjoyment of liberty.
10.	Nov. 22	Roscar Joseph	- - ditto -	Frances Campbell, a minor.	Dec. 11 -	This slave has not produced any part of her purchase-money.
11.	Ditto -	Francisco Bravo	} Plantation	-- The minor children of Rafael de Urbaneza, esq.	ditto -	The same state as the above.
12.	Ditto -	Gracia Modeste				

Appendix (C.)

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

PROCEEDINGS before his Excellency the GOVERNOR, in which the Protector has been engaged, from the 25th June to the 24th December 1828.

STATE of PROCEEDINGS.	DATE of Commencement of Proceedings.	NATURE AND STATE of PROCEEDINGS.
Marie Thereza Fisher, free coloured woman, praying permission to register her slave, named Betty Fisher.	1828 : 24 February	<p>-- The application of Marie Theresa Fisher set forth, that she was a widow, and had been twice married to privates in West India regiments; that she and her slave Betty Fisher had always accompanied her husbands to the different stations in the West Indies, and that she had not been in any island at a period of registration until January 1822, when she applied to be allowed to register the woman; but as she could not produce a certificate of legal importation, her application was refused. It appeared also, that she made a similar application at Barbadoes in January 1828, where it was also refused. The application being of such a nature that it could not be granted, the applicant, on the 8th day of August 1828, executed before the Protector a voluntary manumission of the woman Betty Fisher, as will appear by reference to No. 12, Appendix.</p>
Angel and Ascension, two slaves, complaining of an attempt of their master, Josef Maria Sanda, of the Island of Chacachacaré to remove them to the Spanish Main.	26 June -	<p>-- On the 25th June, the slaves Ascension and Angel appeared before the Protector, and declared, that on the 17th their master sailed from town, and when the vessel was off Chacachacaré, he sent six men on shore in a boat, and one of these men told declarants that they must pack up their property, and accompany their owner to the Main, and that if they refused they would be compelled to go; that they ran away, and could not procure a boat to come to town until the 24th. They also stated, that their master some time before brought eight slaves from the Main to Chacachacaré, and that he had lately carried them back. The Protector forwarded these declarations to his Excellency the acting Governor, and the Chief of Police was directed to take charge of the two slaves, and to enquire into the circumstances. After numerous declarations, taken upon oath before his Excellency and the Protector, it appeared, that the alarm of the two women had been occasioned by a <i>joke</i> of Domingo Sanda, a slave left in charge of Mr. Sanda's property, assisted by a free man named Adolphe who touched at Chacachacaré, and that the declaration as to the slaves brought from the Main and carried back was altogether unfounded. On the 3d July his Excellency ordered the slaves to be delivered to the attorney of Mr. Sanda, on giving security in a penalty of £.300. sterling that they should be forthcoming when required, and that the declaration of a passenger in the vessel in which Mr. Sanda had gone to the Main should be taken, and who was not in town. On the 28th this person was examined; and his evidence being satisfactory, the slaves were ordered to be returned to Mr. Sanda, and the bond was declared cancelled.</p>
William Macomb, albacea dativo of Francois Dujardin, praying permission to register the slave named Marie Louise.	18 October	<p>-- The slave Marie Louise was duly registered as the property of Francois Dujardin. In 1826 Mr. Dujardin died, and his succession was not represented until June 1828, when the applicant was appointed albacea dativo by the Court. On these facts being proved, his Excellency the Acting Governor, by sentence of the 4th November 1828, on the report of the Protector, ordered the application to be granted.</p>

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

Appendix (D.)

ABSTRACTS compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on MALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded
Offences committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum and
in the Number of Offences, and in the Maximum and Minimum of

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 24th April 1828.										Half Year ending -			
	Number of Offences.	Punishments.								Number of Offences.	Punishments.			
		By Stripes.		Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.			By Stripes.		Confinement	
		Max.	Min.	H. & F. Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.	M.			H. M.	M. M.	
SERIOUS and aggravated Offences:														
Attempting to murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
Attempting to poison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
Attempting to ravish	2	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-
Cutting others with cutlasses	9	40	12	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	9	25	18	-
Incendiaries	7	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	15	-
Killing and destroying stock	7	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	-	-
Cruelty to animals	19	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	9	-
House-breaking and theft	34	40	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	-	-
INSUBORDINATION, accompanied with Violence:														
Striking manager	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-
Striking overseer	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striking driver	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	20	-
Raising cutlass to strike driver	2	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resisting manager in discharge of duty	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking stocks	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40	20	2
INSUBORDINATION, unaccompanied with Violence:														
Refusing to work	8	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	18	15	-
Disobedience	84	30	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	85	40	5	4
Insolence	61	40	6	3	2	12	4	-	-	-	28	26	10	-
Insubordination	7	25	4	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	9	40	6	-
Abusive language to owners, managers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40	6	-
Absconding, running-away, &c.	160	40	2	3	-	14	-	24	2	233	40	2	2	- 30
Encouraging others to abscond	2	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	40	12	-	-
DOMESTIC OFFENCES:														
Quarrelling	4	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	15	-	-
Quarrelling and fighting	20	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	10	-	-
Beating others	13	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	9	-	-
Biting others	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maltreating children	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Seducing, and attempting to seduce, other men's wives	3	25	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness	18	25	7	-	-	12	-	-	-	40	40	5	5	-
Bad work	14	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	1	-	-
Neglect of duty	269	25	4	1	-	22	-	-	-	278	30	2	1	- 15
Neglect of stock	17	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	25	9	-	-
Neglect to throw grass	2	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17	5	-	-
Not coming to work in proper time	15	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	7	-	-
Introducing rum on estate	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Neglect of prayers, and improper conduct thereat	6	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	13	-	-
Riding mules at night	4	39	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Idleness and laziness	22	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	30	14	-	-
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	9	-	-
Neglecting person	6	24	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	3	-	-
Neglecting gardens	16	29	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	6	-	-
Selling and destroying clothes furnished by owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	12	-	-
Riotous conduct	9	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	40	3	-	-
Breaking carts	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harbouring runaways	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	12	-	-
Breaking hospital, and aiding others to get out of stocks	5	25	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	7	-	-
Cutting and stealing canes	14	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	6	-	-
Practising Obeah	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
False complaints	8	20	-	3	-	12	-	-	-	10	25	-	-	-
Lying and false swearing	6	24	13	4	30	-	-	-	-	3	25	20	-	-
THEFT, &c.:														
Theft	72	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	40	3	-	-
Conniving at theft	6	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	12	-	-
Attempting to steal	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	10	-	-
	966									1,129				

Appendix (E) - - - - -

ABSTRACTS compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on the FEMALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum and of Offences, and the Maximum and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 24th April 1828.												Half Year ending - -											
	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.								
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.							
SERIOUS and aggravated OFFENCES :																								
Attempting to murder a boy in the pasture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	36	-							
Cutting others with cutlasses	2	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-							
Incendiaries	2	-	-	5	2	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	24	-								
Destroying and ill treating stock	2	-	-	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	-								
Housebreaking and theft	2	30	-	-	-	84	72	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	-								
Striking overseers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	30	-								
Striking driver	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	120	2								
Breaking stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	-								
DOMESTIC OFFENCES :																								
Refusing to work	30	10	-	6	30	24	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	6	15	72	30							
Disobedience	87	1	-	6	10	36	8	9	2	-	89	2	30	6	5	49	30							
Insolence	109	6	30	6	15	72	20	24	-	-	80	3	2	6	15	36	15							
Insubordination	3	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	-								
Absconding, running away, &c	65	4	2	5	3	72	21	3	-	-	58	6	3	6	10	24	30							
Encouraging others to abscond	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-								
Quarrelling	21	4	5	5	30	72	1	30	6	-	25	3	2	6	2	48	-							
Quarrelling and fighting	22	-	-	2	45	20	12	-	9	-	18	2	-	4	1	24	1							
Scalding and burning others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-								
Beating others	4	-	-	1	30	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	30	12	-								
Maltreating children	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-								
Committing fornication	2	-	-	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-								
Infidelity to husband	2	-	-	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Mother consenting daughter to prostitution	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Drunkenness	8	6	3	5	30	7	2	16	12	-	13	-	-	3	-	14	5							
Bad work	37	3	2	4	50	12	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	-	12	-							
Neglect of duty	140	3	30	6	15	48	6	56	-	{ Tin collar, 1 1/2 days. }	65	5	10	6	10	36	45							
Neglect to throw grass	10	-	-	1	30	12	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	1	5	12	-							
Not coming to work in proper time	62	2	1	3	15	12	25	-	-	-	44	4	30	3	6	10	24							
Neglect of prayers, and improper conduct thereat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-							
Idleness and laziness	28	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	41	3	2	6	1	12	10							
Refusing to take medicine	2	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	30							
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	3	-	-	12	-							
Neglect of person	4	-	-	3	1	25	-	-	-	-	8	6	2	2	-	84	12							
Neglect of gardens	33	-	-	3	30	24	10	-	-	-	14	2	-	1	30	30	36							
Selling and destroying working utensils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	4							
Riotous conduct	22	-	-	2	10	36	10	-	-	-	12	3	1	6	15	12	-							
Harbouring runaways	2	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	3	2	12	-							
Breaking hospital and assisting others to escape therefrom	3	2	-	15	-	9	30	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	34	1							
Cutting and stealing canes	5	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	30	-	-							
Practising Obeah	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
False complaints	2	-	-	3	-	36	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Lying and false swearing	2	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	-							
THEFT, &c.																								
Theft	18	-	-	4	30	18	4	-	-	-	13	4	30	3	2	5	48							
Conniving at theft	2	-	-	2	30	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-							
Encouraging others to steal	1	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-							
Attempting to steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	72	-							
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such	2	-	-	1	15	1	-	-	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-							
Indecent language and behaviour, swearing, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	15							
	746										694													

Appendix (E.)

to the Protector and Guardian of Slaves during the Year ending 24th of September 1828; exhibiting the Number of Offences Minimum of the Punishments during the same periods; also, the Increase or Decrease in the Number during the last Half Year, compared with the former.

24th Sept. 1828.				INCREASE.										DECREASE.									
Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	
Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Max.
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
60	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	36	-	60	5	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	120	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	48	-	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	
36	5	Tin collar, 15 days.	2	1	-	30	-	13	-	30	27	5	Tin collar, 15 days.	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	2	
-	-	Gaol, 6 d ^o	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gaol 6 days	29	3	-	30	-	36	-	5	24	
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	-	Tin collar, Gaol, 30 days.	3	2	1	1	-	7	-	3	9	33	Tin collar, Gaol 30 days.	7	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	-		
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	30	30	24	1	30	6	
-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	45	20	-	-	9	-	
-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	30	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	2	30	-	58	11	-	12	
48	-	-	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	45	12	-	-	-	-	20	-	5	12	6	-	-	
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	2	-	-	
5	-	-	2	30	2	3	-	12	2	5	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	5	-	-	25	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	
-	-	-	13	3	2	4	1	1	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Head shaved and collar 2 hours.	5	6	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	Head shaved and collar 2 hours.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	4	6	2	-	-	59	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	
-	-	-	2	-	-	30	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	24	-	10	-	
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
-	-	-	7	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15	-	30	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	
-	-	Gaol 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Gaol 30 days	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	6	-	
-	-	-	-	4	30	3	-	30	8	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	25	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	30	1	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

GENERAL DECREASE - - - 52.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (F.) Nos. 1. & 2.

RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY deposited in the SAVINGS BANK of the Town of Port of
Sums paid out; showing the Balance

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into - - - -

DATE.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1828:		Balance in deposit 25th June - - - -	
June - 30	} Henry St. Hill -	Toney Murray - - -	R. Montgomerie & others - - -
July - 8		Moses Mack - - -	Mrs. M'Namara - - -
July - 17		Ritta Punch - - -	J. R. H. & C. Lowe - - -
July - 17		William Cheeks - - -	Henry St. Hill - - -
August - 5		Jean Jack - - -	Veuve Besson - - -
August - 6		John Coulston - - -	Hugh Frazer - - -
August - 15		Joe Hughes - - -	Mrs. Collins - - -
August - 17		Grace Corder - - -	Colonial Government - - -
September - 8		Venus - - -	- ditto - - -
September - 8		Grace Corder - - -	- ditto - - -
September - 13		Moses Mack - - -	Mrs. M'Namara - - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - - -	- - - -
		Add Interest on various Deposits - - - -	- - - -
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	- - - -
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - - -	- - - -
		TOTAL Amount in Deposits this day - - - -	- - - -

I hereby certify, That the foregoing is a true and just account of all monies received into the
General Savings Bank for Slaves, during the quarter ending the 24th September 1828.(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.
25th September 1828.(signed) *J. A. Farquharson*,
Col. & Acting Governor.

No. 2.—RETURN of DEPOSITS received into the General Savings Bank - - -

DATE.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1828:		Balance in Deposit 25 September 1828 - - -	
September 27	} Henry St. Hill -	Sophie Jacqueline - - -	Heirs of Piquett - - -
September 30		Joe Hughes - - -	Mrs. Collins - - -
October - 12		John Coulston - - -	Hugh Frazer - - -
December 3		Moses Mack - - -	Mrs. M'Namara - - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - - -	- - - -
		Add Interest on various Deposits - - - -	- - - -
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	- - - -
		Amount withdrawn - - - -	- - - -
		TOTAL Amount in Deposit - - - -	- - - -

I do hereby certify, That the foregoing is a true and just account of all monies received into
the General Savings Bank for Slaves of this Island, from the 25th of September to 24th of
December 1828.(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.
25th December 1828.(signed) Approved
J. A. Farquharson,
Col. & Acting Governor.

Appendix, (F.) Nos. 1. & 2.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Spain, from the 25th day of June to the 24th day of December 1828 inclusive, and of the remaining in deposit at the latter date.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

the General Savings Bank, from 25 June to 24 September 1828.

AMOUNT.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Parts.	Period.	Dollars. Parts.	
\$ 1,406	1 ½	—	—	The following sums have been withdrawn this quarter : Sept. 8. Venus, deposit of 30 Jan. with interest - - \$. 309 1 — Grace Cordner, ditto of 31 Jan. with interest - 309 1 — Venus, ditto of 14 June 100 — — Grace Cordner, ditto of 27 Aug. - - - 100 — \$ 818 2
450	—	1 Year - -	— 8	
40	—	—	—	
29	9	—	—	
400	—	1 year - -	2 3	
80	—	—	—	
100	—	—	—	
—	—	223 days - -	9 1	
—	—	222 days - -	9 1	
—	—	1 year - -	— 2 ½	
\$ 2,506	— ½		\$ 21 5 ½	
21	5 ½			
\$ 2,527	6			
818	2			
\$ 1,709	4			

Since his last Report the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 1,121. 4 ½. (\$ 21. 5 ½. of which being interest on present deposits) and he has repaid \$ 818. 2. The General Statement for the previous quarter will therefore stand thus:

Balance last quarter - - -	\$ 1,406 1 ½	Repaid - - - - -	\$ 818 2
Deposits - - - - -	1,121 4 ½	Balance - - - - -	1,709 4
	<u>\$ 2,527 6</u>		<u>\$ 2,527 6</u>

(signed) Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

for Slaves, from 25th September to 24th December 1828.

AMOUNT.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Parts.	Period.	Dollars Parts.	
\$ 1,709	4	—	—	Withdrawn this quarter : Nov. 25. The deposit of Joe Hughes, of 30 Sept. was paid to H. Anderson, by an order of depositor \$ 32 — Nov. — Joe Hughes withdrew his deposit of 15 Aug. 80 — \$ 112 —
45	—	—	—	
32	—	1 year - -	— 9 ½	
—	—	1 year - -	— 8	
\$ 1,785	4		\$ 1 7 ½	
1	7 ½			
\$ 1,788	1 ½			
112	—			
\$ 1,676	1 ½			

Since his last Report the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 78. 7 ½. (\$ 1. 7 ½. of which being interest on previous deposits,) and he has repaid \$ 112. The General Statement for the present quarter will therefore stand thus:

Balance last quarter - - -	\$ 1,709 4	Repaid - - - - -	\$ 112 -
Deposits - - - - -	78 7 ½	Balance - - - - -	1,676 1 ½
	<u>\$ 1,788 1 ½</u>		<u>\$ 1,788 1 ½</u>

(signed) Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

(signed) Henry Gloucester,
Guardian of Slaves

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (G.)

RETURN of SLAVES MANUMITTED by PRIVATE CONTRACT

REGISTERED NAME OF SLAVE.	PROBABLE AGE.		PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME OF OWNER.
	Years.	Months.		
1. Amelia Mainwaring -	2	-	personal - -	Anne Harrison - -
2. Jane Mainwaring -	34	-	- ditto - -	Anne Harrison - -
3. Henry Flora - -	4	9	- ditto - -	Henry Gloster, esq. -
4. Mary Constance -	34	-	- ditto - -	Anne Luce Yard - -
5. Ellen M'William -	32	6	- ditto - -	William S. Neilson -
6. Edouard St. Felix -	25	-	- ditto - -	Justine Geoffroy - -
7. Rose Pierre - -	27	-	- ditto - -	Marie Louise Pierre Bruce
8. Jeliqne Pierre - -	42	-	- ditto - -	- - ditto - - - -
9. Desirée Paul - -	35	-	- ditto - -	Jackline Pierre Bruce -
10. Marie Jeanne - -	16	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - - - -
11. Marie Charlotte -	21	-	- ditto - -	Maria Louise Paul - -
12. Betty Fisher - -	48	-	- ditto - -	Marie Therese Fisher -
13. Cecile Henville - -	22	9	- ditto - -	William Walcott Faitt -
14. Marie Elise Lambert -	17	-	- ditto - -	Sabine Lambert - -
15. Annaisse Courely -	40	6	- ditto - -	Mr. and Mrs. Dangaud -
16. Francis Estreya - -	30	-	- ditto - -	Miguel Montenegro -
17. John Thomas Cave -	35	-	- ditto - -	Marie Ursule Mandilhon -
18. Colonel Annett - -	30	-	- ditto - -	Rennette Hypolite Lehayé, widow.
19. Francisco Augustina -	37	-	- ditto - -	Antonio Mexia - -
20. Joanna Augustina -	35	6	- ditto - -	- - ditto - - - -
21. Elizabeth Williams -	-	5	- ditto - -	Andrew A. Williams -
22. William O'Rourke -	28	-	- ditto - -	- - Antonio Gomez, Henry St. Hill and Frederick G. Hammet, executors of the late Sir Ralph James Woodford, bart. deceased.
23. Elise Fabre - -	38	-	- ditto - -	- - The Rev. Wm. Le Goff & James Meany, esq. exe- cutors of the late Rev. James Buckley, Lord Bishop of Gerrin, deceased.

Appendix (G.)

from 25th of June to the 24th of December 1828, inclusive.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1828: 30 June	1828: 1 August	£.21. 13. sterling.	
- ditto	- ditto	£.86. 13. sterling	-- Delivered to Jane Mainwaring, 19th Nov. 1828; she is a washerwoman, and resides in Park-street.
3 July	- ditto	£.30. 10. sterling	-- Delivered to Jeanne Rose, the grandmother of Henry Flora, 14th Nov. 1828; she resides in town, and is a washer.
11 July	23 Dec.	£.130. sterling	-- Returned to Protector on 23d December 1828.
22 July	8 August	£.65. sterling	-- Delivered to Ellen M'William on 28th Oct. 1828; is a cook; resides in St. Vincent-street.
- ditto	20 Sept.	£.37. 10. sterling.	
30 July	8 August	Good & faithful services.	
- ditto	- ditto	- - ditto.	
- ditto	- ditto	- - ditto.	
- ditto	20 Sept.	- - ditto	-- Returned to Protector on 15th Sept. 1828.
- ditto	8 August	Faithful services	-- Delivered to Marie Charlotte on 8th Sept. 1828; is a huckster; resides in the market.
5 August	2 Sept.	Divers good causes and considerations.	-- Delivered to Betty Fisher on 5th October 1828; she cultivates ground in the quarter of Laventille.
August	29 Nov.	£.86. 13. 4. sterling	-- Returned to Protector on 28th November 1828.
15 August	20 Sept.	£.50. sterling	-- Delivered to Marie Elise Lambert on 8th October 1828; she is a sempstress; resides in St. Anne's-street.
29 August	- ditto	£.86. 13. sterling	-- Delivered to Annaisse Courely on 9th October 1828: she is a washerwoman and sick-nurse, and lives in Queen-street.
- ditto	- ditto	Good & faithful services.	
1 Sept.	- ditto	£.108. 6. sterling	-- Delivered to John Thos. Cave, 2d October 1828; he is a mason; resides in St. Anne's-street.
20 March	- ditto	A former grant of freedom and other good causes.	Returned 15th Sept. 1828.
16 Sept.	- ditto	£.86. sterling	-- Delivered to Francisco Augustina on 23d Dec. 1828; he resides on the Auzonville estate, and cultivates land thereon.
- ditto	- ditto	£.43. 6. sterling	-- Delivered to Joanna Augustina, 20th Nov. 1828; she lives in Marraccas, and cultivates land there.
18 Sept.	- ditto	Divers good causes.	
25 Sept.	17 October	-- The desire and wish expressed by the Testator in his last will and testament.	-- Delivered to William O'Rourke on 11th Nov. 1828; he is about to hire himself to Joseph Peschier, esq. as a groom and coachman.
- ditto	15 Dec.	£.65. sterling	-- Returned to Protector on 2d December 1828; delivered to Elise Fabre on 13th January; she resides in Market-street, and is a huckster.

(continued.)

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Appendix (G.)—Return of Slaves Manumitted by Private Contract, - - -

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

REGISTERED NAME OF SLAVE.	PROBABLE AGE.		PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of OWNER.
	Years.	Months.		
24. Marie Claire Sobersides	37	-	plantation -	Louis D. Albaret - -
25. John Brown - -	3	-	- ditto - -	-- Messieurs William Smith and Robert Brown of Glas gow.
26. Jane Brown - -	5	6	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
27. Jenny Nelson - -	26	6	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
28. Genevieve Cypas -	53	6	- ditto - -	-- Jean Baptiste Itier and William Robin, the exe- cutors of the last will and testament of John Garcen, deceased.
29. Jean Charles Policarpe	55	-	- ditto - -	-- Auguste Lastide, exe- cutor of the last will and testament of Louis Audi- bert, deceased.
30. Jean Louis Quaquou -	29	9	personal - -	Gabriel Vangoute - -
31. Agathe Coulon - -	26	6	plantation - -	Francis Besson - -
32. Juan Antonio Mango -	6	6	personal - -	Francisco Salazar - -
33. Dorothea Mango - -	40	6	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
34. Venus Medicis - -	43	6	- ditto - -	The Colonial Government
35. Grace Cordner - -	42	2	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
36. Magdalena Murray -	20	6	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
37. Julian Julienne - -	8	9	- ditto - -	Marie Victoire Maximin -
38. Eliza Dauphine - -	14	1	- ditto - -	Pauline Pierre - -
39. Pauline Milanie - -	54	9	plantation - -	Joseph Wilson, Son & Co.
40. Pamela Stephens - -	60	10	personal - -	Julie Laborde - -
41. Jane Gray - -	50	-	- ditto - -	James Gray - - -
42. Charles Vanderpool -	19	-	- ditto - -	Alexander Flint - -
43. Maria Pickering - -	40	10	plantation - -	-- John, Ferdinand, Joseph Pickering.
44. Jenny Martindale - -	50	10	personal - -	Christopher Harris.
45. Fillette Claire - -	13	-	- ditto - -	-- The Executors of the last will and testament of John Begley, deceased.
46. Jane Claire - -	37	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
47. Kitty Claire - -	18	-	- ditto - -	- ditto - - -
48. Andrew Fuller - -	40	10	plantation - -	Isaac Pickering - -
49. Diana Phillis - -	32	10	- ditto - -	Philip & George Protheroe
51. Margaret Rosario - -	5	11	personal - -	John Blundel - - -
52. Jean Claire Flora - -	32	-	- ditto - -	Louis Gille Boisselle -

from 25th of June to the 24th December 1828, inclusive—*continued.*

PART III
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1828: 30 Sept. - 8 October	1828: 17 October - ditto -	£.141. sterling. £.48. sterling - -	-- Delivered to John M'Cauley, the father of J. Brown, on 11th Nov. 1828. J. Brown is at school at Naparima.
- ditto - - ditto -	- ditto - - ditto -	£.57. sterling - - -- Divers good causes and considerations.	The same as above.
9 October -	- ditto -	-- The desire and wish expressed by the Testator in his last will and testament.	
15 October	- - -	-- £.39. sterling, paid the Testator in his lifetime, and £.5. to the Executor.	
- ditto - 18 October 28 October - ditto -	29 Nov. - - ditto - 19 Dec. - 29 Nov. -	£.107. sterling. £.130. sterling. £.54. 3. 4. sterling. £.97. 10. sterling -	-- Delivered to Dorothea Mango on 23d Dec. 1828. She is a cook, and resides in Mandingo-street, Port of Spain.
3 Nov. - - ditto - - ditto - 8 Nov. -	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	£.97. 10. sterling. £.86. 13. 4. sterling. £.82. 6. 8. sterling. -- The faithful services of Francoise Julienne, mother of J. Julienne.	
13 Nov. - 15 Nov. - 18 Nov. - 14 August 3 July - 24 Nov. -	- ditto - 13 Dec. - 29 Nov. - - ditto - 15 Dec. - - ditto -	£.78. sterling. £.92. 1. 8. sterling. £.32. 10. sterling. £.78. sterling - - £.65. sterling. -- Divers good causes and considerations.	Presented 28th Nov. 1828.
25 Nov. - 29 Nov. -	- ditto - - - -	£.50. 10. sterling. -- The bequest of the Testator.	
- ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	- - - - - - - ditto -	- - ditto. - - ditto. -- Good and faithful services, and divers good causes and considerations.	
- ditto - 3 Dec. - 9 ditto	- - - - - - - ditto -	£.97. 10. sterling. Love and affection. £.75. 16. sterling.	

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

N^o 2.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Correspondence.

DESPATCH from Secretary Sir *George Murray*, to Major-General *Grant*.

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

Downing-street, 11th July 1829.

I HAVE received Colonel Farquharson's Despatch of the 7th of March last, inclosing the Protector's half-yearly Report to the 24th of December last.

The second case of Criminal Prosecutions against Slaves (in Appendix A.) is that of "Tim Hite," who is convicted of rape. I wish to be made acquainted with the circumstances which appeared to the Court to justify so lenient a sentence as that of four months imprisonment and eighty stripes, for this capital offence.

I am led to inquire the more particularly into the state of feeling in Trinidad in respect of such offences, by perceiving in the abstract Return, Appendix (D.), that the maximum punishment for attempting to commit them, during both the half-yearly periods comprised in it, is twenty-five stripes, an infliction much less severe than that of which insolence, insubordination and abusive language appear to have been thought deserving, forty stripes being the more usual maximum in these latter cases.

In the Document No. 2. of the Appendix (B.) which is a List of Suits before the Chief Judge, to obtain the freedom of Slaves, I observe that identically the same price, viz. £.216. 13. 4., had been fixed by the umpire in the cases of three different Slaves, of whom two were females. In the first of these cases, that of Sam Samuel, the preliminary valuation of the appraiser appointed by the owner, was £.250., whilst £.173. 6. 8. was that of the appraiser appointed by the Slave. In the second case (Maria Héloïse Joseph), £.260. and £.130. were the different valuations of the appraisers; and in the third case (that of Clarice Anna) the preliminary valuations are not given, but the final one, by the umpire, is still the same sum of £.216. 13. 4. sterling, a sum which no one of these three Slaves has been able to produce. The material differences in the valuations of the appraisers, in these cases, contrasted with the exact identity in those of the umpire, appear singular, and I request that you will inquire into the circumstances, and report to me whether you are able to find any thing explanatory of the variations, on the one hand, and of the coincidence on the other. In particular, you will inform me whether the Chief Judge is in the practice of appointing the same individual to be umpire, in all or in a majority of the cases of this kind which are brought before him; for if this practice obtain, the qualifications of the individual whom he thus selects must become a matter for most serious consideration, inasmuch as the efficacy of the Compulsory Manumission Law will mainly depend upon the conduct and opinions of that individual. On referring to the Appendix (G.), I find that the highest price which was paid for any Slave manumitted by private contract, during the same period, was £.141.; and that the prices of adult Slaves so manumitted, have in general been considerably under £.100.

In the first of the three cases to which I have adverted, I perceive that the Chief Judge was himself the owner of the Slave. I fear that the provisions of the Slave Order did not allow the Chief Judge any alternative but that of appointing the umpire in his own case. It may be proper, however, that an amendment of the law in this particular should be submitted to His Majesty in Council.

It is satisfactory to collect from the Appendix (D.), that although there has been a slight increase of offences upon the whole, according to the Plantation Returns, there has yet been a diminution of those recorded against females, of whom the control was represented to be rendered the most difficult, by the provisions of the Order of March 1824.

I have, &c.

(signed)

G. Murray.

N^o 3.PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Correspondence.

DESPATCH from Major-General *Grant*, to Secretary Sir *George Murray*,
&c. &c. &c.Government House, Trinidad,
10th August 1829.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor herewith to forward the Report of the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, to 24th June, as sworn to in my presence this day; and have the honor to be with respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(signed) *Lewis Grant*.

The REPORT of the SYNDIC PROCURADOR GENERAL, Protector and Guardian of Slaves of the Island of Trinidad, for the Half-Year ending the 24th June 1829.

THE Syndic Procurador General, Protector and Guardian of Slaves, has the honour to report, that during the preceding half year he has discharged the duties of his office in the manner and on the principles which he has already fully explained in his former Reports. Report from
Protector of Slaves.

The Complaints preferred by Slaves against their owners have not varied in complexion, although they have become more numerous. The increase in their number is to be attributed to the circumstance, that the busiest time of the crop season happens during the preceding six months, and at that period planters are obliged to exact the full quantum of labour which their Slaves are bound by law to perform; but the Protector has the satisfaction to report, that, notwithstanding this partial increase in the number of complaints, no case of a serious nature has come under his observation.

The suits and prosecutions in which the Protector has been engaged *ex officio*, consist of three classes:—The first are criminal prosecutions at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General against Slaves. These prosecutions, the Protector is happy to report, have been fewer in number during the last six months than during any similar period since the office of Protector was created. They are only two in number; and for their dates, and the effect of the proceedings therein, the Protector begs leave to refer to Appendix (A.)

To the second class of suits belong those instituted by the Protector before the Chief Judge, under the Royal Order in Council of the 10th day of March 1824, on behalf of Slaves desirous of purchasing their freedom. The Protector has had occasion to institute only one suit of this description, which still remains undecided for the reason stated in Appendix (B.) No. 2, under the head "State of Proceedings."

In one suit, instituted previous to the last half yearly Report, and reported in Appendix (B. No. 2) No. 2. as being then in progress, the Protector has obtained a sentence declaring the Slave free. The person who has obtained his freedom in that suit is Sam Samuel, and he will be found in Appendix (B.) No. 1.

The suit instituted since last Report remains undecided for the cause expressed under the head "State of Proceedings," in Appendix (B.) No. 2.

The third class of suits embraces proceedings before his Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector has been engaged incidentally; and to the Appendix (C.) the Protector begs leave to refer for the dates and the effects of these proceedings.

The Appendixes (D.) and (E.) are the Abstracts compiled from the Returns, which, in obedience to the Order in Council, have been forwarded to the Protector by the Commandants of the Quarters in the Island. The Appendix (D.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Male Slaves in each of the half years ending 24th September 1828, and 24th April 1829. The nature of the punishments inflicted, and the maximum and minimum of the punishments during the same periods; also, the increase or decrease in the number of offences, and the maximum and minimum of punishments during the last half year compared with the former.

The Appendix (E.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Female Slaves during the same period, and the same particulars as the Appendix (D.)

The Protector continues to have the said Returns ingrossed in the Record Books kept in his office, where the original Returns are also preserved.

During

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

During the last six months no applications have been made by Slaves to the Protector for marriage licenses, nor have any certificates of the competency of Slaves to give evidence in courts of justice been forwarded to him.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

The Appendix (F.) Nos. 1. and 2. contains Returns of the Sums of Money deposited in the Savings Bank in the town of Port of Spain, from the 25th. December 1828 to the 24th June 1829, inclusive. The balance in deposit at the latter date was \$1,306. 7. equal to £. 283. 2. 3. sterling.

Since the 24th December last past, thirty-three Slaves have been manumitted by private contract under the Order in Council of March 1824. Appendix (G.) contains a correct Return of their Names; the Names of their former Owners; the Date of the Manumissions; the Considerations for which Freedom was granted; the present Residences and Employments of such of the manumitted persons as have called for and received their Manumissions.

Henry Gloster,
Protector and Guardian of Slaves.

Sworn before me this 10th day of August 1829.
Lewis Grant, Governor.

 Appendix (A.)

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney-General against Slaves.—Two in Number.

No. 1.—His Majesty The King *against* Bob Sharp, a male Slave belonging to the Surprise Estate, situate in the Quarter of Couva, and St. Cyr Robert, a male Slave belonging to the Sevilla Estate, situate in the said quarter of Couva.

For an Assault.

His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and James R. Agostini, Esq. Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 5th May 1829. Plea of Not Guilty filed 25th May 1829. Day of Trial filed 29th May 1829.

The Act of Accusation contained six counts, charging as follows :

First: That St. Cyr Robert did between the 10th and 16th days of February 1829, on the King's highway, in the quarter of Savonetta, with a stick, make an outrageous and violent assault upon George Davies, and did with the said stick strike at the said George Davies, then and there giving to the said George Davies, with the said stick, a very severe wound over the nose, a deep cut on his left eye, and several other cuts and wounds, to the great damage and injury of the said George Davies, and to the evil example of the slave population.

Second: That the said St. Cyr Robert did in the said month of February, at the place aforesaid, make an assault on the said George Davies, and did with a stick then and there beat, wound and illtreat the said George Davies, and that the said slave St. Cyr Robert did then and there with the stick give to and inflict upon the said George Davies, several heavy, violent and severe blows in and upon the head, face and body of the said George Davies, to the evil example of the slave population.

Third: That the said slave St. Cyr Robert, between the 10th and 61th days of the said month of February, did make an outrageous and violent assault upon the said George Davies, and did with the head of him the said St. Cyr Robert, but, beat and bruise him the said George Davies in and upon the head, face and body of the said George Davies, then and there giving the said George Davies several severe bruises and hurts to the great damage and injury of the said George Davies, and to the evil example of the slave population.

The Fourth and Fifth counts charged the prisoner Bob Sharp with the same offences as were charged against the prisoner St. Cyr Robert in the first and second counts.

The Sixth count charged both prisoners with committing the assault together.

On the day of trial the prisoners were placed at the bar, and the witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined. During the examination of George Davies, the Protector objected to the production of a medical certificate as evidence. The Attorney-General was heard in answer, and the President of the Court pronounced the opinion of the Court, "The objection is admitted."

The

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, and no witnesses being called for the prisoners, the Attorney-General was heard in support of the prosecution; the Protector and Mr. Agostini in answer, and the Attorney-General in reply.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

The Court having consulted, the President delivered the following

SENTENCE:—The prisoners Bob Sharp and St. Cyr Robert are declared guilty of the offences charged against them by His Majesty's Attorney-General, and are sentenced to receive each forty-five stripes; such punishment to be inflicted on the said Bob Sharp and St. Cyr Robert on the high road of the quarter of Savonetta where the said offences were committed.

The Commandant of the said Quarter is requested to cause the said punishments to be carried into effect in the presence of a medical practitioner, and to cause the said slaves thereafter to be delivered to their respective owners. The said prisoners will be remanded from the bar to the Royal Gaol, thence to be delivered to the Commandant for the purposes of this sentence.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

No. 2.—His Majesty The King *against* Nelson, a male Slave, the property of George Armstrong, Esquire, and attached to the Mount Pleasant Estate, Quarter of Carenage.

For Assaulting and Wounding two Slaves.

His Majesty's Attorney General, for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves, and John Sanderson, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 22d May 1829. Plea of Not Guilty filed 26th May 1829. Day of Trial filed 29th May 1829.

The Act of Accusation contained three counts, charging as follows:

First: That the said slave Nelson did, in the Quarter of Cuese in the said Island, sometime in the month of April 1829, with a cutlass, wilfully strike at and cut the female slave named Judy, belonging to the said George Armstrong, and did then and there with the said cutlass give to or inflict upon the said Judy two severe wounds, one an incised wound of an inch in length, near the lower end of the radius of the left arm, and the other of a similar nature on the inner side of the fore finger of the right hand.

Second: That the said slave Nelson did, at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon the said slave Judy, and did then and there with his fist beat and strike the said slave Judy, thereby giving to and inflicting upon the slave Judy several very severe blows hurts and bruises.

Third: That the said slave Nelson did, at the time and place aforesaid, with a cutlass, make an assault on and upon the slave Friday, also the property of the said George Armstrong, and did then and there with the said cutlass wilfully knowingly and unlawfully strike at the said Friday, with intent to cut and wound him, and to do him some bodily injury.

On the day of trial, after the prisoner had been placed at the bar, two witnesses for the prosecution were examined and cross-examined. In the course of the examination of the third witness, Dr. Neilson, the Attorney General prayed the Court to allow him to amend the first count of the act of accusation.

The Protector objected to any amendment in that stage of the proceedings, and Mr. Sanderson followed on the same side.

The Attorney General then withdrew his application for the amendment.

The evidence for the prosecution being closed, and the witnesses for the prisoner not being present, his counsel objected to the trial being proceeded in. Objection over-ruled.

The Attorney General was then heard in support of the prosecution; the Protector and Mr. Sanderson for the prisoner, and the Attorney General in reply.

The Court having consulted, the President pronounced the following

SENTENCE: The prisoner Nelson is declared Guilty of the charges alleged in the first count of the indictment preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General, and is sentenced to receive forty stripes, to be inflicted on him the said Nelson on the Mount Pleasant Estate where the said offences were committed.

He will be remanded to the Royal Gaol, there to remain until Monday next the 1st day of June, on which day he will be delivered into the custody of the Alguazil Mayor, who will cause the said punishment to be carried into effect in the presence of a medical practitioner, and will thereafter cause the said slave to be delivered to his owner.

This sentence was carried into effect accordingly.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (B.)—Nos. 1 & 2. - - - - -

No. 1.—RETURN of a SLAVE manumitted by His Majesty's Chief Judge, in a Suit instituted
from 25th December 1828 to

REGISTERED NAME of SLAVE.	PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of O W N E R.	DATE of entering Suit.
Sam Samuel - - -	Plantation -	The Hon. Ashton Warner -	1828: 2d July -

No. 2.—LIST of SUITS to obtain the Freedom of SLAVES, instituted by the Protector and
and depending on the

DAY of ENTRY.	NAME of S L A V E.	PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of O W N E R.
1829: May - - 2	Louise Dorel - - -	Personal -	The minor Delphine de Loppinot

Appendix (C.) - - - - -

PROCEEDINGS before his Excellency the Governor in which the Protector has been

NAME OF CLAIMANT or APPLICANT.	NAME OF PERSON claimed as a SLAVE.	Date of Commencement of Proceedings.
Juana Casanova - - -	Juana Ellena - - -	2d February - 1829
Arnaud Caduc, by his attorney, Simon Agostini; and Charles Michel de Tenas, by his attorney Christian Gerold.	Marie Noil Boispiquant, Jean Doucette and Zelia Boubee.	22d Nov. - 1828
Laurent Oillet - - -	Rose, and her two Children -	1st April - 1829

- Appendix (B).—Nos. 1 & 2.

by the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, under the Order in Council of the 10th March 1824; 24th June 1829, inclusive.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

DAY of T R I A L.	Date of Acting Chief Judge's Certificate, that the Proceedings had been duly had before him.	CONSIDERA- TION.	DATE of recording MANUMISSION.	REMARKS.
1828 : 10th July	1829 : 21st May	£. s. d. 173 6 8	1829 : 20th June	- - This Slave was appraised at the sum of £.216. 13. 4. sterling; but was only able to produce £.173. 6. 8. sterling; and in consideration of his good conduct during the crop, the attorney of his owner consented to his manumission for the latter sum.

Guardian of Slaves before his Honor His Majesty's Chief Judge, since the 24th December 1828, 24th day of June 1829.

DAY of T R I A L.	STATE OF PROCEEDINGS.
May - 14th	- - Some delay in producing the appraised value of this Slave has occurred; but the Protector expects that she will speedily obtain her freedom. <i>Henry Gloster, Guardian of Slaves.</i>

- Appendix (C.)

incidentally engaged; from 25th December 1828 to 24th June 1829, inclusive.

NATURE OF CLAIM OR APPLICATION
and
STATE OF PROCEEDINGS.

- - This was an application to be allowed to register, as a slave, the person named Juana Ellena. The said Juana Ellena was formerly a slave belonging to Antonio Hospidales, who sold her to the applicant, on 17th January 1825. The month of January 1825 was the month for the triennial registration of slaves; and the slave having been purchased in that month, the applicant stated that she supposed she had been duly returned by Mr. Hospidales, and therefore she did not return her. On the report of the Protector, his Excellency the Governor was, on the 19th May 1829, pleased to order her to produce proofs of her statement on the 19th June, on which no sentence has been pronounced.

- - These persons were slaves belonging to the estate called Belle Plaine, the property of the late John Blackwood, deceased. Mr. Blackwood died in 1824, and at the triennial registration in 1825, Andrew Johnston, the executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Blackwood, returned these persons as dead. The applicants were mortgagees of the said estate and the slaves, and applied to be allowed to register them, as provision is made for such omissions in the Order of Council of March 1812, the application was, on the report of the Protector, granted on the 10th May 1829.

- - This was also an application to be allowed to register these persons as slaves. The application set forth that, in 1820, the applicant sailed from this Island for Columbia, leaving his house and slaves in charge of Francis Du Marque; that applicant was pressed into the service of Columbia, and detained there until 1828, when he arrived in Trinidad, and discovered that Mr. Du Marque was dead, and his house abandoned; and that when he applied to have his slaves registered, the Registrar refused, because they had not been returned in 1822 and 1825. On the 8th April, his Excellency referred the case to the Protector and Registrar of Slaves. The Registrar reported, that the person Rose had been duly returned until 1822. The Protector reported, that the case did not come under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1812, and that the person Rose and her children could not be admitted to registration. On the 3d June 1829, the applicant was ordered to bring Rose before the Court; the applicant and Rose appeared the same day, when the applicant confirmed his former statement upon oath; and the said Rose declared that she had been left by her master in this island several years ago, and that he had not made her any promise of freedom. The proceedings were then passed to the Protector for a reply. The Protector, in his reply, reported, that although in proof of the circumstances alleged by applicant the case would be one of hardship, it was not, in his opinion, in the power of his Excellency to admit the slave to registration. No sentence has been pronounced.

Henry Gloster, Guardian of Slaves.

Appendix (D.)

ABSTRACTS compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on MALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded
 Offences committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum
 of Offences, and in the Maximum and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 24th September 1828.										Half Year ending -			
	Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS.								Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS.			
		By Stripes.		Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.			By Stripes.		Confinement	
		Max.	Min.	Hand and feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.		H.	H.	H.	H.	
Attempting to murder - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to poison - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-
Attempting to ravish - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting others with cutlasses - - - - -	9	25	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	40	8	-	-
Scalding and burning others - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-
Incendiaries - - - - -	10	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40	15	-	-
Killing and destroying stock - - - - -	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	25	5	-	-
Cruelty to animals - - - - -	22	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-
House-breaking and stealing - - - - -	17	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40	18	2	-
Striking a white man - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Striking manager - - - - -	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striking driver - - - - -	3	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Threatening to cut overseer - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	20	-	-
Breaking stocks - - - - -	6	40	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	15	-	-
Refusing to work - - - - -	20	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	6	-	-
Disobedience - - - - -	85	40	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	95	40	5	2	-
Insolence - - - - -	28	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	25	7	-	-
Insubordination - - - - -	9	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	35	15	-	-
Abusive language to master, manager, &c. - - - - -	6	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding, running away, &c. - - - - -	233	40	2	2	1/2	24	-	-	-	162	40	4	1	-
Encouraging others to abscond - - - - -	5	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29	-	-	-
Quarrelling - - - - -	2	19	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	15	-	-
Quarrelling and fighting - - - - -	20	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	25	9	-	-
Beating others - - - - -	15	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	-	2	-
Maltreating children - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-
Drunkenness - - - - -	40	40	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	33	25	10	1 1/2	-
Bad work - - - - -	15	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	18	10	-	-
Neglect of duty - - - - -	275	30	2	1	1/2	1	-	-	-	251	40	4	2	-
Neglect of stock - - - - -	18	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	25	10	2	-
Neglect to throw grass - - - - -	12	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	6	-	-
Neglect to watch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	40	8	-	-
Not finishing task - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	25	6	-	-
Not coming to work in proper time - - - - -	18	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	14	-	-
Introducing rum on estate - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-
Neglect of prayers and improper conduct thereat - - - - -	4	25	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	-	-
Riding mules at night - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	20	-	-
Idleness and laziness - - - - -	28	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	29	6	-	-
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c. - - - - -	5	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Neglect of person - - - - -	6	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	8	-	-
Neglect of garden - - - - -	11	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	6	-	-
Selling and destroying clothes furnished by owners - - - - -	3	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous conduct - - - - -	18	40	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	30	6	-	-
Harbouring runaways - - - - -	14	40	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	40	25	-	-
Breaking hospital and aiding others to get out of stocks - - - - -	10	40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	15	-	-
Cutting and stealing canes - - - - -	11	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	10	-	-
False complaints - - - - -	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-
Lying and false swearing - - - - -	3	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	18	-	-
Theft - - - - -	104	40	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	25	9	3	-
Theft while watchman - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Conniving at theft - - - - -	12	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	15	-	-
Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such - - - - -	2	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	12	-	-
Attempting to steal - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	25	-	-
Destroying cultivations, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	10	-	-

Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACTS compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on FEMALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum and of Offences, and in the Maximum and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 24th September 1828.										Half Year ending - - -						
	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Attempting to murder a boy in the pasture	1	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting others with cutlasses	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	60	5	-	1	3	15	-	-	-	-
Incendiaries	2	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	-	-	-
Destroying and ill-treating stock	2	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	30	-	-	-	12	6
House-breaking and stealing	2	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting manager	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	2	-	-
Striking overseers	1	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-
Striking driver	4	-	-	-	120	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking stocks	1	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	-
Refusing to work	31	-	-	6	15	72	30	38	-	-	44	6	30	-	-	156	8
Disobedience	89	2	30	6	5	49	30	36	5	{ Tin collar, 15 days. }	51	5	10	-	-	36	11
Insolence	80	3	2	6	15	36	15	-	-	{ 6 days in gaol }	72	6	15	-	-	48	1
Insubordination	5	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	{ Tin collar: gaol 30 days }	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding, running away, &c.	58	6	3	6	10	20	3	30	36	-	40	6	15	-	-	72	3
Encouraging others to abscond	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	5
Quarrelling	23	3	2	6	2	48	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4	15	-	-
Quarrelling and fighting	18	2	-	4	1	24	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	6	15	19	-
Scalding and burning others	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beating others	4	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-
Maltreating children	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committing fornication	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness	13	-	-	3	-	14	5	-	-	-	16	1	30	-	5	36	12
Bad work	7	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	12	8
Neglect of duty	165	5	10	6	10	36	45	48	-	-	116	5	5	-	-	12	6
Neglect to throw grass	13	-	-	1	5	12	-	-	-	-	13	1	45	15	-	12	-
Not coming to work in proper time	44	4	30	3	6	24	2	5	-	-	49	-	-	6	20	-	-
Not finishing task	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	3	30	24	10
Neglect of prayers, and improper conduct thereat	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idleness and laziness	41	3	2	6	1	12	10	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	-	6	-
Refusing to take medicine	2	-	-	2	-	1	30	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	168	-
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c.	5	6	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	{ Head shaved, & 2 hours collar }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect of person	8	6	2	2	-	84	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	1	15	-
Neglect of garden	14	2	-	1	30	30	36	4	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
Selling and destroying working utensils	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riotous conduct	12	3	1	6	15	12	-	-	-	-	11	6	1	-	-	60	12
Harbouring runaways	9	-	-	3	2	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Breaking hospital, and assisting others to escape therefrom	2	-	-	3	2	84	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	48	2
Cutting and stealing canes	3	-	-	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	120	-
False complaints	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ 30 days gaol }	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
Lying and false swearing	2	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	1	30	24
Theft	13	4	30	3	2	5	48	12	-	-	15	-	-	6	15	-	-
Theft of £.112. currency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conniving at theft	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encouraging others to steal	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to steal	1	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	60	-
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent language and behaviour, swearing, &c.	2	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Destroying clothes furnished by owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	-
Neglect of children	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	15	12	-

Appendix (F.) Nos 1 & 2.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY deposited in the SAVINGS BANK in the Town of *Port of*
showing the Balance remaining in

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the General

DATE of Deposits.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1829:		Amount of Balance in Deposit 25th December 1828 -	
February - 11	Henry St. Hill	John B. Brunton - -	Joseph Brunton - -
March - 1		Joseph Shuffelecock - -	Minors Sabliche - -
— - 18		Jean Jack - - -	V. Besson - - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - - -	
		Add Interest on various Deposits - - - -	
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - - -	
		TOTAL Amount in Deposits - - - -	

I hereby, certify That the above is a true account of all monies received into the Savings Bank for Slaves during the quarter ending the 24th of March 1829.

(signed) *Lewis Grant.*

24th March 1829.

(signed) *Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.*

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the General - - -

DATE of Deposits.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1829:		Balance in deposit 24th March 1829 - - - -	
April - 27	Henry St. Hill	John Coulston - -	Hugh Fraser - -
June - 22		William Cheeks - -	Henry St. Hill - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - - -	
		Add Interest on various deposits - - - -	
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - - -	
		BALANCE in Deposit 24th June 1829 - -	

I hereby certify, That the above is a true account of all monies received into the Savings Bank for Slaves, during the quarter ending the 24th June 1829.

(signed) *Lewis Grant.*(signed) *Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.*

Appendix (F.) Nos. 1 & 2.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves

Spain, from the 24th December 1828 to the 24th June 1829; and also of the Sums paid out; deposit at the latter date.

Savings Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending 24th of March 1829.

AMOUNT.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$1,676	1 ½	—	—	Withdrawn this quarter : March 16. By Jean Jack, including \$12. 3 ¾. interest on his original deposit of \$400. \$412 3 ¼
-	-	1 year - -	15 2	
-	-	1 year - -	14 1	
-	-	226 days -	12 3 ½	
\$1,676	1 ½	- - -	\$ 41 6 ½	
41	6 ¾			
\$1,717	8 ¼			
412	3 ½			
\$1,305	4 ½			

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$41. 6 ½. being interest on previous deposits. The Statement for the present quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last quarter	- \$ 1,676 1 ½	Repaid	- - - \$ 412 2 ¾
Deposits	- - - 41 6 ¾	Balance	- - - 1,305 8 ½
	<u>\$ 1,717 8 ¼</u>		<u>\$ 1,717 8 ½</u>

24th March 1829.

(signed) Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

Savings Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending 24th June 1829.

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$1,304	4 ½	—	—	William Checks withdrew on the 22d June 1829, 9 bits from his deposit of \$29. 9.
-	-	1 year - -	- 8	
-	-	341 days -	1 3 ½	
\$1,305	4 ½	- - -	\$ 2 1 ½	
2	1 ½			
\$1,307	6			
-	9			
\$1,306	7			

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$2. 1 ½. interest, arising from previous deposits, and he has repaid 9 bits. The General Statement for the present quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last quarter	- \$ 1,305 4 ½	Repaid	- - - \$ - 9
Deposits	- - - 2 1 ½	Balance	- - - 1,306 7
	<u>\$ 1,307 6</u>		<u>\$ 1,307 6</u>

24th June 1829.

(signed) Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Appendix (G.)

RETURN of SLAVES MANUMITTED by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

No.	NAME of SLAVE.	Probable Age.		Personal or Plantation.	NAME of OWNER.
		Years.	Mths.		
1.	Frances Thomson - -	38	-	- Personal -	Jane Kelly - - -
2.	Henry Rigues - -	4	-	- ditto -	John Rigues - - -
3.	Eugène Rigues - -	3	2	- ditto -	- ditto - - -
4.	Catherine Zaire - -	25	-	- ditto -	- ditto - - -
5.	Jean Joseph - -	7	-	- ditto -	Jean Raymond - -
6.	Thomas David Roxburgh	-	8	- ditto -	Mr. & Mrs. de Barrès -
7.	Nancy Francillette - -	27	-	- ditto -	Elizabeth Fournillier -
8.	Marguerit Petronilla -	48	-	- ditto -	Jean Baptiste Bertrand -
9.	Nancy Jones - - -	25	-	- ditto -	Elizabeth Jones - - -
10.	Celina Adelaide - -	3	-	- ditto -	Honorine Lamy - - -
11.	Joseph Therèse - -	8	-	- ditto -	Samuel Harrison - -
12.	Grace Scott - - -	24	-	- ditto -	John Gilt - - -
13.	Claire Paul - - -	36	-	- ditto -	Silvaine Silva - - -
14.	Félicité Marseline - -	24	-	- ditto -	Julie Creny - - -
15.	Joseph Calvert - -	24	-	- ditto -	Elizabeth Calvert - -
16.	Prince William Murray -	3	6	- ditto -	Mary Jane Champion -

Appendix (G.)

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

from 25th December 1828 to 24th June 1829, inclusive.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1829: January 6 -	1829: February 5	£.58. 10. sterling - -	-- Delivered to Frances Thomson on 17th March 1829. She is a huckster in Port of Spain.
1828: November 3	February 7	Love and affection - -	} Not delivered to the Protector until the 12th January.
- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - - -	
- ditto -	- ditto -	- ditto - - - -	
January 10	- ditto -	-- The good and faithful services of Rosette Raymond, the mother of Jean Joseph.	
May 26 -	- ditto -	£.21. 13. sterling - -	-- Delivered to Jeanna Denom, the mother of T. D. Roxburgh, on 21st May 1829. She is a slave of Mr. De Barrès.
January 14	- ditto -	£.108 sterling - - -	-- Delivered to Nancy Francillette on 18th March 1829. She lives near the market-place, and sells syrup.
January 16	- ditto -	Good and faithful services	-- Delivered to Marguerit Petronilla on 1st June 1829. She lives with Mr. J. B. Bertrand as a nurse.
January 17	- ditto -	Love and affection.	
January 20	- ditto -	£.21. 13. sterling - -	-- Delivered to H. Lang, the mother of Celina Adelaide, on 27th March 1829. She resides with Honorine Lamy.
ditto -	- ditto -	£.65. sterling - - -	-- Delivered to Marie Therèse, the mother of Joseph Therèse, on 23d March 1829. She lives in George-street, and is a huckster.
January 27	- ditto -	Love and affection - -	-- Delivered to Grace Scott on 2d April 1829. She hires herself in town as a servant, and lives near the Dry River.
February 16	April 20 -	Love and affection - -	-- Delivered to Claire Paul on 12th May 1829. She has a garden on Mon-Sejour Estate, Quarter of South Naparima.
February 17	March 12 -	£.86 sterling - - -	-- Delivered to Félicité Marse-line on 18th May 1829. She makes syrup and is a washerwoman, and lives in Nelson-street.
March 2 -	- ditto -	Love and affection - -	-- Delivered to Joseph Calvert on 22d June 1829. He is a carpenter, and resides in town.
March 11 -	April 18 -	£.20. 16. sterling - -	-- Delivered to Lucy Button Murray, the mother of the said Prince William Murray. She and her child live with Mrs. Champion. On the 16th May 1822.

(continued.)

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Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (G.)—Return of Slaves Manumitted by Private Contract

No.	NAME of S L A V E.	Probable Age.		Personal or Plantation.	NAME of O W N E R.
		Years.	Mths.		
17.	Marie Louise Marseline -	43	-	- Personal -	Mrs. Mary Savary - -
18.	Raymon Amadith - -	54	-	- ditto -	Mary Jane Regis Negard
19.	Marie Marthe - -	38	-	- ditto -	-- J. J. St. Vincent, Execu- tor of the last will and tes- tament of Cesar Cellaroly
20.	Susannah Newman -	25	-	- ditto -	Louise Saunders and Charles Simmons
21.	Maturin Congo - -	6	9	- ditto -	Lucile Pierre Papillon -
22.	Henry Jackson - -	1	6	- ditto -	Sarah Isaac - - -
23.	August Mathurin -	8	-	- ditto -	Rose Martin Biron -
24.	Pedro Robin - -	36	-	- ditto -	Mr. and Mrs. Asbert -
25.	Catherine Cabriette -	40	-	- ditto -	Louis Romain - -
26.	Euphrosine Ibo - -	39	-	- ditto -	Marin Birot - -
27.	Francis Lindor - -	20	-	- Plantation -	-- J. J. St. Vincent, Execu- tor of the last will and tes- tament of Cesar Cellaroly, deceased
28.	Jean Louis Francois -	43	-	- Personal -	Mr. and Mrs. Lebre -
29.	Robert Hutton Cooper -	8	-	- ditto -	William Lawson - -
30.	Marie Louise Daliler -	5	10	- ditto -	St. Felix Courbenas -
31.	Eulalie Boncœur - -	61	-	- ditto -	Angel Félicité - -
32.	Simone Louise - -	44	5	- ditto -	Jean Louis - - -
33.	Caroline Rachel - -	5	-	- ditto -	William Cowper - -

from 25th December 1828 to 24th June 1829, inclusive—*continued.*

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1828. March 18 -	1829. April 18 -	Good and faithful services.	
- ditto -	- ditto -	£.97. 10. sterling.	
- ditto -	- ditto -	- - The bequest of the said Cesar Cellaroly contained in his last will and testament.	- - Delivered to Marie Marthe on 20th July 1829. She is a huckster and lives in George-street.
March 23 -	April 20 -	£.86. 6. sterling.	
April 2 -	April 20 -	£.71. sterling - -	- - Delivered to Alcock, the father of Maturin Congo, on 22d June 1829. He is a quarryman, the child lives in the house of his former owner.
April 6 -	- ditto -	£.10. sterling - -	- - Delivered to Juliet, the mother of Henry Jackson, on 2d June 1829. She keeps a shop in the Market Place, and lives beyond the Dry River.
1829. April 10 -	June 20 -	£.65. sterling.	
April 29 -	June 30 -	Good and faithful services.	
April 30 -	- ditto -	£.65. sterling.	
May 10 -	June 20 -	£.76. sterling.	
May 20 -	- ditto -	- - The bequest of the said Cesar Cellaroly, contained in his last will and testament.	
- ditto -	- ditto -	Good and faithful services.	
- ditto -	- ditto -	Love and affection.	
- ditto -	- ditto -	£.37. 10. sterling.	
May 26 -	- ditto -	Good and faithful services.	
June 15 -	June 30 -	Love and affection.	
June 17 -	- ditto -	- - Divers good causes and considerations, and 10s. sterling.	

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

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Correspondence.

N^o 4.

DESPATCH from Major-Gen. *Grant* to Secretary Sir *George Murray*.
(One Enclosure.)

Government House, Trinidad.
3d October 1829.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Despatch of 11th July 1829, requiring explanations to be given respecting certain subjects contained in the Report of the Protector of Slaves.

I have herewith the honour to forward the explanation I have received from the Protector, and in regard to the special case of Sam Samuel, the property of the Chief Judge, whose freedom has been obtained for £.216. 13. 4. as explained by the Protector, I have to state, that the transaction was conducted on the part of the Chief Judge by his attorney here; the Judge, being absent in England, of course was not concerned in the nomination of the appraisers, or of the umpire.

I shall make known to the Chief Judge, that the frequent nomination of the same person to be umpire is objectionable, and I make no doubt that he will perceive it is so. I can easily conceive, that manumission by private contract will generally be for a less sum than when obtained by appraisement, for in many cases the former proceeds from motives of benevolence, but at appraisements the full value will never fail to be adjudged by either appraisers.

I shall have prepared the draft of an Order in Council to provide, that the Chief Judge shall not have the nomination of the umpire when he is a party concerned.

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

(signed) *Lewis Grant*.

LETTER from Protector of Slaves to Major General *Grant*, &c. &c. &c.

Protector of Slaves' Office,
Port of Spain, 3d October 1829.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Assistant Secretary's Letter of the 22d ultimo, transmitting me, by desire of your Excellency, a copy of a Despatch received from the Right honourable Sir George Murray, requiring information upon certain points referred to in my Half-yearly Report, ending the 24th December last, and requesting me to enable your Excellency to comply with Sir George Murray's desire.

The Colonial Secretary first desires to be acquainted with the circumstances which appeared to the Court to justify so lenient a sentence in the matter of Jim Hite, convicted of rape.

In any case it is a delicate matter to surmise, much more to state the motives or reasons upon which a Court of Justice is induced to pronounce its sentence; and in this particular instance, this delicacy is increased by the circumstance that I was *ex officio* the individual on whom the defence of Jim Hite partially devolved. I may, however, observe, that the principal witnesses for the prosecution were the girl on whom the crime was perpetrated, and two boys, the fellow slaves and accomplices of the accused.

The girl on cross-examination wavered much in her testimony, and may have created doubts whether or not a partial consent in the first instance had not been yielded.

The Colonial Minister then states, that he is led to inquire the more particularly into the state of feeling in respect to such offences, by perceiving in the Abstract Return of the Appendix (D.) to my Half-yearly Report, that the maximum punishment for attempting to commit this crime is much less severe than that of which insolence, insubordination and abusive language appears to have been thought deserving.

I am not aware that any peculiar state of feeling in respect to such offences as rape prevails in this Island. The Spanish law visits this crime with the same severity as the English code.

For

For the difference between the maximum of punishment for attempting to ravish and the maximum for insolence, &c., I am not able satisfactorily to account, but I may observe that the early habits of illicit intercourse between the sexes in this part of the world, added to the difficult and unsatisfactory nature of the proof in almost every case of this description, may afford some reason for this leniency.

I shall now beg leave to advert to the appraisements of the slaves Sam Samuel; Marie Héloïse Joseph and Clarissa Anna, noticed in the Colonial Minister's Despatch.

Sam Samuel was the principal sugar boiler on the Laurel Hill Estate, and a man of good character. When it appeared from the result of the appraisement, that he was not able to pay the price which the umpire had declared him to be worth, the attorney of his owner, (Mr. Warner being then in Europe,) consented to grant him a manumission in consideration of £.173. 6. 8. sterling, the price at which he had been estimated by his own appraiser, on the condition that he diligently discharged his duties during the ensuing crop; Sam Samuel fulfilled this condition, and by the Appendix (B.) of my Half-yearly Report for June last may be seen, that he obtained his freedom on the terms of the above mentioned agreement.

In the case of Marie Héloïse Joseph, the umpire gave the reason for his award in the following terms; "I am aware that the owner of the said slave has been offered the above sum (£.216. 13. 4. sterling) by a person who is desirous of purchasing her, but refused to sell her, and this circumstance influenced my decision as to her value."

The third case is that of Clarissa Anna; a reference to the Appendix (B.) of my December Report for 1828, will show that this slave was appraised at £.216. 13. 4. sterling; this sum was not fixed by the umpire, as the two appraisers concurred in opinion.

I have only to add, that the Chief Judge appoints as umpire in every case of compulsory manumission, a person of known respectability and experience; and although it has happened that the same individual has been named as umpire in more cases than one, yet I believe no other motive actuated the Judge than a desire to facilitate the manumission, by the nomination of a person easy of access.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

Henry Glaser,
Guardian of Slaves.

N^o 5.

DESPATCH from Secretary Sir *George Murray* to the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad.

SIR,

Downing-street, 19th August 1830.

I HAVE had under my consideration the Report of the Protector of Slaves in Trinidad, for the half year ending the 24th June 1829.

I have nothing to observe upon this Report in particular, but I will take this opportunity of directing your attention to a feature in the abstract of records of punishments in the several plantations, which had hitherto escaped my observation. It appears by these abstracts, that punishments are habitually recorded as having been inflicted by the owners for attempts to murder, to poison, and to ravish, crimes which if truly imputed, belong to the province of the forensic, and not to that of the domestic tribunals. The punishments recorded must be considered, moreover, as extremely insufficient for offences of so aggravated a kind.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Murray.*

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Correspondence.

N^o 6.

DESPATCH from Major-Gen. *Grant* to Secretary Sir *George Murray*,
&c. &c. &c.

Government House, Trinidad.
30th March 1830.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the Protector of Slaves' Half-yearly Report, ending the 24th December 1829, and a copy of a Letter which I have received from that officer, explaining the cause of its delay.

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

(signed) *Lewis Grant*.

12 March 1830.

LETTER from Protector of Slaves to Major-General *Grant*, enclosing Report.

Protector of Slaves' Office,
12th March 1830.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency my Report for the half-year ending the 24th December last.

This Report has been much delayed, in consequence of the absence of the Commandant of Tacarigua from his district, and the non-transmission by that officer to me of his official returns of punishments for the quarter ending the 5th of October last.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Gloster*,
Guardian of Slaves.

The REPORT of the SYNDIC PROCURADOR GENERAL, PROTECTOR and
GUARDIAN of SLAVES, of the Island of Trinidad, for the half-year ending the
24th December 1829.

Report from Protector of Slaves. The Syndic Procurador General, Protector and Guardian of Slaves, has the honour to report, that during the preceding half-year he has discharged the duties of his office in the manner and on the principles which he has already fully explained in his former Reports.

The complaints preferred by Slaves against their owners have not materially altered in number or character.

The suits and prosecutions in which the Protector has been engaged, *ex officio*, consist of three classes.

The first are Criminal Prosecutions at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General against Slaves. In his last Report, the Protector had the satisfaction to notice the decrease in the number of these prosecutions, and it is gratifying to observe, that during the present half year the number has not increased. For their dates, and the effects of the proceedings therein, the Protector begs leave to refer to Appendix (A.)

The suits included in the second class, are those instituted by the Protector before the Chief Judge, under the Royal Order in Council of the 10th day of March 1824, on behalf of Slaves desirous of purchasing their freedom. The Protector has instituted three suits of this description; in two of these he has obtained sentences declaring the Slaves free, as will appear by reference to the Appendix (B. No. 1.) Nos. 6 and 7. The third suit remains undecided, for the causes expressed under the head "State of Proceedings," in Appendix (B. No. 2.)

In four suits, instituted previous to 24th December 1828, and reported in Appendix (B. No. 2.) of the Protector's Half-yearly Report for the half-year ending the 24th December 1828, as being then in progress, the Protector has obtained sentences declaring the Slaves free. The persons who have obtained their freedom in these suits are, Jessie Ham, Roscar Joseph, Francisco Bravo and Gracia Modeste, and they will be found in Appendix (B. No. 1.) Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

The

The suit instituted previously to the last Half-yearly Report, and reported in Appendix (B. No. 2.) as being then in progress, has been terminated in a like manner; the person who has obtained her freedom in that suit is Louise Dorel; her name will be found in Appendix (B. No. 1.) No. 5.

The third class of suits embraces proceedings before his Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector has been incidentally engaged; and to the Appendix (C.) the Protector begs leave to refer for the dates and effects of these proceedings.

The Appendixes (D.) and (E.) are the Abstracts compiled from the Returns, which, in obedience to the Order in Council have been forwarded to the Protector by the Commandants of the Quarters in the Island.

The Appendix (D.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Male Slaves in each of the half-years ending 24th June and 5th October 1829, the nature of the punishments inflicted, and the maximum and minimum of the punishments during the same periods; also the increase or decrease in the number of offences, and the maximum and minimum of punishments during the last half-year compared with the former.

The Appendix (E.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Female Slaves during the same period, and contains the same particulars as the Appendix (D.)

During the last six months, no applications have been made by Slaves to the Protector for marriage licenses, nor have any certificates of the competency of Slaves to give evidence in Courts of Justice been forwarded to him.

The Appendix (F.) No. 1 and No. 2, contains a Return of the Sums of Money deposited in the Savings Bank in the town of Port Spain, from the 25th June to 24th December 1829 inclusive. The balance in deposit at the latter date was, 1,743 dollars, 9 reals and one half of a real, equal to £.377. 17. 1. sterling.

Since the 24th June last, forty-five Slaves have been manumitted by private contract, under the Order in Council of March 1824. Appendix (G.) contains a correct Return of their Names; the Names of their former Owners; the Dates of the Manumissions; the considerations for which Freedom was granted, and the present Residences and Employments of such of the manumitted persons as have called for and received their manumissions.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

Sworn before me, this tenth day of March 1830,

Lewis Grant,
Governor, &c.

Appendix, (A.)

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General, against Slaves.

No. 1.--His Majesty The King *against* Firmin Sorzano, a free black man, and François a Slave, the property of Mr. Nathaniel Hart.

For House-breaking; and against the said Firmin Sorzano for having Stolen Goods in his possession, knowing the same to have been Stolen.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves and William Hanley, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoners.

Act of Accusation filed 4th September 1829. Pleas of Not Guilty filed 14th September 1829. Day of trial filed 16th September 1829.

The Act of Accusation contained the seven following charges:—

First: That the said Firmin Sorzano and François, did on the night of the 6th or the morning of the 7th August in the year 1829, forcibly and violently break open and enter into a store or building, situate in King-street in the town of Port of Spain, and occupied by Madam Marianne Bernard Dumolard, and did then and there rob, steal, take and carry away, from and out of the said store or building, an iron chest, containing therein a sum of money amounting to 600 pounds equal to £.260 sterling or, thereabouts, consisting of doubloons, small pieces of gold, perfect and cut dollars and change of various kinds, the property of the said Marianne Bernard Dumolard, which said iron chest they the said Firmin Sorzano and François, did in the night of the said 6th or morning of the 7th of the said month of August, carry away from the said store or building in King-street, occupied as aforesaid, to the Quarter of Laventille, and did then and there violently and forcibly break and force open

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open the said chest, and did rob, steal and take out of and from the said chest, the said sum of 600 pounds currency or £.260. sterling, the property of the said Marianne Bernard Dumolard.

Second: The second count charged the prisoners with breaking into the store, and carrying away the chest containing the money.

Third: The third count charged the prisoner Firmin Sorzano only, with breaking into the store, stealing the chest and carrying it to Laventille, as charged against both prisoners in the first count.

Fourth: The fourth count charged the prisoner Firmin Sorzano only, with breaking into the store of Madam Dumolard, and stealing and carrying away the chest containing the money as charged against both prisoners in the second count.

Fifth & Sixth: The fifth and sixth counts charged the prisoner François with the offences charged against the prisoner Firmin Sorzano in the third and fourth counts.

Seventh: The seventh count charged the prisoner Firmin Sorzano with theft.

Under these charges or some or one of them, the Attorney General contended that the prisoners had forfeited their lives, and ought to undergo the penalty of the law and suffer death, or to undergo such other punishment as the Court should think proper.

On the day of trial the prisoners were placed at the bar, and the act of accusation and pleas of not guilty were read.

The witnesses for the prosecution and defence were then examined and cross-examined.

The evidence being closed, the Attorney General addressed the Court in support of the prosecution; the Protector of Slaves and Mr. Hanley were heard in answer, and the Attorney General in reply.

His Honour the President then summed up the evidence, and the opinion of the Court being taken, his Honour pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The prisoner François is declared "Not Guilty," in respect of the charges preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General, and he will be discharged.

No. 2.—His Majesty The King *against* Mathew Paul, a male Slave, the property of Charles Goin.

For Arson.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; The Protector and Guardian of Slaves and Frederick J. Swift, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 28th November 1829. Plea of Not Guilty filed 4th December 1829. Day of trial filed 8th December 1829.

The Act of Accusation contained four counts:—

First: That the said slave Mathew Paul, between the 1st and 6th days of the month of October in the year 1829, on the Willow Vale Estate, in the Quarter of Arima, a certain dwelling house or building, the property of the said Charles Goin, situate on the said Willow Vale Estate, did unlawfully, knowingly, maliciously and wilfully set fire to, and the same dwelling house or building then and there by such firing aforesaid did burn and consume.

Second: That the said slave Mathew Paul, [between the said 1st and 6th days of October 1829, on the Willow Vale Estate, in the Quarter of Arima, a certain dwelling house or building, the property of Jean Louis, also a slave, belonging to the said Charles Goin, situate on the said Willow Vale Estate, did set fire to, and the said house or building then and there by such firing aforesaid did burn and consume.

Third: That the said slave Mathew Paul, between the said 1st and 6th days of October 1829, on the Willow Vale Estate in the Quarter of Arima, a certain dwelling house or building, the property of the said Charles Goin, and a certain other house or building, the property of the said Jean Louis, situate on the said Willow Vale Estate, did unlawfully, maliciously, knowingly and wilfully set fire to, and the said dwelling house and other buildings then and there by such firing aforesaid did burn and consume; and that by reason of the said dwelling house and other buildings being so set fire to by the said Mathew Paul, and so burnt and consumed as aforesaid, three other houses or buildings on the said Willow Vale Estate, belonging to the said Charles Goin, were also burnt, consumed and destroyed, for and by reason of the wilful, malicious and unlawful act of the said Mathew Paul, in setting fire to the said dwelling house and other buildings as aforesaid.

Fourth:

Fourth: The fourth count charged the prisoner with setting fire to, or causing and procuring to be set fire to the five houses or buildings in the three preceding counts mentioned.

And under these several charges, or some or one of them, the said Attorney General contended that the prisoner had forfeited his life, and ought to be sentenced to suffer death, or such other legal and exemplary punishment as the Court should order.

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Protector of Slaves.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the act of accusation and plea of not guilty were read over.

The Attorney General then proceeded to examine the witnesses for the prosecution; and three witnesses were examined and cross-examined. London Sharp, a slave cited as a witness for the King, was then called by the Attorney General. The Protector and Mr. Swift objected to the examination of this witness, on account of his youth and want of understanding as to the nature and obligations of an oath, and referred to the declaration of the acting Judge of Criminal Inquiry in the proceedings had before him.

The Attorney General stated in answer, that the said London Sharp had been since the declaration of the said acting Chief Judge of Criminal Inquiry, and in compliance with the directions of his Honour duly instructed, and was competent to be a witness.

The said London Sharp was then examined by the Protector and Mr. Swift as to his knowledge of the nature and obligations of an oath, and the opinion of the Court being taken, it was declared by the majority, the Honourable the acting Chief Judge and President dissenting, that the said London Sharp was competent as a witness.

The said London Sharp was thereupon sworn as a witness, and examined and cross-examined. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution; the Protector and Mr. Swift in answer, and the Attorney General in reply.

The Honourable the acting Chief Judge and President then summed up the evidence, and the opinion of the Court being taken, the President pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The Prisoner Mathew Paul is declared Guilty of the several charges preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General. The said Mathew Paul will be remanded from the bar to the Royal Gaol, thence to be delivered to the order of the Commandant of the Quarter and Corregidor of the mission of Arima, and to be conveyed to the plantation or estate, called Willow Vale, the property of Mr. Charles Goin, the owner of the said slave Mathew Paul, where the said Mathew Paul will receive on or before Monday the 14th of this instant month of December, the punishment of thirty stripes, to be inflicted in the presence of the medical practitioner of the said quarter; at the expiration of six weeks from the infliction of such punishment, the said Mathew Paul will be conveyed under the order of the said Commandant and Corregidor to the village of Arima, where he will receive the further punishment of thirty stripes, to be inflicted also in the presence of the said medical practitioner, who is requested to attend on the said two several occasions.

The said Mathew Paul is further condemned to be worked on the said estate or plantation of his said owner, on such work as may be suitable to his ability and condition, with an iron chain not exceeding seven pounds in weight, to be suspended or attached to either of the legs of the said Mathew Paul, for the period or term of two years from the date of this sentence, at the expiration of which said term of two years, the said chain will be removed from the leg of the said Mathew Paul, under the direction of the said Commandant and Corregidor. A copy of this sentence will be transmitted to the said Commandant and Corregidor, for his information and guidance as to the carrying into effect the said sentence.

On the 20th December, the Commandant and Corregidor of Arima, wrote the acting Escribano of the Court for the Trial of Criminal Prosecutions, that on the 14th December, the day on which the prisoner was sentenced to receive the first part of his sentence, he the said Commandant and Corregidor was in attendance at the Court for the Trial of Criminal Prosecutions as a witness, and in consequence the first part of the said sentence has not been carried into effect.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

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Report from
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Appendix (B.) - - - - -

No. 1.—RETURN of SLAVES manumitted by His Majesty's Acting Chief Judge and
in Council of the 10th March 1824; from

REGISTERED NAME of S L A V E.	PERSONAL or P L A N T A T I O N.	N A M E of O W N E R.	DATE of entering S U I T.
1. Jessie Ham - -	Plantation -	{Heirs and Creditors of Samuel Span, deceased}	1828: 2d July -
2. Roscar Joseph - -	Personal - -	Francis Campbell, a minor	22d Nov. -
3. Gracia Modeste - -	Plantation -	{The minor children of Rafael de Urbanexa, Esq. - - - -}	22d Nov. -
4. Francisco Bravo - -	Plantation -	{The minor Children of Rafail de Urbanexa -}	22d Nov. -
5. Louise Dorel - -	Personal - -	{Delphine de Loppinot, a minor - - - -}	1829: 2d May -
6. Virginie Mirale - -	Plantation -	{Antoine Vassal, and Mr. and Mrs. Dangaud -}	5th Sept. -
7. Famire Inutile - -	Personal - -	{The minor Children of William Thornhill -}	2d Dec. -

- - - - - Appendix (B.)

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Chief Judge in suits instituted by the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, under the Order 25th June to 24th December 1829, inclusive.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

DAY of TRIAL.	Date of Chief Judge's Certificate, that the Proceedings had been duly had before him.	CONSIDERATION.	DATE of recording MANUMISSION.	REMARKS.
1828: 10th July -	1829: 23d July -	£. s. d. 34 13 4 st ^s	1829: 5th August	- - Manumission delivered to Jessie Ham, on 14th Oct. 1829. She lives with her mother, Queen Ham, who resides on the Dinsley Estate, Tacarigua.
11th Dec. -	23d July -	43 6 8 st ^s	5th August	
11th Dec. -	16th Nov. -	65 - - st ^s	Manumission not yet re-returned from Register's Office.	
11th Dec. -	16th Nov. -	75 16 - st ^s	Manumission not returned from Register's Office.	
1829: 14th May -	23d July -	186 8 - st ^s		
24th Sept. -	16th Nov. -	32 10 - st ^s	Manumission not returned from Register's Office.	
10th Dec. -	19th Dec. -	65 - - st ^s	Manumission not returned from Register's Office.	

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (B.) - - - - -

No. 2.—LIST of SUITS to obtain the Freedom of Slaves, instituted by the
since the 24th June 1829, and depending

DAY Of Entry.	NAME of SLAVE.	PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of OWNER.
1829: July 8	Zephie Jean - - -	Plantation -	{Heirs of George Dunn, deceased, and others -}

Appendix (C.) - - - - -

PROCEEDINGS before His Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector

TITLE of PROCEEDINGS.	Date of Commencement of Proceedings.
Marie Vernace, praying permission to register a Slave - - -	1829: July - 31
William Hardin Burnley, praying permission to register two Slaves -	1829: Sept. - 1
Jean Louis de la Forest, albacea dativo of the estate and succession of Maria Angeles Leona Dupont, deceased, praying permission to register two Slaves	1829: July - 31

Appendix (B.)

Protector and Guardian of Slaves before his Honour His Majesty's Chief Judge, on the 24th December 1829.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from Protector of Slaves.

DAY of TRIAL.	STATE of PROCEEDINGS.
1829: July - 16	{ - This Slave has not produced his appraised value, which is £.151. 13. 4. sterling.

Appendix (C.)

has been incidentally engaged; from 25th June to 24th December 1829, inclusive.

NATURE of APPLICATION and STATE of PROCEEDINGS.

-- The Applicant stated in her Petition, that in January 1825, she was possessed of a female slave named Reine Marie, and that she was residing at San Fernando at the time of the triennial registration, in 1825. She was obliged to wait at San Fernando for a vessel to convey her to town, for the purpose of making her return of said slave; that she left San Fernando for Port of Spain, in the latter end of January, but on account of bad weather the vessel did not arrive until the 31st; that on the 1st of February she attempted to make her Return, but the Registrar of Slaves refused to receive it; that she afterwards sold the said slave, and in January 1828, the Registrar of Slaves refused to admit the slave to registration, on account of the omission in 1825; the Protector reported that he was of opinion, that if the applicant proved the facts set forth in her Petition, her application ought to be granted. On the Report of the Protector, his Excellency was pleased on the 19th November last, to pronounce the following sentence: Let the Applicant establish by evidence or documentary proof, that she was at San Fernando at the period of registration for which she is in default, and that she was prevented by stated circumstances from coming to town previous to the expiration of the period limited for the Return. The Applicant has not yet complied with this decree.

-- The facts stated by the Applicant in his Petition are as follows: In December 1825, the Streatham Lodge Estate, and the slaves and premises thereto belonging, were sold before the doors of the Tribunal, and purchased by the Applicant; that among the said slaves were two named Melpomene M'Namara and Aurora Pasea. These two slaves had been originally registered and duly returned up to 1819, after which time they were not returned. That the omission to return these slaves arose from the following circumstances:— In 1820, Mr. Pasea, the proprietor, agreed to sell the Streatham Lodge Estate, slaves, &c. to Messrs. David Park & Robert Orr; Mr. Park died in 1820, leaving Mr. John Shine as the executor of his will. Mr. Orr died in 1821, leaving Mr. John Lewis as executor of his will. Subsequent to these events, the Court of First Instance declared the agreement between Mr. Pasea and Messrs. Park & Orr to be null, and the estate reverted to Mr. Pasea; but during the temporary possession of the estate by Messrs. Park & Orr, and their representatives, the first omission to register the said two slaves had occurred; the Applicant therefore contended, that the omission had not occurred through the neglect or fault of the *bonâ fide* proprietor, and that the slaves ought to be admitted to enregistration. The Protector reported that the Order in Council of March 1812, only allowed omissions like the present to be rectified in the Return for the year immediately following the omission, and not afterwards, and that therefore the application ought to be refused. No sentence has been pronounced.

-- The Applicant stated that the persons interested in the succession of Maria Angeles Leona Dupont, are her three children Magdelaine, Josephine and Rose Dupont; that the two slaves named Frederick Mary and Modeste Mary, were, with four other slaves, attached to the Parvenue Estate, Quarter of Santa Cruz, the property of the deceased; but the said two slaves were omitted to be returned at the triennial registration, in 1825. The Applicant accounted for the omission in the following manner:—In January 1825, the deceased went to the office of the Registrar of Slaves, for the purpose of making Returns of the Slaves belonging to herself and family; but not understanding the English language, she applied to a person in the office, who was in attendance for the purpose of assisting those who were unacquainted with the form of making Returns. That this person made Returns for the Plantation Espérance, in the Quarter of Santa Cruz, formerly belonging to the husband of the deceased, but then the property of her children; and also three separate Returns of other slaves belonging to her children. At the time of making the said Returns, four of the six slaves belonging to the Parvenue Estate were transferred to the personal registry as belonging to her children. The deceased intended that two slaves, Frederick Mary and Modeste Mary, should be returned as still attached to the Parvenue Estate, but from mistake, hurry or the confusion of the moment this was not done. The proceedings were passed to the Protector, who reported that the Order in Council of 23d March 1812, does not contain any provision under which omissions arising from such causes as those stated in this case, can be remedied. That if the omission arose from neglect of the person employed to make the Return, the parties injured ought to look to that person for redress, but that the application ought to be dismissed. No sentence has been pronounced on that Report.

Henry Gloster, Guardian of Slaves.

Appendix (D.)

ABSTRACTS compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on MALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded to committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum and Minimum Offences, and in the Maximum and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half-year ending 5th April 1829.										Half-year ending -				
	Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS.								Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS -				
		By Stripes.	Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.		By Stripes.		Confinement				
			Max.	Min.	Hands and Feet.	Bed Stocks.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Hands and Feet.		
Rape - - - - -	-	-	-	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	1	20	-	-	H.	H.
Attempting to poison - - - - -	1	40	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40	16	-	-	-
Cutting others with cutlasses - - - - -	9	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	6	-	-	-
Incendiaries - - - - -	6	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	6	-	-	-
Killing and destroying stock - - - - -	39	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	8	-	-	-
Cruelty to animals - - - - -	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	25	6	-	-	-
House-breaking and theft - - - - -	14	40	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	20	-	-	-
Striking driver - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threatening to cut overseer - - - - -	2	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking stocks - - - - -	4	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-
Refusing to work - - - - -	16	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	32	12	-	-	-
Disobedience - - - - -	95	40	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	71	25	5	-	-	-
Insolence - - - - -	57	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	40	5	-	1/2	-
Insubordination - - - - -	3	35	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40	25	-	1/2	-
Absconding, running away, &c. - - - - -	162	40	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	187	40	6	-	-	-
Encouraging others to abscond - - - - -	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrelling - - - - -	2	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarrelling and fighting - - - - -	14	25	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	30	12	-	1/2	-
Beating others - - - - -	4	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	12	-	-	-
Maltreating children - - - - -	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness - - - - -	33	25	10	1 1/2	-	6	-	-	-	23	25	6	-	-	-
Bad work - - - - -	9	18	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	6	4	-	-
Neglect of duty - - - - -	251	40	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	163	40	5	-	-	-
Neglect of stock - - - - -	42	25	10	3/4	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	15	-	-	-
Neglect to throw grass - - - - -	11	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	25	5	-	-	-
Not coming to work in proper time - - - - -	11	25	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	6	-	-	-
Introducing rum on estate - - - - -	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect of prayers, and improper conduct thereat - - - - -	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-
Riding mules at night - - - - -	2	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-
Idleness and laziness - - - - -	18	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	12	6	3	-
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c. - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	14	-	-	-
Neglecting persons - - - - -	7	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	25	5	-	-	-
Neglecting gardens - - - - -	7	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	12	-	-	-
Riotous conduct - - - - -	9	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	12	1 1/2	-	-
Harbouring runaways - - - - -	7	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	10	-	-	-
Breaking hospitals, and aiding others to get out of stocks - - - - -	5	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cutting and stealing canes - - - - -	15	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	6	-	1/2	-
False complaints - - - - -	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	40	15	15	-	-
Lying and false swearing - - - - -	2	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-
Theft - - - - -	57	25	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	70	40	6	-	-	-
Theft while watchman - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	12	-	-	-
Conniving at theft - - - - -	4	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	20	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such - - - - -	4	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempting to steal - - - - -	4	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect of watch - - - - -	24	40	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	25	5	1	-	-
Not finishing task - - - - -	70	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	25	6	-	-	-
Destroying cultivations, &c. - - - - -	5	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	14	-	-	-
Striking a white man - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scalding and burning others - - - - -	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-
Selling and destroying clothes furnished by owners - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	12	-	-	-

Appendix (D.)

the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, during the Year ending the 5th October 1829; exhibiting the Number of Offences of the Punishments during the same periods; also, the Increase or Decrease in the Number of during the last Half Year, compared with the former.

5th October 1829.				I N C R E A S E.								D E C R E A S E.									
PUNISHMENTS.				Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS.								Number of Offences.	PUNISHMENTS.							
in Stocks.		Solitary Confinement.			By Stripes.	Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.		By Stripes.		Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.			
Bed Stocks.						Hands and Feet.		Bed Stocks.						Hands and Feet.		Bed Stocks.					
Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.				
H.	H.	H.	H.			H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.			H.	H.	H.	H.				
-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	14	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	20	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	15	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	15	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	16	-	2	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	5	10	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	25	-	2	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1	29	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	15	-	-	-				
10	-	-	-	-	5	3	- $\frac{1}{2}$	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	9	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6				
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	2	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	-	-	13	-	20	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	15	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	4	-	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	5	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	12	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	40	25	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-				
-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
-	-	-	-	2	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

Appendix (E.)

the Protector and Guardian of Slaves, during the Year ending the 5th October 1829; exhibiting the Number of Offences of the Punishments during the same periods; also, the Increase or Decrease in the Number of Offences, the last Half Year, compared with the former.

5th October 1829.			INCREASE.											DECREASE.											Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.
Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement					
Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.					
-	-	-	1	-	-	1	- 30	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	3	- 30	-	-	-	12	6	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	72	-			
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	- 30	-	-	-	144	8	-	-	-			
72	2	-	-	-	-	3	- 20	-	- 30	72	2	-	3	2	- 10	-	-	24	11	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6 - 10	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	4	-	-	4	- 15	12	8	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
48	2	-	19	-	- 15	6	- 30	-	-	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	48	3	-	-	5 nights tin collar.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	5	-	-	-			
-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	- 30	- 5	-	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-			
24	1 30	-	1	-	- 30	- 30	36	-	24	1 30	-	-	1 30	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	60	-	12	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
72	- 15	-	-	-	6	- 10	-	-	48	- 15	-	29	2	- 25	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	6	-	6	- 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 45	- 15	-	-	-	-	-	2	- 30	-			
24	-	-	3 30	- 30	-	- 10	72	-	14	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 30	-			
-	-	-	20	2	- 10	-	-	- 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 23	12	10	-	-	-	12 hours tin collar.			
12	-	-	7	4	1	-	-	66	8	12	-	-	-	-	1	- 15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1 15	-	-	-	-	-	-			
- 30	-	-	4	-	4	3	24	-	- 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	1	2	1	-	- 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	48	2	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	48	2	-	-	-			
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	120	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	4 30	1 30	-	-	56	8	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1 30	12	-	-	1 30	- 30	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 15	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	- 60	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	- 10	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (F.) Nos. 1 & 2.

RETURN of the SUMS of MONEY deposited in the SAVINGS BANK in the Town of *Port of Spain*,
Balance remaining in Deposit

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the General Savings - -

DATE of Deposit.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1829: June 25	- - - -	Balance in Deposit 24th June 1829 - - -	
June 30	Henry St. Hill	Tony Murray - -	R. Montgomerie and others - -
July 8		Moses Mack - -	Mrs. M'Namara - -
July 13		Annette - -	Richard Allardice - -
July 17		Ritta Punch - -	J. R. H. & C. Lowe - -
Aug. 6		John Coulston - -	Hugh Frazer - -
Aug. 20		George Panton by his mother.	Joseph Brunton deceased, G. Pampeluna Estate - -
Aug. 20		Zabeth - -	- ditto - -
Aug. 21		Cipriani Cipriani - -	Henry St Hill - -
Sept. 13		Moses Mack - -	Mrs. M'Namara - -
Sept. 22		William Cheeks - -	Henry St. Hill - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - -	- - -
		Add interest on various Deposits - - -	- - -
		TOTAL Receipts - - -	- - -
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - -	- - -

I hereby certify, That the above is a true Account of all Monies received into the Savings Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending the 24th September 1829.

(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.Approved.
(signed) *Lewis Grant*.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the Savings Bank - - -

DATE of Deposit.	By whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1829:		Balance in Deposit 24th September 1829 - - -	
		Error in September Quarter - - -	
September 29	Henry St. Hill	Sophie Jacqueline - -	Heirs of Pequette - -
October 12		John Coulston - -	Hugh Frazer - -
December 3		Moses Mack - -	Mrs. M'Namara - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - -	- - -
		Add Interest on various Deposits - - -	- - -
		TOTAL Receipts - - -	- - -
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - -	- - -
		BALANCE - - -	- - -

I do hereby certify, That the foregoing is a just and true Account of all Monies received into the General Savings Bank for Slaves of this Island, between the 25th September and 24th December 1829.

(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.
25th December 1829.Approved.
(signed) *Lewis Grant*.

Appendix (F.) Nos. 1. & 2.

from the 24th June to the 24th December 1829; and of the Sums paid out showing the at the latter Date.

- - - Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending the 24th September 1829.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST:		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$ 1,306	7	—	—	Annete withdrew on 7th September \$ 8.
-	-	1 year	22 5	
-	-	1 year	- 8	
63	-	-	- - -	
-	-	1 year	2 -	
-	-	1 year	2 4	
100	-	—	—	William Checks withdrew on 22 September \$ 1.
114	-	—	—	
260	-	—	—	
-	-	1 year	3 -	
-	-	92 days	- 3 ½	
\$ 1,783	7		\$ 28 3 ½	
28	3 ½			
\$ 1,812	- ½			
9	-			
\$ 1,803	- ½			

(signed) *Sam. Watts,*
for the Examiner of Public Accounts.

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 496. 3 ½. (\$ 28. 3 ½. being interest arising from previous deposits) and he has repaid \$ 9. The General Statement for the present Quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last Quarter	-	\$ 1,306	7	Repaid	-	-	\$ 9	-
Deposits	-	496	3 ½	Balance	-	-	1,794	- ½
		\$ 1,803	- ½				\$ 1,803	- ½

(signed) *Henry St. Hill,* Treasurer.

- - - for Slaves, during the Quarter ending the 24th December 1829.

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$ 1,794	- ½	—	—	(Correct.) (signed) <i>Sam. Watts,</i> for the Examiner of Public Accounts.
9	-	—	—	
-	-	1 year	2 2 ½	
-	-	1 year	1 -	
-	-	1 year	- 8 ½	
\$ 1,803	- ½		\$ 4 1 ½	
4	1 ½			
\$ 1,807	2			
63	2 ½			
\$ 1,743	9 ½			

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 4. 1 ½. being interest on previous deposits, and he has repaid \$ 63. 2 ½. The Statement for the present Quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last Quarter	-	\$ 1,803	- ½	Repaid	-	-	\$ 63	2 ½
Deposits	-	4	1 ½	Balance	-	-	1,743	9 ½
		\$ 1,807	2				\$ 1,807	2

(signed) *Henry St. Hill,* Treasurer.

(signed) *Henry Gloster,*
Guardian of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (G.) - - - - -

RETURN of SLAVES MANUMITTED by PRIVATE CONTRACT

NAME of S L A V E.	Probable Age.		PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of O W N E R.
	Years.	Mths.		
1. Catrine Veronique - -	24	-	- Plantation -	Jean Baptiste Rousseau -
2. Harriet Pemberton - -	46	-	- Personal -	Frances Pemberton, repre- sented by her attorney, Charles Hobson.
3. Venus Barbados - -	32	-	- ditto -	Mary Jane Howard -
4. Ann Murray - -	24	-	- ditto -	Zabith Thomas - -
5. Mary Ann Cunin - -	14	-	- ditto -	Jean Cunin - - -
6. Jean Pierre Cunin - -	7	-	- ditto -	Jean Cunin - - -
7. Sarah Ann Cunin - -	35	-	- ditto -	Jean Cunin - - -
8. Isabella Cunin - -	11	-	- ditto -	Jean Cunin - - -
9. Jean Paul Cunin - -	16	-	- ditto -	Jean Cunin - - -
10. Thereze Opolon - -	47	-	- Plantation -	Remy Duruty - -
11. Elizabeth Armand - -	3	-	- Personal -	Anthony Radix - -
12. Rosette Bukra - -	28	6	- ditto -	Alexis Bernard - -
13. John Neptune - -	46	6	- ditto -	Valère Damien - -
14. Jean Charles Lafatigue -	32	6	- ditto -	Jean Baptiste Demorgny -
15. Jane Rose - -	42	6	- ditto -	Marie Françoise Joachin Vessiny.
16. Flora Shaw - -	40	6	- ditto -	Sarah Erskine - -
17. William Dionysius -	38	-	- ditto -	Victoire Etalien - -
18. Louisa Constansa - -	56	-	- ditto -	Abraham Gregoire - -
19. Charlotte Byam - -	31	9	- ditto -	James Thomson - -
20. Maria del Carmen Rafli -	36	6	- Plantation -	Antonio Mexia - -
21. Gelie Zelig - -	-	-	- ditto -	Jean Baptiste Rousseau -

Appendix (G.)

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

from the 25th June to the 24th December 1829, inclusive.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1829: June - 27	1829: June - 30	Good and faithful services.	
June - 23	August 14	Good and faithful services	-- Power of attorney, in favour of Mr. Hobson, exhibited 12th August.
July - 20	August 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	August 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
July - 28	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
August 10	Sept. - 14	£.65. sterling.	
May - 19	Sept. - 14	£.12. 10s. sterling - -	-- Manumission returned to Protector, 19th August 1829; delivered to Elizabeth Armand on 14th October 1829. She is the mother of the child manumitted, and lives in Neilson-street.
August 19	Sept. - 14	Love and affection.	
August 21	Sept. - 14	£.150. 13. sterling.	
August 25	Sept. - 14	£.130. sterling.	
August 28	Sept. - 14	£.130. sterling.	
August 31	Sept. - 14	£.75. 16. sterling.	
Sept. - 3	Sept. - 14	£.124. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to William Dionysius on 18th November 1829. He is a sawyer, and lives in Mucurapo.
Sept. - 18	Nov. - 2	Love and affection.	
October 9	Nov. - 2	Divers good causes and considerations.	
October 10	Nov. - 2	£.108. 6. 8. sterling -	-- Manumission delivered to Maria del Carmen Rafili on 2d November 1829. She lives in Maraccas, and cultivates ground therein.
October 14	Nov. - 2	£.65. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to Gelie Zelic on 23d November 1829. She is a house servant, and is hired to Mr. St. Luce Philip in town.

(continued.)

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (G.)—Return of Slaves Manumitted by Private Contract, - -

NAME of F L A V E.	Probable Age.		PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAME of O W N E R.
	Years.	Mths.		
22. Rafael Alcanete - -	30	9	- Plantation -	Christoval Capella - -
23. Marie Rose Eulalie - -	41	-	- Personal -	Rose Beauvallon - -
24. Anaïse Eulalie - -	5	-	- ditto -	Rose Beauvallon - -
25. Françoise Ibo - -	46	6	- ditto -	Luce Adelaide St. Croix -
26. Daniel Saiser - -	24	6	- Plantation -	- - - - -
27. Eloise Saiser - -	29	-	- ditto -	Fabien Sellier - -
28. Franciette Saiser - -	34	-	- ditto -	- - - - -
29. Victoire Victorine - -	-	-	- Personal -	Victoire Carré - -
30. Cherubin Pierre - -	36	6	- ditto -	Marie Felix Beauruisseau
31. Hannah Irving - -	24	-	- ditto -	Richard B. Williams -
32. Jenny Irving - -	1	-	- ditto -	Richard B. Williams -
33. Philip Williams - -	16	-	- ditto -	Richard B. Williams -
34. Dim. Williams - -	16	-	- ditto -	Richard B. Williams -
35. Betil Tercle - -	31	10	- ditto -	Rainette Garin - -
36. Philis Cook - -	41	10	- ditto -	Joseph Desanclos - -
37. Catherine M'Millan - -	32	-	- ditto -	Thomas Mando - -
38. Louisa Pinhero - -	14	5	- ditto -	Rachel Hart - -
39. Jacob Pinhero - -	6	6	- ditto -	Rachel Hart - -
40. Elizabeth Ann Pinhero - -	13	-	- ditto -	Rachel Hart - -
41. Edward Henry Pinhero - -	8	3	- ditto -	Rachel Hart - -
42. William Pinhero - -	4	1	- ditto -	Rachel Hart - -
43. Yasente William - -	41	6	- Plantation -	Fabien Sellier - -
44. Carlos Dermenva - -	6	6	- Personal -	Pedro Truxillo - -
45. Rosalie Dermenva - -	13	6	- ditto -	Pedro Truxillo - -

from 25th June to 24th December 1829, inclusive—*continued.*

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Date when Manumission was Signed.	Date when Manumission was Registered.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1829 : October 21	1829 : Nov. - 2	Good and faithful services	-- Delivered to Rafael Alcanete, on 17th November 1829; he acts as a driver on his former master's estate.
October 26	Nov. - 2	Good and faithful services.	
October 26	Nov. - 2	-- The good and faithful services of Marie Rose Eulalie, the mother of Anaïse Eulalie.	
October 31	Nov. - 19	£.86. sterling.	
Nov. - 5	Nov. - 19	£.97. sterling.	
Nov. - 5	Nov. - 19	£. 86. 13. 4. sterling.	
Nov. - 5	Nov. - 19	£. 86. 13. 4. sterling.	
Nov. - 12	Nov. - 19	£. 21. 13. 4. sterling	-- Manumission delivered to Victoire Victorine, on 14th Dec. 1829; she lives in King-street, and is a huckster.
Nov. - 14	Nov. - 19	£. 108. 6. 8. sterling.	
Nov. - 21	-	Good and faithful services	
Nov. - 21	-	-- The good and faithful services of Hannah Irving, the mother.	
Nov. - 21	-	Good and faithful services.	
Nov. - 21	-	Good and faithful services.	
Nov. - 23	-	Good and faithful services.	
Dec. - 2	-	£. 43. 6. 8. sterling:	
Dec. - 10	-	Love and affection.	
Dec. - 15	-	} Love and affection.	
Dec. - 15	-	} Love and affection.	
Dec. - 15	-	} Love and affection.	
Dec. - 15	-	} Love and affection.	
Dec. - 15	-	} Love and affection.	
Dec. - 23	-	£. 117. sterling.	
Dec. - 24	-	{ -- The good and faithful services of Chloris Dermenval, the mother of Carlos Dermenval and Rosalie Dermenval.	
Dec. - 24	-	{	

These Manumissions are not yet returned from Register's Office.

Henry Gloster,
Guardian of Slaves.

N^o 7.PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Correspondence.

DESPATCH from the Officer administering the Government of Trinidad to Secretary Sir *George Murray*, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c. enclosing Report for Half Year to 24th June 1830.

SIR,

Trinidad, 23d August 1830.

IN transmitting the Half-yearly Report of the Protector of Slaves to the 24th June last, I have the honour to state, that the second paragraph thereof explains the reason why the old form has been adhered to. Indisposition prevented the Protector from delivering his Report till the 14th instant, since which date there has not been any opportunity for Europe.

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

(signed) *C. F. Smith.*

The REPORT of the PROTECTOR of SLAVES of the Island of Trinidad, for the Half Year ending the 24th day of June 1830.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

THE Protector of Slaves has the honour to report, that during the half-year he has discharged the duties of his office on the principles explained in his former Reports.

The promulgation of the Order in Council of the 2d of February last has pointed out, in many particulars, a new mode of discharging those duties, and a particular form in which the Protector is to frame his future Reports. This Order in Council, however, was not in force in Trinidad until the 23d of April last, when four months of the period embraced in this Report had elapsed.

The appointments of the Assistant Protectors under the new law, and the time required for establishing a correspondence with them, opposed many difficulties to a separate Report for two months, in the exact form prescribed by the late Order. The Protector is now in correspondence with all the Assistant Protectors, and although he has been induced, for the reasons above stated, to adhere in this instance to the original form of his Report, he will in future scrupulously observe that required by the late Order.

The complaints of Slaves during the last six months have decreased in number; in one instance the Protector considered it his duty to refer the matter to a higher authority. The case alluded to was brought to the notice of the Protector by two slaves, named Ross and Adonis, belonging to the Bermudas Estate in the Quarter of Toco. Their declarations were to the following effect:

Ross stated, that he belonged to the Bermudas estate in the Quarter of Toco, the property of William Joell, esquire, and the heirs of Edward O'Brien, and that some time ago, soon after the death of Mr. O'Brien, a male slave, named Joe, belonging to the Bermudas Estate was sick. That Joe went to Mrs. O'Brien, and acquainted her he was sick; Mrs. O'Brien said that he was not sick, and directed him to go to his work; that Joe said he could not work, and because he refused to work on account of his sickness, she caused him to be confined in the bed-stocks under the house on the said estate, for a period of several days and nights. That during the time the said Joe was in the stocks he scarcely eat any thing; that the food offered to him was salt fish and plantains; Joe said that his stomach was so weak that he could not eat them, and asked Mrs. O'Brien to give him medicine and other food, such as soup, &c. but Mrs. O'Brien refused. That one day, at noon, while Joe was in the stocks, the gang were in the field, and Mrs. O'Brien came to the field, and said that Joe was dead; witness, and two other slaves, named Adonis and John, went to the place of Joe's confinement, and found Joe dead in the stocks; that they took the body out of the stocks and carried it to the negro houses, where it remained until the next day, when it was buried. Witness further declared, that another slave belonging to the Bermudas Estate named Noel was frequently punished by the orders of Mrs. O'Brien. That on many occasions he was confined in the Platine House by a chain affixed to his leg, and fastened to a post; he was sometimes handcuffed, and then a chain was passed through the handcuffs, and fastened to the same post. That one morning Noel was found dead in his chains by the declarant; that the following day Adonis and John buried him, by the order of Mrs. O'Brien. That Noel was about seventeen years old when he died; he had sores on his legs, but had not any bodily infirmity, as declarant believed. Noel was usually fed by Mrs. O'Brien with salt fish and farine, but had not the ordinary allowance of fish. Declarant knew a woman named Maria; she is now dead; she also belonged to the Bermudas Estate. Witness recollected that Maria was very sick with some complaints in the stomach; she was confined to her house during two weeks; during her confinement she sent Rosy (her child) to Mrs. O'Brien, frequently begging for medicine and nourishment; that Mrs. O'Brien

O'Brien always refused, saying she was not sick, but lazy. That Maria, as deponent verily believes, died from neglect and want of nourishment.

Adonis stated, that he belonged to the same estate, and is the property of William Joell, esquire, and the heirs of Edward O'Brien, deceased, and that sometime ago a male slave, named Joe, belonging to the Bermudas Estate, was confined in the bed-stocks under the dwelling house on the estate, for a period of three days and three nights, as far as witness recollected. That during the time Joe was in the stocks he could not eat any thing, and only drank a small quantity of water; that Joe said his stomach was so weak that he could not eat, and asked Mrs. O'Brien to give him medicine, but she refused. That at noon of the last day of Joe's confinement in the stocks the gang were in the field, and Mrs. O'Brien came to the field, and told them that Joe was dead; witness, and some of the other slaves, the names of two of whom are Ross and John, went to the house under which Joe was confined, by order of Mrs. O'Brien, and found Joe dead in the stocks; that they took the body out of the stocks, and carried it to the negro houses, where it remained until next day, when it was interred. Witness further declared, that there was a male slave named Noel, who belonged to the Bermudas Estate; that every evening, for a considerable time before his death, Mrs. O'Brien caused Noel to be chained by boat-chains in the Platine House, and also to be handcuffed, and the chain passed through the handcuffs; that one morning, after the death of Joe, Noel was found dead in the chains, and his body was interred the following day. That Noel was not allowed the usual ration of fish, but was fed from the house. Witness further declared, that about two weeks after last Christmas, a female slave, named Maria, belonging to the Bermudas Estate, was very sick, and was confined to her house during two weeks; that during her confinement she sent to Mrs. O'Brien for medicine and nourishment, but Mrs. O'Brien refused to give her any thing, saying that she was lazy. That during her sickness Maria was fed with what her husband and daughter could spare from their allowances, and at the end of two weeks she died from neglect and want of nourishment and care. That witness derives his knowledge of these facts from the circumstance of his residing in the house adjoining to that in which Maria resided.

These charges were so serious, that the Protector immediately forwarded the declarations to the Judge of Criminal Inquiry, who having investigated the matter, passed the proceedings to His Majesty's Attorney General for prosecution. For the date of these proceedings, their effect, the evidence on the trial, and the result, the Protector begs leave to refer to Appendix (A.) No. 2.

Three cases of misdemeanors, under the Order in Council of March 1824, also came to the knowledge of the Protector. The first was charged against Mr. Amable Came de St. Aigne, the proprietor of the Perseverance Estate in the Quarter of Guapo.

The declarations taken before the Protector were as follow :

Angelle Christophe, free black woman, stated, that she was a washer, and resided at La Brea; that she was in the habit of visiting the Perseverance Estate, the property of Mrs. de St. Aigne. That about a month before Christmas she was on the said estate, and saw one of the female slaves belonging to the estate named Alcumen flogged. That the said female slave was flogged by the driver of the Perseverance Estate by the order and in the presence of Mr. St. Aigne. That the said female slave received ten stripes of the cart whip on her bare posteriors, her petticoats having been lifted up previous to and during the infliction of the punishment.

Henry, plantation slave, stated, that for one year previous to the month of August last he was employed on the Perseverance Estate as an overseer. That two or three months before Christmas 1828, witness was present on the Perseverance Estate on three several occasions, on each of which a female slave belonging to the Perseverance Estate was flogged with the cart whip. On the first occasion, a female slave named Juno received twenty stripes, which were inflicted by the driver Ned, by order of Mr. de St. Aigne; on the second a female slave, named Victorine, received fifteen stripes, which were inflicted by the said driver Ned; and on the third occasion, Ned being unwell, Sophia, a female slave received also fifteen stripes, which were inflicted by Orion, a slave belonging to the Perseverance Estate. That during the infliction of these punishments the female slaves were stretched on the ground, and fastened to pickets, their persons exposed, and the stripes inflicted on their bare posteriors. That no free persons were present when the said female slaves were flogged.

Michel stated, that he is a slave, the property of Mr. and Mrs. de St. Aigne, and is attached to the Perseverance Estate in the Quarter of La Brea. That about two or three months before Christmas 1828, he was present on three several occasions, when female slaves attached to the Perseverance Estate were flogged with the cart whip; their names are Juno, Victorine and Sophie; each of the said women were flogged on a different day, and each received twenty-five stripes; that all three were punished by order of Mr. St. Aigne. The stripes were inflicted upon Juno and Victorine by Ned the driver, and on Sophie by Orion, Ned being sick. That the said female Slaves were stretched on the ground to receive the floggings, and their persons being exposed, the stripes were inflicted on their naked posteriors. Witness has been informed, and believes, that Alcumen, a female slave belonging to the Perseverance Estate, a few weeks before last Christmas, was flogged; witness was in his house and heard the cries of Alcumen, and the noise of flogging, and was informed that Alcumen was undergoing punishment. That there were no free persons present on either of the occasions when these females were flogged.

Lise Vivian, a free coloured woman, declared, that she lived with Titus Mark, a free coloured man, as his wife; that Titus Mark is a carpenter by trade, and about two months before last Christmas he was engaged to go to the Perseverance Estate, for the purpose of performing

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

performing some carpenter's work; that he went, and witness accompanied him there, and they remained on the said estate until a week after Christmas, when they returned to town; that one evening, about a month before Christmas, while witness was residing on the Perseverance Estate, witness was going to Mr. de St. Aigne's house, as was her practice every evening, and on arriving before the house she saw Alcumen, a female slave belonging to the Perseverance Estate, standing upright, with her person exposed; that the driver Orion was flogging her with a cart whip; that she saw stripes applied therewith to her naked person; that witness was ashamed, and immediately turned back and went away; witness is certain that the garments of Alcumen were lifted up, but in her confusion she did not observe in what manner they were fastened or tied, or whether the woman's hands were fastened. Mr. St. Aigne was present; witness was informed Alcumen was punished for bringing her grass too late.

These declarations were likewise forwarded to the Court of Criminal Inquiry.

The Protector is informed that Mr. de St. Aigne has retired to France.

The second case of misdemeanor was committed by Mr. Louis Layet, a proprietor in the Quarter of Caroni. On the 17th March last the Protector received a communication from the Commandant of Caroni, enclosing certain declarations made before him; these documents furnished evidence, that Mr. Layet had illegally caused a male slave, named Michelle Robson, the property of another person, to be punished with forty stripes, and the Protector therefore forwarded them to the Judge of Criminal Inquiry. Mr. Layet was subsequently prosecuted, and the dates and effect of the proceedings under the prosecution are contained in the Appendix (A.) No. 3.

The third case of misdemeanor, as the Protector submits, was committed by one Francisco Benites on the person of a female slave named Dominga Perez, the property of Madame Louisa Perez. The slave complained to the Protector that Francisco Benites had flogged her with a supple jack, and produced the following witnesses:

Mr. Estaban Pepin, who deposed, that on the 28th of February, at seven o'clock A. M. Mr. Benites came to the house of Mr. Rama, where deponent resides, in quest of a negress named Dominga, who he said he required to go with him to his house, to explain some matter between himself and his wife. As the woman did not belong to Mr. Rama, he referred Mr. Benites to Madame Louisa Perez (the owner of the slave) who was then present, saying that he had no controul over the slave. Deponent further declared, that Madame Perez then begged Mr. Benites to return the slave as soon as possible, and he (Benites) then took her away. That about an hour afterwards the slave returned crying, with her eyes much swollen; she complained that Mr. Benites had beaten her twice with a supple jack; first at his house in Duncan-street, and secondly at his house in Charlotte-street. That on the morning following, Mr. Benites came to Mr. Rama's store, to request him to compromise the matter, declaring that he had beaten the woman, but that he was ready to pay the value of the woman and all damages, to which proposal Mr. Rama did not accede, saying, that it was a matter for the Courts to decide, and not for him as an individual.

Francisco Bolivar deposed, that on the 28th of February, at about half-past six o'clock A. M. Mr. Benites came with the negress Dominga in the yard where deponent has a room; that he heard Mr. Benites quarrelling with the woman, and he then came out of his room; deponent saw Mr. Benites take out of his hat a supple jack or liane, with which he began to beat the woman most violently; that deponent begged several times for the woman, but Mr. Benites would not listen to him.

Jean Baptiste Antoine, Maria Remedia and Ursula Dias, testified to the same effect.

Antonia Rama, deposed, that on the 28th of February, at seven o'clock A. M., Mr. Benites came to his house in quest of a negress named Dominga, who he said he requested to go with him to his house, to explain some matter in dispute between himself and his wife. As the woman did not belong to deponent, he referred Mr. Benites to Madame Louisa Perez the owner of the slave, who was then present, saying, that he had no control over the slave.

Deponent further declared, that Madame Perez then begged Mr. Benites to return the slave as soon as possible, and he Benites then took her away.

That about an hour afterwards the slave returned crying, with her eyes much swollen: she complained that Mr. Benites had beaten her twice with a supple jack; first at his house in Duncan-street, and secondly, at his wife's house in Charlotte-street.

That the same evening Mr. Benites came to deponent, requesting him to compromise the matter, declaring that he had beaten the woman, but he was ready to pay the value of the woman and all damages, to which deponent did not accede, saying, that it was a matter for the Courts to decide, and not for him as an individual. That on the morning following, Mr. Benites came to deponent's store making the same request as on the previous evening, to which deponent returned the same answer.

This case was passed by the Court of Criminal Inquiry to His Majesty's Attorney General for prosecution, and the dates and effect of the proceedings are contained in Appendix (A.) No. 1.

The suits and prosecutions in which the Protector has been engaged, *ex-officio*, may be divided into three classes:

In the first are comprised the criminal prosecutions at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General, against Free Persons for maltreating Slaves; they are four in number; for the dates and effect of the proceedings thereon, the Protector begs to refer to the Appendix (A.) and it will be observed that the Protector has already noticed proceedings preliminary to prosecution in Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

To the second belong the criminal prosecutions at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General against Slaves. They are four in number, and for their dates and the effect of the prosecutions, the Protector refers to Appendix (B.)

In the third class of suits, are comprised those before his Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector has been incidentally or directly engaged. They are two in number, and in the Appendix (C.) will be found the several dates and the effect of the proceedings. The Protector may here observe, that in the matter of Marie Vernace praying permission to register a slave, reported in the Appendix (C.) of last Report as being pending before his Excellency, the applicant produced evidence of the truth of her statement, as to the cause of the omission to return the slave in January 1825, and his Excellency was pleased, on the 17th April last, to pronounce a decree, authorizing the Registrar of Slaves to admit the said slave for registration.

The proceedings of William Harding Burnley, praying to be allowed to register two slaves, likewise noticed in Appendix (C.) of last Report, has also been terminated by the sentence of his Excellency, dated 13th May last, whereby the persons Melpomene, M'Namara and Aurora Pasea sought to be returned as slaves, are declared free to all intents and purposes.

In the case of Jean Louis de Laforest, albacea dativo of the estate and succession of Maria Angeles Dupont, deceased, also reported as pending in Appendix (C.) of last Report, his Excellency was pleased, on the 19th day of April last, to pronounce the following decree: "Let the petitioner establish, by oral or documentary evidence, that the one omission in not returning these slaves in 1825 was not wilful, but arose from some specified accident or other unavoidable impediment, as is required by the Order in Council of 26th March 1812."

The applicants have not yet complied with this decree.

The Appendixes (D.) and (E.) are the Abstracts compiled from the Returns, which, in obedience to the Order in Council, have been forwarded to the Protector by the Commandants of the Quarters of the Island. The Appendix (D.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Male Slaves in each of the half years ending 24th September 1829 and 5th April 1830; the nature of the punishments inflicted, and the maximum and minimum of the punishments during the same periods; also, the increase or decrease of the number of offences, and the maximum and minimum of punishments during the last half year, compared with the former.

The Appendix (E.) exhibits the Number of Offences committed by Female Slaves during the same period, and the same particulars as the Appendix (D.) The Returns are engrossed in Record Books, and the original Returns themselves are preserved.

During the last six months, one marriage of slaves has been solemnized in pursuance of a license granted by the Protector. For the names and description of the parties contracting, their owners' names, the name of the person solemnizing the marriage and the date thereof, the Protector begs leave to refer to Appendix, (F.)

The Appendix (G.) No. 1 and No. 2, contains Returns of the Sums of Money deposited in the Savings Bank in the town of Port of Spain, from the 25th December 1829 to the 24th June 1830, inclusive. The balance in deposit at the latter date is \$1,750. 5. equal to £. 379. 5. 6. sterling.

Since the 24th of December 1829, twenty Slaves have been manumitted by private contract, under the Order in Council. Appendix (H.) contains a correct Return of their Names, the Names of their former Owners, the Dates of their Manumissions, the considerations for which Freedom was granted, the present Residences and Employments of such of the manumitted persons as have called for and received their Manumissions.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

Sworn before me, this 14th day of August 1830,

C. F. Smith,
Acting Governor.

Appendix (A.)

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney-General
against Free Persons for maltreating Slaves.

No. 1.—His Majesty The King *against* Francisco Benites, for illegally flogging a Female Slave, contrary to the provisions of the Royal Order in Council of the 10th March 1824, and for an assault.

His Majesty's Attorney-General and The Protector of Slaves for the Prosecution; and J. B. Wyly, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 31st March 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 7th April 1830. Day of Trial filed 12th April 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained five counts:

The first count charged that the prisoner, not regarding the said Order in Council of the 10th day of March 1824, or the provisions, enactments or injunctions therein contained, did,

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did, some time during the month of March 1830, in Port of Spain, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously, with a stick, commonly called a supple jack, flog or whip a certain female slave, belonging to Louisa Perez, named Dominga Perez, then and there giving to the said Dominga Perez with the said supple jack, several blows in and upon the arms and shoulders, and divers other parts of the body of the said female slave, and thereby lacerated the person of the said female slave, contrary to the provisions and directions of the said Order in Council.

Second: The second count accused the prisoner of correcting and punishing the slave Dominga, with the supple jack, contrary to the provisions of the said Order in Council.

And under these two charges or one of them, it was contended by the public prosecutor, that the prisoner ought, for the said offences, or one of them, to be adjudged to forfeit and pay the sum of £. 500. sterling, or such other sum of money, not less than £. 50. sterling, as the Court should order and direct; and that the sum so to be forfeited and paid, should be distributed according to the directions contained in the said Order in Council.

Third: The third count charged the prisoner with having at the time and place aforesaid, with a stick, struck at, beaten and bruised the said slave Dominga Perez, and of having inflicted upon her arms and shoulders, and divers other parts of her body, several severe blows and bruises.

Fourth: The fourth count accused the prisoner of throwing down the said slave, and kicking her.

And the fifth count was for a common assault.

Under these three charges the Court was prayed to order the prisoner to suffer such lawful punishment as it might direct.

On the day of trial the accused was placed at the bar, and the lists of witnesses were called. The accusation and plea of Not Guilty were then read by the Escribano.

The accused admitted that the female beaten was a slave, and that she was so beaten with a stick by him.

The Attorney-General did not call any witnesses for the prosecution.

The Advocate for the accused examined four witnesses. The evidence being closed, the Attorney-General was heard in support of the accusation, Mr. Wylly in answer, and the Attorney-General in reply.

The Honorable the President took the opinion of the Court *seriatim*.

His Honor the Second Alcaldé:—

“I am of opinion that the accused is not guilty of the first and second charges, but that he is guilty of the third charge.”

His Honor the First Alcaldé:—

“I am of opinion that the accused is guilty of the first, second and third charges.”

His Honor the Assessor to the Governor:—

“I am of opinion the accused is not guilty of the first and second charges, but guilty of the third charge.”

The Honorable The President:—

“I am of opinion the accused is guilty of the first, second and third charges.”

The Honorable President then pronounced the following sentence:

“The accused, Francisco Benites, is declared guilty of the third charge of this accusation. The said Francisco Benites is condemned to pay His Majesty The King a fine of five pounds sterling.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

No. 2.—His Majesty The King *against* Mrs. Eliza O'Brien, for alleged cruel and illegal treatment of certain Slaves.

His Majesty's Attorney-General and the Protector of Slaves for the Prosecution; and Charles William Warner, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 8th May 1830. Day of Trial filed 21st May 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained eight counts:

The first count charged that the prisoner, in the month of March 1829, unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously, with force and violence, with a certain iron chain, called a boat-chain, did chain, fetter and bind a certain male slave, named Noel, formerly belonging and attached to a certain estate called Bermudas, in the Quarter of Toco, deceased, by one of the legs of him the said Noel, and did then and there imprison, keep, confine and detain him the said Noel, in the platine or farine house of the said estate, for several days and nights during the said month of March; the said Noel, at the time he was so chained, fettered, bound, confined and detained in manner aforesaid, being very ill and labouring under great sickness and bodily infirmity, by reason whereof the said slave Noel suffered great bodily pain, to his great damage and injury.

Second: That the said prisoner did, in the month of March 1829, unlawfully, maliciously and knowingly cause and procure the said male slave, named Noel, to be chained, fettered and bound, and imprisoned, kept, confined and detained, as charged in the first count.

The third and fourth counts were in the same terms as the first and second, but charged the offence as having been committed in the month of April one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Fifth:

Fifth: The fifth count charged that the said prisoner did, in the month of December 1828, unlawfully, wilfully, wickedly, maliciously and knowingly put and place a certain male slave, named Joe *alias* Louis Huggins, formerly belonging to the said Bermudas Estate, but then deceased, in the stocks; and him the said male slave, named Joe *alias* Louis Huggins, by one of the legs of the said Joe *alias* Louis Huggins, did then and there unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly confine, detain and keep in the said stocks, for three days and three nights, the said male slave, named Joe *alias* Louis Huggins, being at the time of such confinement and detention in the said stocks very ill, and labouring under great sickness and bodily infirmity, by reason whereof the said Joe *alias* Louis Huggins suffered great bodily pain, to the great damage and injury of the said male slave named Joe *alias* Louis Huggins.

Sixth: The sixth count accused the prisoner of ordering, causing and procuring Joe *alias* Louis Huggins, to be put in the stocks, and detained and confined as charged in the fifth count.

The seventh and eighth counts contained the same charges as the fifth and sixth, but stated the time during which the slave Joe *alias* Louis Huggins was detained and confined at several days and nights.

On the day of trial the accused was placed at the bar, the lists of witnesses were called, and the accusation was read by the Escribano.

The Advocate of the accused declared to plead Not Guilty, and the trial proceeded.

The evidence on both sides was as follows:

Thomas Huddling, free black man, sworn before the Court of Criminal Inquiry, deposed, that he is the Alguazil of the Quarter of Toco, and had resided on the Bermudas Estate, which now belongs, as deponent believed, to Mr. William Joell and Mrs. O'Brien, widow of the late Edward O'Brien, who died in Port of Spain about the end of 1828, as deponent believed. Mr. John Fitzmorris is now manager of the said Bermudas Estate, and had been since November last. Mr. Samuel Gibson was the manager of the said estate at the time of Mr. O'Brien's death, and continued such until a few months before Mr. Fitzmorris became manager. After Mr. Gibson left the estate, Mr. Woodford O'Brien and deponent had the management of the said estate. Mrs. O'Brien resided on the said estate, and had resided thereon constantly since a short time after the death of her husband, with whom she was in Port of Spain when he died. Deponent knew a slave called Joe, who belonged to the said estate; he is dead, as deponent had been informed and believed; deponent last saw the said Joe alive about the 1st of December 1828, on the said Bermudas Estate, when deponent left it to come to Port of Spain. Deponent returned to the said Bermudas Estate on the day before Christmas day, of the said month of December, when deponent was informed that the said Joe was dead. When deponent left the said Joe on the said 1st day of December, he was then sick from cold, as deponent thought, as it was very wet about his house, and the house leaked. Deponent never saw the said Joe in the stocks but once, which was during the life time of Mr. O'Brien. Deponent never knew the said Joe was confined in the stocks by Mrs. O'Brien, or by her orders. The day on which deponent so left the Bermudas Estate in December 1828, Mrs. O'Brien was there, when she informed deponent that she intended to have the said Joe removed under her house, and to have an apartment made there for him. Deponent knew also a slave named Noel, also belonging to the said estate, who is dead; he died about twelve months ago. Deponent did not know what was the cause of his death, but believed he died from sickness; he had a large ulcer on one of his legs. The said Noel was a runaway and a thief; he was obliged to be confined at night with a chain, to prevent his going away and robbing the neighbours. Deponent saw the said Noel, and spoke to him, about six o'clock in the morning of the day on which he died; he was then in a house in which they make farine, opposite the house in which Mrs. O'Brien resided. He then had a small chain round his leg, which was sound, or had no ulceration. The said chain was put on by orders of Mrs. O'Brien for the purpose of preventing the said Noel from running away during the night. Deponent had himself put the said chain on the said Noel's leg, by order of Mrs. O'Brien; it was generally taken off in the mornings, and continued off during the day, during which some person kept a watch over the said Noel to prevent his running away. On the last morning on which deponent so spoke to the said Noel, deponent asked him if the watchman had not come to take off his chain yet? he said no, that he had not come from letting out the mules in the pasture; he did not make any complaint of being sick, nor of suffering from the chain; he appeared to deponent to be as well as usual; he did not complain of want of food or nourishment; there appeared to be nothing the matter with the said Noel except the said sore on his leg, which he had when deponent first saw him on going to the said Bermudas Estate, in 1824; deponent returned to the said house in which he had so last spoken to the said Noel, about twelve o'clock on the same day, and then saw that he was dead; he had not then any chain on his foot or leg. Deponent made the coffin for him in which he was buried. The said Noel had been run away, and was brought to the said estate by an old negro man named Abbé, about two or three weeks before he died, at which time the sore on the leg of the said Noel was in a very bad state; deponent saw Mrs. O'Brien having the said sore dressed by a negro woman named Maria, who is now dead; deponent has frequently seen Mrs. O'Brien doing the same thing. Deponent knew a negro woman named Maria, who belonged to Mrs. O'Brien and was her house servant; Mrs. O'Brien brought her to the Bermudas Estate when she and her husband first came there, which was about twelve months after deponent; the said Maria died some time in January last, on the Bermudas Estate; deponent believed she

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she died from a complaint in her stomach; some persons said it was the pleurisy; she was sick about two or three weeks before she died, as deponent believed; she was a favourite servant of Mrs. O'Brien, who appeared very kind to her; when she was first taken sick Mrs. O'Brien took her to stay in her own house, and afterwards she allowed Maria to go to her own house, which was a new one and a very comfortable one; Mrs. O'Brien was very attentive to her, staying a good deal with her, carrying her nourishment of soup, fowl or whatever she thought she could take; the said Maria died a few days after she so returned to her house; there is no doctor or medical man residing in the Quarter of Toco; none nearer than Bande-de-l'Est, as deponent knows; Mrs. O'Brien is generally kind to her negroes, and gives them what they ask her for.

Same witness examined by His Majesty's Attorney General, before the Court on the day of trial, confirmed the foregoing declaration in Sumaria, and swore, that when he returned to the estate from work, Ross and Adonis said Joe was dead, and he had died under the house and in the stocks; believed it was Ross who told him so. Knew Noel; he was a boy who used to run away and rob the neighbours; he used to do so often; it was very difficult to keep him on the estate; could not keep him on the estate unless he was confined. The chain was fastened on his leg by means of an iron hoop; it could not hurt his leg; he was not fastened to any thing; he was kept in Mrs. O'Brien's house; the first time the chain was put on it was done by witness. Never saw him in chains afterwards. Saw him the day he died; it was at six o'clock in the morning; it was in the farine house; the house was dry; did not notice if he was on a bed; he had a chain about him then; Joe did not make any complaint; Mrs. O'Brien treated Joe very well, as far as he knows; he always got his food. One of his legs was very sore; Mrs. O'Brien used to make Maria, a slave, dress it, and sometimes Mrs. O'Brien dressed it; the sore was bad and had worms in it; Joe had the sore leg six years ago, and it never could be cured; the chain was fastened on the well leg.

José de la Cruz declared before the Court of Criminal Inquiry, that he resided on the Bermudas Estate, in the Quarter of Toco, the property of Mrs. O'Brien and Mr. Joel, and had resided thereon for the last three years and going on four; deponent knew a negro man named Joe, belonging to the said estate, and who died thereon a short time after the death of Mr. O'Brien, the late husband of Mrs. O'Brien; deponent did not recollect the exact time of the death of the said Mr. O'Brien, it may have been about eighteen months ago; Mrs. O'Brien was on the said Bermudas Estate when the said Joe died; she was not thereon when he was taken sick. The said Joe was very much swollen, which deponent thought might have been caused from cold, as the house of the said Joe was in a low situation near the high road; a part of the roof was uncovered, which caused it to leak; when Mrs. O'Brien returned to the estate from town, she had Joe brought up to her own house, and sent for Degrasse, a free mulatto carpenter who resides in Toco, and had made by him an apartment or room for Joe under her house, where deponent saw Mrs. O'Brien give or cause to be given to Joe, medicines and ptisans, and nourishment, such as soup and other things. Deponent saw the said Joe in the stocks but once, and that was during the lifetime of Mr. O'Brien, who caused the said Joe, one evening when the negroes went to throw grass, to be confined in the stocks, because he being then driver, got drunk and allowed the negroes to neglect their work; Joe was taken out of the stocks on the same night at about eight o'clock; the said stocks consisted of a rod of iron, with pieces of iron to contain the feet; deponent never knew or heard that the said Joe was confined in the stocks by order of Mrs. O'Brien; he was not confined in the stocks during his said sickness. There were not any bed-stocks on the said Bermudas Estate during the life-time of Joe, and while deponent resided thereon. Bed-stocks are made of wood; there are now bed-stocks on the estate, as also a hospital. Deponent never saw Mrs. O'Brien treat the said Joe badly, nor any other negro upon the estate; deponent had always seen her treat the negroes of the said estate well. Deponent knew a young negro man named Noel, belonging to the said Bermudas Estate, and who died thereon not long after Joe; the said Noel was a great runaway; when he was on the estate he used to break open his mistress' store, and steal thereout rum, salt pork, flour and every thing that came in his way; he would then run away and remain absent for some time, and he would rob in the houses of the neighbours and from those of the negroes of the estate, stealing therefrom salt fish and plantains, and every thing else he could meet with; he had a sore on his foot, which he had when deponent first went to the estate; deponent did not know what was the cause of his death; the said Noel had been runaway, and was taken up about a fortnight before his death, at which time deponent was at his work, and was informed that the said Noel had broke open deponent's house, and had been found near it by François, a negro man of the said estate; deponent went to his house and found that he had been robbed of two baskets of eggs and some flour, and deponent saw on the hands of the same Noel the yolks of eggs; after the said Noel was caught he was put into the platine house, under the care of the watchmen; deponent did not know whether it was by Mrs. O'Brien's orders or not; she was on the estate at the time; deponent afterwards saw the said Noel working about the yard in the day time, and in the mornings when deponent went to his work; he saw him in the platine house, at which last time deponent saw a small iron chain round the leg of the said Noel, which was sound and had not a sore, and which deponent believes was put on by the watchman at night to secure Noel and prevent his running away and stealing; deponent never saw any handcuffs on the hands or wrists of the said Noel; and when deponent saw him about the yard in the day time he had not any chain on his leg or foot; deponent was not present when the said Noel died, but saw him after he was dead, which was about ten o'clock

in the morning, at which time he had not any chain on his leg or foot. Deponent also knew a female slave named Maria belonging to Mrs. O'Brien, who resided with her on the said Bermudas Estate; the said Maria died thereon after last Christmas and before New Year's day, as he thinks; deponent did not know the cause of her death; deponent heard her complaining of her head; did not know how long she was sick, but she was not long sick; she was a house servant, and Mrs. O'Brien treated her kindly; deponent recollected being sent by the said Maria three different times during her sickness for nourishment; once for wine and twice for soup, all of which Mrs. O'Brien readily gave.

The said witness, when examined on the day of trial, confirmed his evidence in Sumaria, and deposed that he had been living upwards of three years on the Bermudas Estate; did not see Noel the day of his death; saw him the day before; he was not in chains. Saw Noel for four or five days, every day, before he died; he saw him in the platine-house; he did not see Noel chained there; knew Joe; witness was there when Joe died; saw him before and after his death, and on the day he died; cannot say whether he died in the stocks or not; he saw Joe the morning he died; witness did not speak to him; did not see him in the stocks; he will swear he did not see him in the stocks. Saw the stocks there; he saw Joe sitting in the little door about three yards from the stocks; it was six o'clock in the morning; at ten o'clock he saw Joe dead in the same room; the rod of iron was put away in the store room, and Joe was lying in the room, dead; during Joe's illness witness never saw him in the stocks. Never saw him in the stocks except once, during Mr. O'Brien's life; it was about two weeks that Joe was brought to Mrs. O'Brien's house before he died; he saw Joe often during that time; has seen Mrs. O'Brien give him something every day. There was a bed in the room, consisting of a door laid out and palliassed over it. Witness saw Joe walking about every day for six or seven days before he died; saw him walking about the day before he died; he was much swollen and sick. Knew Noel; was a young negro, and had a sore on his leg; was a bad subject, always in the mountains and entering the store-room of his mistress. Saw Noel once in a chain, it was after he had run away, not before. During the time Noel was working witness did not see any chain about him. He always saw Noel had sufficient food. One of his legs was sore; he often saw Mrs. O'Brien herself dressing his leg. Witness works with a cutlass on the estate; constantly on the estate. Never heard Noel or Joe complain of ill treatment to them.

Rose Elizabeth, a slave, in her deposition before the Court of Criminal Inquiry declared, that she resided on the Bermudas Estate, in Toco, with her mistress, Mrs. O'Brien, with whom she first went about three years ago. Deponent's mother's name was Maria Burke. She was a slave belonging to Mrs. O'Brien. She died after Christmas last, and deponent believed after last New-Year's day. Deponent's mother was sick, and she complained very much of her stomach and her head, and became altogether blind. Deponent did not know what caused her sickness, but believed it was cold; and she was always complaining of her head, and vomited a great deal from the time she was taken sick, which was about three or four weeks before she died. Deponent's mistress had her mother taken up into her own chamber after she had got sick, and she remained there until a week before she died, when she asked her mistress to allow her to go to her own house for something particular, and after she had got there she became worse, and died at the end of about a week. While deponent's mother was sick her mistress gave her every thing that she required. Deponent's mistress complained to deponent's mother that deponent would not come for things for her mother; then deponent's mother desired deponent to go, and whenever deponent did, she got what she went for. At night she would carry sangree and physic for her; sometimes a little laudanum to make her mother sleep; and in the day time her mistress would send by deponent pap, and gruel and soup for her mother. Once deponent's mother sent to her mistress for porter, but she said she had not any. Deponent lived in her mother's house; but deponent was at her work through the day. Deponent used to go home sometimes to her breakfast, and after she had finished her task in the day, and on those occasions deponent has seen her mistress at her mother's house, after her mother so remained there sick. Deponent believed her mistress went to deponent's mother's house whenever her mother sent for her. Her mistress was there with her mother during the night her mother died. Deponent was satisfied with the attention of her mistress to her mother during the time she was sick. Deponent's mistress was very fond of deponent's mother: she was her house servant. Deponent's mother used to work in the field during Mr. O'Brien's life time, and after his death her mistress took deponent's mother out of the field and put her in the house. Deponent knew a negro man, named Joe, who belonged to Mrs. O'Brien. Joe died on the Bermudas Estate a short time after deponent's mistress had returned there from Port of Spain, after the death of her master. Deponent recollected Joe's being sick in his house, and being brought up to her mistress's house when so sick. Deponent never saw him in the stocks when he was sick, nor never knew him put there by her mistress; has heard Adonis and Ross say that he was; recollected having seen her master once put Joe in the stocks when tipsey. Deponent knew Noel very well; he was a slave belonging to the Bermudas Estate; he died after Joe; he was a bad subject; he used to run away and steal from the free people and from the negroes, and used to break open the store of his mistress, and steal therefrom butter, flour and other things. He used to run away almost every day, and when he was caught, his mistress would have him put in the stocks and put the handcuffs on him, and the watchman used to shut him up at night in the farine house, and deponent heard that the watchman chained him to prevent his getting away but deponent never saw him chained.

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When examined before the Court on the day of trial, this witness ratified the foregoing declaration.

Cross-examined—Saw Joe under the house; Joe was sick and his mistress had him brought to her house.

Juan Francisco, free black man, in his deposition before the Court of Criminal Inquiry declared, that he knew the estate called Bermudas, in Toco, belonging to Mrs. O'Brien and Mr. Joell. Deponent has resided there for the last four years. Deponent knew a slave, named Joe, belonging to the said estate. He died thereon about a year ago, as deponent thinks. Joe's house was a very bad one; part of the top of it was open, and the rain came in, which caused Joe to swell from cold, and Mrs. O'Brien had him brought up to her house, and had a room made under her house for him, and gave him soup and good victuals, and treated him well. Deponent never saw him in the stocks there, nor ever knew that his mistress had him placed therein. Deponent also knew Noel, a negro, belonging to the said estate. He was a runaway and a thief, and used to break into the houses of the neighbours and negroes and steal therefrom. He died on the said estate, some time after Joe. The watchman used to chain the said Noel at night to prevent his running away and stealing. John and Francois used to be watchmen. Noel was in the habit of breaking into his mistress's store. Deponent did not know what caused the death of the said Noel. He appeared to be fat enough, and did not appear to want victuals; he had the regular allowance. Deponent knew Maria, a slave of Mrs. O'Brien, who lived on the Bermudas Estate; she died there after last Christmas. She was sick; she had a complaint in her head. Deponent saw her during her sickness; she appeared to have plenty of nourishment, such as soup and fowl, and deponent frequently saw her mistress in Maria's house during her sickness; her mistress appeared kind and attentive to her. The said witness, when examined on the day of trial, declared that he knew Joe; remembered when he was brought from his house to Mrs. O'Brien's; never saw him in the stocks. Witness was often about the house the time Joe was there; witness used to see Joe sitting down on a stool close to the door of the house. Knew Noel; he was a tolerably bad subject. Never saw Noel chained in the day time, witness being at his work; never saw a chain on Noel. Noel was well fed, and had his victuals like the rest. Witness has resided on the estate four years; knows Ross and Adonis; good negroes; good negroes as to work and character. Ross was once driver on the estate; is not so now; he was broken when he came to town. Remembers syrup was stolen on the estate.

John Baptiste, when examined before the Judge of Criminal Inquiry, deposed, that he is a slave belonging to Mrs. O'Brien and Mr. William Joell, the proprietors of the Bermudas Estate, in the Quarter of Toco; on which estate deponent has resided going on thirteen years. Deponent knew Joe, a slave belonging to the said estate, who died a short time after the death of Mr. O'Brien, under the house in which Mrs. O'Brien lives. He was always sickly; sometimes he would swell, and then get better. He became more sick when Mrs. O'Brien was in town. His house was not a good one; and when Mrs. O'Brien came to the estate from town, she had a room made for him under her house, and had him removed there. After he first was placed there, Mrs. O'Brien put him sometimes into the stocks; but deponent cannot say for what reason. Deponent saw him two or three times in the stocks. Mrs. O'Brien finding him getting worse, did not put him any more in the stocks. When he was confined, which was for two or three days, in the stocks, he was occasionally permitted to go about during that time in the yard. The stocks consisted of a bar of iron, with iron shackles for the feet. Joe had only one foot put into it. When Joe died deponent was in the field, when Mrs. O'Brien came and called deponent, and she told deponent that Joe was dead under the house, and desired deponent, Adonis and Ross to go there; which they did, and deponent saw Joe lying on his bed dead. Neither of his feet were in the stocks at the time; the stocks were lying near the bed. Adonis, Ross and deponent carried the body of Joe to Joe's house, which they cleaned out, and had a wake for him at night; and buried him next morning in a grave dug by deponent. Deponent's mistress gave Joe during his sickness nourishment, and appeared to treat him well. Deponent also knew a slave named Noel, belonging to the estate, who died there a little time after Joe. Noel had a sore on his foot, which he could not get cured; and he was always running away, and was a thief. Whenever he was caught and brought home, he was chained with a small chain at night, to the foot without a sore, in the platine house to keep him at home. The chain was taken off in the day time. Deponent never saw him with handcuffs. He was so chained by order of Mrs. O'Brien, who fed him well and treated him well; and he did not appear to want for any thing. Deponent also knew a female slave, named Maria, who belonged to Mrs. O'Brien, and who died on the said estate the beginning of this year before the commencement of crop. Mrs. O'Brien was very kind to her, and gave her nourishment and medicines, and did her best for Maria during her sickness.

The said witness, when examined on the day of trial, ratified the foregoing declaration, and further declared, That he saw Joe the night before he died. Joe was under the house. Did not go in the room where Joe was. Joe was sitting up, leaning against a post. He was seated on a box. He did not complain to witness at all. Joe was not in the stocks then; the stocks were about three yards from Joe at the time. Saw Joe the day before, about noon. He was under the house, sitting down. Joe did not ask for any thing. Witness asked Joe how he was; he replied, he was not getting better. Saw Joe every day. Never saw him in the stocks. He was in the stocks three times; but Mrs. O'Brien never put him in the stocks afterwards. These three times were the first three days he was brought

brought from his own house to his mistress. Joe never complained of the want of any thing. He was fed very well indeed, and did not want any nourishment. Joe never complained of ill treatment to witness.

Cross examined.—That he belongs to Mrs. O'Brien. She always treats witness well. Saw Joe in the stocks three days, but not nights. When Joe was in the stocks, he was on a board. When Mrs. O'Brien told them Joe was dead, witness went with Ross and Adonis to the place where he was. Ross and Adonis went first, and half a minute afterwards witness followed. Did not see Joe in the stocks. Knows Ross and Adonis; they never told witness their mistress ill treated Joe or Noel. They never complained that their mistress ill treated Joe or Noel. Only the windward side of the room Joe was in was boarded. Did not find any chain about Noel when he died. Ross and witness carried Noel down when he died. Noel used to have a small chain on him in the day; it was a grappling chain. Declares his declaration in Sumaria to be true. Means John Baptiste, the last witness, when he speaks of John in his declaration. Witness was watchman Sunday, being the day Joe died. Also Monday morning Joe was in the stocks. The stocks were iron. Witness saw Joe in the stocks every day when witness passed by; any person passing could see the stocks. John Baptiste and Adonis were confronted; they both persisted in their declaration.

Adonis.—The evidence of this witness before the Court of Criminal Inquiry was to the effect, That he is called Adonis, but that his christian name is Richard. Deponent came from Bermuda to this Island about twelve years ago, and now belongs to Mr. Joell and Mrs. O'Brien; and lives on the Bermudas Estate, where he has resided since he came from Bermuda. Deponent knew a negro man slave, Joe, who died on the said estate a short time after the death of Mr. O'Brien. He was sickly. He was the driver of the estate. After Mrs. O'Brien returned to the estate from town, which was after the death of Mr. O'Brien, Joe complained of his stomach, of which he always complained, and that he could not drive the negroes. Mrs. O'Brien said that it was laziness. Mrs. O'Brien sent Ross and deponent to bring up the said Joe from his house to her house; they brought him up upon a mule which Mr. Gibson, who was coming from the mission, lent them. Joe was weak and could not walk; and when they brought him to Mrs. O'Brien's home, Joe told her that he was not able to go after the negroes in the field. She told him it was laziness, and that she would have him put into the stocks until he was well. William Camm, a free coloured man, and who works on the estate, was present at the time. She then had the said Joe put under the house into the stocks; the under part of the said house being quite open, as it is to this present day, with the exception of a corner, which is wattled off for a store. Deponent thinks that it was upon a Tuesday or Wednesday that the said Joe was so brought up to Mrs. O'Brien's house, and he died on the Monday following. On the said Monday morning deponent saw the said Joe in the stocks, at breakfast time, when deponent passed the house. Deponent asked Joe how he was; he answered, "So, so! you see I am still in the stocks." Deponent passed on and went to the field; and about eleven o'clock on the same day Mrs. O'Brien came to the field and said Joe was dead; and she called Jenny and Nancy, and a man named Simon, and desired them to clean out Joe's house. A little after, about noon, they blew the shell and the negroes went up to the house; and she ordered John, Ross and deponent to take Joe down to his house. They went under the house, and deponent saw Joe was dead. He was not then in the stocks; the stocks were lying by his feet. Deponent, Ross and John carried the body of Joe to Joe's house. On the Sunday night before Joe's death deponent was watch, when Joe was bawling out a great part of the night, begging of deponent water for God's sake, which deponent gave him; the said Joe was then in the stocks. Deponent never saw the said Joe walking about after he had been carried to Mrs. O'Brien's house. Deponent frequently passed by the house of Mrs. O'Brien, and always saw Joe in the stocks. The said stocks was an iron bar with two shackles to it, but only one of Joe's feet was in the shackle. Joe was complaining for medicine, but Mrs. O'Brien would not give him any. She said he was lazy, and he did not want to work. Deponent also knew a slave named Noel belonging to the said estate, who died there not long after Joe. The said Noel used to be chained every night while he was on the estate in the platine house by a chain round one of his feet, which was a grappling boat chain, the same was passed through handcuffs round both his wrists, and was fastened to a post at the corner of Mrs. O'Brien's house. In the day time he worked in the yard and about the works, at which times the chain was round his leg, and he carried the other part of the chain over his shoulder. Deponent saw the said Joe chained and handcuffed, as before described by deponent, on the night previous to his death. About six o'clock on the following morning, when the negroes were turning out into the field, Ross came and told deponent that Noel was dead, and that he had taken him dead out of the chains. At breakfast time deponent saw the said Noel dead, in one of the negro houses in the pasture, where he had been sent by order of Mrs. O'Brien. Deponent was frequently on watch at night, and when deponent was so, Mrs. O'Brien gave him orders to chain and handcuff the said Noel, and to tie the chain round the post, that he might not get away, which order, deponent believed, she gave to the other watchmen. There were five negro men who alternately kept watch upon the estate; to wit, John Ross, Simon, François, Jupiter and deponent. Noel was at first a pasture boy, and when he got a bad sore foot and could not walk after the mules, he was put to work about the yard, and then he did not get the regular allowance of salt fish like the other negroes, but was fed from the house. Sometimes he got half a pint of farine and a piece of salt fish; and when he let a mule get away, he had none at all, and he then used to runaway
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and steal. Deponent also knew a negro woman, named Maria, who died on the Bermudas Estate since last Christmas in this year; she was sick and complained of her stomach. Mrs. O'Brien said she was lazy; and when she was hardly able to drag one foot after the other, Mrs. O'Brien sent her down to the works to carry megass. After she got worse, Mrs. O'Brien found that she was really sick, and tried to take care of her, but it was too late. Nancy and Sally assisted Maria in washing her clothes, and doing any thing for her. When Maria was first complaining, she asked her mistress for good nourishment and medicine; her mistress said she did not require any thing, and that she loved too much doctoring. One morning deponent was passing Maria's house after she was sick, and asked her how she was. She said, "So, so; and if I die, I shall die for want." Angelique and Sally were present at the time. Angelique belongs to Mrs. O'Brien, and Sally to Mrs. Betsy Welch. Sally is employed on the said estate.

This witness, when examined by the Attorney General on the day of trial, declared to ratify his declaration before the Court of Criminal Inquiry, and declared that Ross did not tell witness that he found Joe dead in the stocks. Thinks Joe died from cold, and if proper care had been taken of him he would not have died. Noel was chained night and day; in the day time he carried the chain about with him. Is sure that when Noel died he had a chain upon him. Witness has been punished lately by Mr. Fitzmorris. Joe told witness and the other people, that his mistress did not treat Joe as she ought. Never complained to any magistrate of the Quarter of Mrs. O'Brien's ill treatment. He did not make any complaint till the one to the Protector of Slaves.

Cross-Examined.—Did not tell the Protector of Slaves that he saw Joe in the stocks when he saw him dead; he told him the stocks were lying by his side. Witness did tell Mr. Protector of Slaves that he saw Joe dead in the stocks. Would not have complained if he had not been punished.

Ross.—The declaration of this slave before the Court of Criminal Inquiry, was to the effect, that he is commonly called Ross, but his christian name is Jean Baptiste. Deponent now belongs to Mr. William Joel and Mrs. O'Brien, and resides on the Bermudas Estate, in the Quarter of Toco, which belongs to them; deponent has resided on the said estate ever since it belonged to Mr. Williams. Deponent knew Joe, a slave belonging to the said estate, who died thereon a short time after the death of Mr. O'Brien, deponent's late master. The said Joe was formerly driver of the said estate; he was taken sick and swelled in his feet, legs and face. When he was first so taken sick, Mrs. O'Brien was in town with deponent's master, Mr. O'Brien, who died; when she came down, Joe told her that he was sick and could not go into the field with the negroes. Mrs. O'Brien told him that he was lazy, and did not want to go. After Joe was sick, deponent was put in his place as driver. Mrs. O'Brien ordered deponent to bring Joe up to the house from his own house, which was near the King's Road; deponent did not do it for two days, when he got a mule belonging to the estate, and brought him up on it to the house of Mrs. O'Brien; no body assisted deponent in bringing Joe up to the house; when deponent so brought him there, Mrs. O'Brien ordered deponent to put him in the stocks under the house, which deponent did. The said stocks were made of an iron bar which passed through two posts, and locked at one end with a padlock; there were two iron shackles attached to the said iron bar for putting the feet in; deponent only placed one foot of the said Joe in one of the iron shackles. The under part of the said house was open, with the exception of having two boards on the windward side; deponent was in the habit of passing the said house every morning to go to the field, and in so doing deponent saw at such time the said Joe in the stocks from the time deponent put him there until he died. Deponent saw him therein on the morning of the day on which he died; on which last day Mrs. O'Brien came to the field, when the negroes were at work, at about twelve o'clock, and told them that the old man was dead, and desired them when she blew the shell to come up to the house. Mrs. O'Brien had the shell blown for noon, when deponent and the other negroes went to the house, when Mrs. O'Brien ordered deponent, Adonis and John to go under the house, and take Joe down to his own house; they did so, and deponent saw that the said Joe was dead. Joe's foot was then in the stocks; he was lying on his blanket on two pieces of board, and not on any palliasse; there was no palliasse; deponent cannot tell how many days the said Joe was confined under the said house. Before Joe was so carried to the said house, deponent heard him ask his mistress for medicine, and to do something for him as he was sick, she said that he did not require any medicine, and ordered him to go to his work. After Joe was carried up to the house, deponent heard him ask his mistress once or twice for soup, which she gave him, as also some rum and water; deponent did not know what other food his said mistress gave to Joe; deponent carried up to Joe from his house some plantains and salt fish. Deponent also knew a boy called Noel, belonging to the said estate, who died there not long after Joe, in the crop time; he had two sores on one of his legs; the said Noel was confined every night in the platine house by a chain on one of his legs, which had not sores; he was handcuffed by both hands, and the chain was fastened to a post. In the mornings he was let out with the chain round his foot, and the remainder of it over his shoulder; he used to be employed in the curing house boiling molasses out of the cistern, and at other times he was employed about the yard of the house sweeping. The said Noel used sometimes to run away; his mistress did not feed him as she ought; he used to steal because he was hungry. Deponent used to see the said Noel chained at night; sometimes by François, by John, and by Jupiter; deponent cannot say how many nights he was so confined. One morning deponent was passing out of the gate to go to the Toco Estate after mules, (Thomas Huddling had passed before him) when

when deponent's mistress beckoned from the window of the house to him to come to her, which deponent did. She then gave him a hammer, and desired him to go and take the chain off Noel; deponent then went into the platine house and saw Noel dead; the chain was on his leg, but he had not any handcuffs on; deponent took the chain off his leg. Sally and Phillidie, two female slaves belonging to the said estate were in the kitchen when deponent so took off the chain from the leg of the said Noel; the kitchen adjoins the said platine house, and persons in the kitchen may see into the platine house; deponent saw the said Sally and Phillidie from the platine house. Deponent also knew Maria, a female slave belonging to Mrs. O'Brien, who died on the said estate a little after New Year's day; she was sick and complained of her stomach and head; Mrs. O'Brien sent her out to sell at Trois Roches, Sans Souci, and all about the quarter. When she came back she was sick, and complained to her mistress, her mistress told her that she was shamming; deponent always heard the said Maria complain that she was sick, and sent to her mistress for things, which her mistress would not send; deponent did not know of Maria having sent Rosy for any thing to her mistress; Rosy was in the field, and the manager would not allow her to attend upon her mother when she was sick.

On the day of trial this witness ratified the preceding evidence; and being examined, deposed, that he was one Christmas, driver of the Bermudas Estate; has been on Bermudas Estate upwards of twelve Christmas's; Mrs. O'Brien has been on the estate about four Christmas's; Noel belonged to the estate before Mr. O'Brien bought the estate; Mr. O'Brien brought Joe to the estate when he purchased the estate; knew Mr. Roland, Mr. Jean Joseph, the latter is commandant, Mr. Roland was commandant formerly; knew John Baptiste, Angelique, Sally and Rose Elizabeth; there is not a slave on the estate that does not complain; they complain of the food and their allowance; cannot say they complained to their mistress. If witness deserved it, he was always flogged. Joe was once in the stocks for two or three days in Mr. O'Brien's time; he only received one lash, and was then pardoned; recollects Noel running away; the last time he was away about one week and a half; Joe died first; he died under the house; when Joe died, his feet were close to the stocks; witness was told by Sally he died in the stocks. Noel used to stand for his food before the door; sometimes he got some, and sometimes not; witness did not go to the commandant to complain, because he thought the commandant ought to know it; has been put in the stocks lately; did not complain until he was punished.

Sally sworn.—On the day of trial deposed that she knew Joe; witness resided on Bermudas Estate; saw Joe with one foot in the stocks under the house; Joe is dead; he died one Saturday or Monday morning at about eight o'clock; saw him before eight o'clock, and immediately after he died; at the time he died, Joe had one foot in the stocks; a man named John Baptiste belonging to Mr. Joell, took him out of the stocks; John Baptiste has since hung himself; witness saw John Baptiste take his (Joe's) foot out of the stocks; Joe complained to her that he was sick, and that Mrs. O'Brien was obliging him to work. Ross and Adonis saw Joe in the stocks; witness was in the yard when she saw Joe in the stocks; witness is cook and servant in the house. Witness took food every day to Joe when he was in the stocks; he had plenty to eat and drink; never complained of not having sufficient to eat and drink. Joe remained under the house about five days; he caught cold from remaining under the house; the rain beat in and wetted the place where he lay; he complained of it, and Mrs. O'Brien sent for a carpenter, and had boards nailed up against the house.

Cross-Examined.—He was sick before Christmas; saw him the morning before he died; saw Baptiste take the chain off his leg; the stocks were of iron; the bed consisted of a board; no palliase. John Baptiste left the stocks in the same place where he took Joe out of the stocks.

Angelique being sworn and examined on the day of trial, deposed, that she knew Joe; he is dead; he belonged to Mrs. O'Brien; supposed he died under the house; saw Joe before he died under the house; cannot say he was in the stocks; saw him once in the stocks; he was quite sick and swollen; his foot was not in the stocks the whole night; his foot was in the stocks the morning before he died. Knew Noel; he always stole from every body on the estate; the day before he died he had a chain on his foot, but did not have a chain on him the day he died; always saw Mrs. O'Brien send food to Noel.

Cross-Examined.—Saw Joe in the stocks once, it was a week before he died.

Evidence for the Defence.—*Woodford O'Brien*, sworn and examined on the day of trial, deposed, that he had been living eighteen months on the Bermudas Estate; Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were in town when witness went on the estate; knew the slave Joe; remembered his being brought to the house of Mrs. O'Brien from his own house, the place was boarded on the windward side; witness used to hand him food every day from the table by order of Mrs. O'Brien; never saw him in the stocks; the stocks were in the same room; witness was on the adjoining estate the day Joe died; saw Joe the day before, he was lying down in the room; saw Joe several days before his death go into the kitchen to light his pipe; saw him do so two or three days before he died. Remembered Noel; witness was on the estate when Noel was there; he was constantly running away. Sometimes he was driving the mules, at other times sweeping the yard; there was a chain put on Noel for a short time by Huddling, but it being too heavy was taken off in an hour or two; Noel had a chain round his foot; an iron hoop was placed round his leg, and the chain fastened to it, and then to a post. Noel never complained to witness; his food was plantains and fish; sometimes cassava; if there was no one to take the food to Noel, witness used to take it to him. at the request of Mrs. O'Brien.

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Cross-Examined.—Witness went away in the morning early, the day Joe died, to the Toco Estate, to put out cocoa to dry; never saw Joe confined in the stocks below the house; never to witness's knowledge was Joe confined in the stocks; if he had been placed in the stocks he must have known it. Mrs. O'Brien threatened to put him in the stocks, but did not; thinks Sally is a bad woman; Joe was not so much swollen after being under the house as he was when he first came from his own house; north and east were protected by boards; at south a large trunk was placed to protect Joe's head from the wind; to the west it was open; the house is on a level; rain could not get underneath; it was dry underneath. Noel was taken in the evening; the chain was only on one night; thinks it was four or five days after Noel was first caught that he died; witness positively swore that there was no chain put on after the morning he speaks of; he was confined in the farine house in handcuffs.

Thomas Huddling, recalled; and examined for the defence. Witness was on the Bermudas Estate when Noel was caught, he put the chain on him, and the next day it was taken off; never saw him in chains, but the day he put him in, and one morning that the watchman put the chain on him to prevent his running away. Witness being examined by the Court, declared that he was Alguazil of the Quarter at the time; did not hear of any of the negroes complaining of ill treatment; they never complained to him.

The evidence being closed, the Attorney-General declared to leave the matter to the decision of the Court.

SENTENCE:—The Court is unanimously of opinion, that there is no evidence to support the present prosecution.—The accused must be discharged.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

No. 3.—His Majesty The King *against* Louis Layet.
For illegally flogging a Slave.

His Majesty's Attorney General and the Protector of Slaves, for the Prosecution;
James R. Agostini, Esq. for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 8th May 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 12th May 1830. Day of Trial filed 21st May 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained eight counts:

First: That the said Louis Layet, not regarding the Order in Council of the 10th March 1824, or the provisions, enactments or injunctions therein contained, did, some time in and during the month of March in the year 1830, in the Quarter of Caroni, order and direct a certain male slave, named Alick, to lay down, and tie and fasten upon the ground to pickets, a certain male slave, named Michelle Robson, and did then and there order and direct the said male slave Alick to give to and inflict upon the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, forty stripes or lashes; and that the said Alick, by the order and direction of the said Louis Layet, so made and given as aforesaid, did, in and upon one and the same day, and with force and violence, him the said Michelle Robson lay down on and upon the ground, and him the said Michelle Robson to certain pickets then and there did tie and fasten, and him the said Michelle Robson did then and there whip, scourge and beat, and in and upon the bare posteriors of him the said Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, did inflict a punishment of forty stripes or lashes, contrary to the provisions and directions of the said order of His Majesty in Council.

Second: That the said Louis Layet, not regarding the said Order in Council, did, some time in and during the said month of March 1830, at the place aforesaid, cause and procure the said slave, named Michelle Robson, to be laid down, tied and fastened in and upon the ground, and did then and there, in and upon one and the same day, cause and procure the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, then and there on and upon the ground so tied and fastened, and then and there to be whipped and scourged and beaten and to be punished, and then and there with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, to receive forty stripes or lashes in and upon the bare posteriors of the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, contrary to the provisions and directions of the said Order of His Majesty in Council.

Third: That the said Louis Layet, not regarding the said Order in Council of the 10th March 1824, did, in the month of March 1830, order and direct a certain male slave, named Alick, to lay down, tie and fasten to certain pickets in and upon the ground, the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, and did then and there order and direct the said slave named Alick to give and inflict upon the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, a punishment by stripes or lashes exceeding twenty-five in the whole, in and upon the posteriors of the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, in one and the same day; and that the said Alick, by the order and direction of the said Louis Layet, so made and given as aforesaid, did, in and upon one and the same day, and with force and violence, him the said Michelle Robson lay down on and upon the ground, and him the said Michelle Robson to certain pickets then and there did tie and fasten, and him the said Michelle Robson did then and there whip, scourge and beat, and in and upon the bare posteriors of him the said Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, did inflict a punishment by stripes or lashes,

lashes, exceeding twenty-five in the whole, contrary to the provisions and directions of the said Order in Council.

Fourth : That the said Louis Layet, not regarding the said Order in Council of the 10th March 1824, did, at the time and place aforesaid, cause and procure the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, to be laid down, tied and fastened on and upon the ground, and did then and there, in and upon one and the same day, cause and procure the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, then and there, on and upon the ground so tied and fastened, to be whipped, scourged and beaten, and then and there to be punished, and then and there with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, to receive a punishment by stripes or lashes, exceeding twenty-five in the whole, in and upon the bare posteriors of the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, on one and the same day, contrary to the provisions of the said Order in Council.

Under these four charges, or some or one of them, the Attorney General contended that the prisoner was guilty of a misdemeanor, and that the prisoner was and had become liable to forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding the sum of £. 500. sterling, or such other sum of money not less than £. 50. sterling English money, or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding six months nor less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of this Honorable Court.

Fifth : That the said Louis Layet did, at the time and place aforesaid, order and direct a certain male slave, named Alick, to lay down, and tie and fasten upon the ground to pickets, the said male slave, named Michelle Robson, and did then and there order and direct the said male slave named Alick to give and inflict upon the said Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, forty stripes or lashes ; and that the said Alick, by the order and direction of the said Louis Layet, so made and given as aforesaid, did, in and upon one and the same day, him the said Michelle Robson lay down on and upon the ground, and him the said Michelle Robson to certain pickets then and there did tie and fasten, and him the said Michelle Robson did then and there whip, scourge and beat, and in and upon the bare posteriors of him the said Michelle Robson, with a certain whip or instrument, commonly called a cart whip, did inflict a punishment of forty stripes or lashes, contrary to the laws in force.

Sixth : The sixth count accused the said Louis Layet of causing and procuring the said Michelle Robson to receive and be punished with forty stripes.

Seventh : The seventh count was for ordering and directing the slave Alick to inflict a punishment exceeding twenty-five stripes ; and the eighth count charged the said Louis Layet with having caused and procured the said Michelle Robson to be punished with more than twenty-five stripes.

On the day of trial the accused was placed at the bar, the lists of witnesses were called, and the accusation and plea of not guilty were read over.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined and cross-examined. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, the Advocate for the accused declared he had no witnesses to call for the accused.

Mr. Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution ; the Protector of slaves followed.

Mr. Agostini, on behalf of the accused, was heard in answer, and Mr. Attorney General in reply.

The accused was asked if he had any thing further to urge in his defence : he declared he had not.

The Honourable the President summed up the evidence, and took the opinion of the Court *seriatim* on the first four charges.

Their Honors the Second Alcalde, First Alcalde and the President were of opinion, that the Prisoner was Guilty ; and his Honor the Assessor was of opinion, that he was Not Guilty.

The Honourable the President then took the opinion of the Court *seriatim* on the last four charges. It was unanimous that the accused was Guilty.

The Honourable the President then pronounced the following

SENTENCE :—The accused, Louis Layet, is declared guilty of the charges preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General. He, the said Louis Layet, is condemned to pay to His Majesty The King a fine of One hundred and fifty pounds sterling, and to imprisonment until the said fine be paid. He is further condemned to pay all the costs of these proceedings.

On the 25th May 1830, the accused deposited the amount of his fine with the Escribano of the Court.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

No. 4.—His Majesty The King *against* Jean François Sincère.

For soliciting and instigating others to commit Unnatural Crimes, and for Assaults with intention to commit said Crimes.

His Majesty's Attorney General, and the Protector of Slaves, for the Prosecution; Edward Jackson, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 20th May 1830. Plea of Exceptions, and Not Guilty, filed 29th May 1830. Day of Trial filed 2d June 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained six counts, framed in the technical language used on such occasions :

First: The first count charged the prisoner with having, between the 1st and 12th days of May 1830, within the Royal Gaol of Port of Spain, solicited incited, and endeavoured to persuade a certain male slave therein confined, named Jean Pierre, to permit and suffer him, (the prisoner) to commit an unnatural crime with the said Jean Pierre.

Second: The second count charged the prisoner with an assault on the said Slave Jean Pierre, with intent to commit an unnatural crime.

Third, fourth, fifth and sixth: These four counts charged the prisoner with similar offences, committed against Julian Parra, a free man, and also a prisoner in the Royal Gaol.

And under these several charges preferred against the prisoner, or some or one of them, the Attorney General contended, that the prisoner had forfeited his life, and ought to be sentenced to suffer and undergo the ordinary penalty of the law, and suffer death, according to the law in such cases made and provided; but should the prisoner not be condemned to suffer death, then the Attorney General contended, that the prisoner ought to be sentenced to suffer and undergo such other punishment as the Court should think the prisoner deserved, and that all the property of the said prisoner, both real and personal, with his goods and chattels, rights and credits, should be declared and adjudged to be confiscated to His Majesty, according to law.

In the exceptions filed on behalf of the prisoner it was pleaded, that the accusation was wholly illegal, informal and insufficient, and that the prisoner was not by the law of the land bound to answer thereunto; and thereupon he declared to except to the accusation for the following reasons;—First, Because in and by the act of accusation the prisoner was charged with several offences, or pretended offences, totally distinct and different, and alleged to have been done or committed at different and distinct times, charged to have arisen from totally distinct circumstances, and having relation to different and distinct persons.

Second, Because the pretended act of accusation as having been committed by him, did not, as charged in the act of accusation, constitute any crime or offence punishable by the law.

Third, Because the accusation was in other respects informal, uncertain and insufficient, and that the prisoner was not bound to answer thereto; and, lastly, the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty to the several charges brought against him.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the lists of witnesses were called. The reading of the accusation was, by consent of the Advocates and permission of the Court, dispensed with. The exceptions and plea of answer was read by the Escribano, and Mr. Jackson was heard in support of the exceptions, the Attorney General in answer, and Mr. Jackson in reply.

The Court adjourned until the 5th June to consider the exceptions, and to pronounce its decision thereon. The prisoner was ordered to be remanded to the Royal Gaol.

On the 5th June the prisoner was placed at the bar, and with reference to the exceptions filed on behalf of the accused, and to the argument had thereon, his Honor the President pronounced the unanimous decision of the Court as follows :

“The Exceptions are over-ruled.”

The Attorney General then called as a witness for the prosecution the slave Jean Pierre. Mr. Jackson examined the witness on the *voire dire*; the witness declared he was confined in the Royal Gaol. The question, “What were you put there for?” was objected to by the Attorney General, and also by the Protector of Slaves, on the ground that this answer of the witness might tend to his own infamy.

Mr. Jackson stated his object in the examination of the witness on the *voire dire*, was to prove his incompetency to give evidence in the matter before the Court. The Court gave its opinion, that the record of conviction of the witness should have been cited in evidence. Mr. Jackson then called Nathaniel Hart, Alcayde of the Royal Gaol, to produce the commitment of Jean Pierre. Objected to by the Attorney General and Protector of Slaves. The Court allowed the Advocate of the accused to examine witnesses as to the incompetency of the witness Jean Pierre. Jean Pierre was recalled, and the question “What was you put in gaol for?” was put to him, to which he replied “For nothing.” Nathaniel Hart, Alcayde of the Royal Gaol, was then examined; Mr. Jackson did not press his exception to the examination of the said Jean Pierre, and the evidence for the prosecution on the first two counts was proceeded in.

Mr. Attorney General then called the said Julien Barra, when Mr. Jackson rose and prayed the Court, that the Attorney General should proceed with the evidence in support of the first two counts of the indictment, and that the sentence of the Court should be given thereon previous to the Attorney General being allowed to enter into proof in support of the remaining counts of the indictment, on the ground, that the offences charged in the first two counts were totally distinct and different from those charged in the remaining counts, and were alleged to have been committed at different and distinct times, and to have arisen from totally distinct circumstances, and having relation to different and distinct persons. The Attorney General was heard in answer.

The Court decided that the cause must be proceeded in.

The evidence for the prosecution was proceeded in, and when closed, Mr. Jackson called and examined Mr. Nathaniel Hart, on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Attorney General was now heard in support of the prosecution, and was followed by the Protector of Slaves.

Mr. Jackson was heard in answer, and Mr. Attorney General in reply.

The prisoner was asked, through the means of the interpreter, if he had any thing further to urge in his defence; he declared he had not.

The Honourable President then summed up the evidence, and adjourned the Court until the 8th June, on which day the Court would pronounce sentence.

On the 8th June the prisoner was placed at the bar. The Honourable the President took the opinion of the Court *seriatim* as to the evidence of the guilt of the prisoner in the following words:

“ Are you of opinion that the prisoner at the bar is Guilty or Not Guilty of the offences charged?”

The Court was unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner was Guilty of the first and second charges, and having consulted, the President pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The accused Jean François Sincère is, by the unanimous opinion of the Court, pronounced Guilty of the first and second charges of the Accusation filed by the Attorney General. The said Jean François Sincère is condemned to imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this Island for the period of two years, to be computed from this date, and to hard labour during the said period. At the expiration of the said two years the said Jean François Sincère will be released from Gaol.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix, (B.)

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, at the instance of His Majesty's Attorney General against Slaves.

No. 1.—His Majesty The King *against* Lucien, a Slave, the property of
Richard Purcell, Esquire.

For Cutting and Stabbing.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; the Protector and Guardian of Slaves and John Sanderson, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 6th March 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 15th March 1830. Day of Trial filed 17th March 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained the two following counts:

First: That the said slave named Lucien, did on the 15th day of February 1830, in the town of Port of Spain, with a knife, strike at, stab and cut a certain male slave named John, and did then and there with the said knife, give to and inflict upon the said John a very severe wound, in and upon the right side of him the said John, of about one inch and a half in length.

Second: That the prisoner did at the time and place aforesaid, with a knife, make an assault in and upon the said male slave John, and did then and there with the said knife, cut and wound the said John in and upon his right side.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar, the list of witnesses was called, and the accusation and plea of not guilty were read over.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined and cross-examined. There being no evidence for the prisoner, the Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution, and Mr. Sanderson stated that the prisoner threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

The prisoner was asked if he had any thing further to urge in his defence; he declared that at the time the act was committed he was not in his proper senses, and expressed his contrition.

The Honourable the President summed up the evidence, and having taken the opinion of the Court *seriatim*, the prisoner was declared guilty unanimously, and his Honour the President pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The prisoner Lucien is condemned to receive one hundred lashes; fifty lashes on Monday next the 22d instant, on the King's Wharf in the town of Port of Spain, and the remaining fifty lashes on the estate Harmony Hall to which he belongs, on Monday the 5th day of April now next ensuing, or so soon after as the medical gentleman attending the estate shall certify that the said prisoner is able to undergo the said second punishment; and the said prisoner is further condemned to be worked on the said estate for two years, with iron shackles not exceeding seven pounds in weight round his legs, at the end of which period the said shackles will be taken off. The Alguazil Mayor is charged with seeing this sentence carried into effect.

On the 22d March 1830, the Alguazil Mayor reported to the Court, that he had not been enabled to carry the first part of the above sentence into effect, (*viz.* to receive fifty lashes that day on the King's Wharf) in consequence of the said slave having cut and stabbed himself in several parts of his body, and he attached to his report a certificate of a medical person, recommending that the prisoner's punishment should be delayed.

At a Court held on the 27th March 1830, the prisoner Lucien was again placed at the bar, and with reference to the report of the Alguazil Mayor of the 22d, to the certificate of the medical practitioner, and the report of the Alcayde of the Royal Gaol of the 26th, accompanied by extracts from the gaol diary, it was

Ordered, The sentence of the Court pronounced against the accused slave Lucien not having been carried into effect by reason of the circumstances stated in the report of the Alguazil Mayor and the certificate of Dr. Murray (in the absence of the Gaol Physician,) let Monday the 12th of April now next ensuing be appointed for the said slave Lucien, to receive on the King's Wharf in the town of Port of Spain, the fifty lashes which were to have been by virtue of the said sentence inflicted on him on the 22d of this month, and let Wednesday the 12th of May now next ensuing, be appointed for the slave Lucien to receive the remaining fifty lashes, also ordered by the said sentence to be inflicted on him on the 5th April next on the Harmony Hall Estate to which he belongs, or so soon after as the medical gentleman attending the said estate shall certify that the said slave is able to undergo the said last punishment; in other respects the said sentence of the 11th instant will be carried into effect as ordered.

On the 12th April 1830, the Alguazil Mayor reported that the slave Lucien had that day received the first part of his sentence, *viz.* fifty lashes on the King's wharf; and on the 12th May, he reported that the prisoner had that day received the remaining part of his sentence, *viz.* fifty lashes on the Harmony Hall Estate.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

No. 2.—His Majesty The King *against* Joe, a male Slave, attached to the River Estate, Quarter of Diego Martin.

For Assaulting and Wounding.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; the Protector of Slaves and John Cockerton, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 15th April 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 24th April 1830. Day of Trial filed 28th April 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained five counts:

First: That the prisoner did in the quarter of Carenage in the said Island, on the 28th day of March 1830, with a stick, make an assault upon him the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there with the said stick beat the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there give to the said John Cruickshank with the said stick, one very severe blow on the left fore arm of the said John Cruickshank, by which blow one of the bones of the left fore-arm of him the said John Cruickshank was broken and fractured, and the integuments thereof divided, to the great damage and injury of the said John Cruickshank.

Second: That the prisoner did at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there with a cutlass strike at and cut the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there give to and inflict in and upon the said John Cruickshank with the said cutlass, the wounds following, *viz.* one wound between the thumb and the first bone of the fore-finger of the left hand, and also others across two fingers of the left hand of him the said John Cruickshank.

Third:

Third: That the prisoner did at the time and place aforesaid, with a stick, make an assault upon him the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there with the said stick, strike at and give to the said John Cruickshank with the said stick, several very heavy and severe blows, in and upon the head of the said John Cruickshank, four or five of which said blows denuded the bone thereof.

Fourth: That the prisoner did at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon him the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there with a cutlass strike at and cut the said John Cruickshank, and did then and there give to or inflict in and upon the said John Cruickshank with the said cutlass, six severe wounds or cuts in and upon the head of him the said John Cruickshank, four or five of which said cuts or wounds denuded the bone thereof.

Fifth: The fifth count charged the prisoner with a common assault.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar, the lists of witnesses were called, and the act of accusation and plea of not guilty were read over.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined and cross-examined, and when the evidence for the prosecution was closed, four witnesses for the defence were examined and cross-examined; Belly *alias* Beby, a slave, was called as a witness for the defence, but when questioned by the Attorney General, she declared she was the prisoner's wife, whereupon the Attorney General objected to her examination, and the Protector was heard in answer.

Objection allowed by the Court.

The evidence for the defence being closed, Mr. Attorney General was heard in support of the prosecution, Mr. Cockerton and the Protector of Slaves in answer, and the Attorney General in reply.

The prisoner was asked if he had any thing to urge in his defence, when he related to the Court the circumstances attending the assault for which he was tried.

The Honourable the President summed up the evidence, and took the opinion of the Court *seriatim*.

His Honour the second Alcalde declared the prisoner not guilty; but their Honours the First Alcalde, the Assessor and the President were of opinion that he was guilty.

The Court then consulted; and the President pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The prisoner Joe, a slave, is declared guilty of having committed an assault; he will be remanded to the Royal Gaol and confined therein for fourteen days, during which time he will be worked in the tread mill; at the expiration of the said term of fourteen days, the slave Joe will be delivered to his owner.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

No. 3.—His Majesty The King *against* Jean Pierre, a Slave, the property of Mary Dauphine.

For breaking into a Store, and for having Stolen Property in his possession, knowing it to be such.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; the Protector of Slaves, and William Hanley, Esq. Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 4th June 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 15th June 1830. Day of Trial, filed 16th June 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained two counts:

First: That the said Jean Pierre did, between the 1st and 28th days of February 1830, in the town of Port of Spain in the said Island, enter the store of Messrs. Corrie & M'Alister, and did rob, steal, take and carry away therefrom two boxes of candles, and a box containing several bottles of wine, the property of the said firm of Corrie & M'Alister.

Second: That the said Jean Pierre did, between the 1st and 28th days of February 1830, fraudulently obtain possession of two boxes of candles, and a box containing several bottles of wine, the property of the said firm of Corrie & M'Alister, the said two boxes of candles, and box containing several bottles of wine, not being the property of the said Jean Pierre, and the said Jean Pierre not having come honestly by the same, but on the contrary he the said Jean Pierre well knowing that the said two boxes of candles, and the box containing the wine, were the property of the said firm of Corrie & M'Alister, and had been robbed and stolen from their store.

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar; the lists of witnesses were called, and the accusation and plea of not guilty were read over.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined and cross-examined, and the evidence being closed, the Attorney General declared, that he would not urge the charge contained in the first count, and Mr. Hanley, on behalf of the prisoner, pleaded guilty to the second charge.

The President of the Court, after taking the opinion of the Court *seriatim*, pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The accused Jean Pierre, a slave, is declared guilty of the second charge preferred against him by His Majesty's Attorney General. The sentence of the Court is, that the said accused do receive a punishment of fifty lashes on Monday next the 27th instant, on the South Quay opposite the store of Messrs. Corrie & M'Alister; he is further condemned to three months hard labour and confinement in the Royal Gaol, at the expiration of which period he will be discharged. The physician of the Royal Gaol will attend the corporal punishment.

On the 21st May 1830, the prisoner received the corporal punishment, and was remanded to the Royal Gaol in terms of his sentence.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

No. 4.—His Majesty The King *against* Francisco, a Slave, belonging to the Heirs of Neil Wilson, deceased.

For Assaulting and Wounding Andrew Welch, Esquire.

His Majesty's Attorney General for the Prosecution; the Protector of Slaves, and James R. Agostini, Esquire, Advocate, for the Prisoner.

Act of Accusation filed 5th June 1830. Plea of Not Guilty filed 16th June 1830. Day of Trial filed 18th June 1830.

The Act of Accusation contained four counts :

First: That the prisoner did, on the 1st December 1829, in the Quarter of North Naparima, with a cutlass, make an assault upon the said Andrew Welch, and did then and there, with the said cutlass, strike at and cut the said Andrew Welch with the said cutlass one cut or wound in and upon the left arm of the said Andrew Welch, to his great damage and injury.

Second : That the prisoner did, at the time and place aforesaid, with a cutlass, make an assault upon the said Andrew Welch, and did then and there, with the said cutlass, strike at with intent to cut and wound him the said Andrew Welch, and did then and there give to the said Andrew Welch, with the upper part of the said cutlass, near the handle thereof, several very heavy and severe blows in and upon the shoulders of him the said Andrew Welch, to his great damage and injury.

Third: That the prisoner did, at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon the said Andrew Welch, and did then and there with his fist, strike at and give to the said Andrew Welch, several very severe blows in and upon the breast of him the Andrew Welch, to his great damage and injury.

Fourth: That the prisoner did, at the time and place aforesaid, make an assault upon the said Andrew Welch, and did strike, beat, cut, wound, bruize and ill treat the said Andrew Welch.

On the day of trial the prisoner was placed at the bar, and the list of witnesses was called.

The Advocate of the accused pleaded Guilty to the charges preferred by His Majesty's Attorney General, and threw him on the merciful consideration of the Court.

The Court having consulted; the Honorable the President, pronounced the following

SENTENCE:—The accused, Francisco, a slave, is condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for a term of two months; at the expiration thereof he will be punished with forty stripes at the place where the offence was committed; the said accused will then be discharged. The Alguazil Mayor will see the punishment carried into effect.

Henry Gloster,
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (C.)

PROCEEDINGS before his Excellency the Governor, in which the Protector has been directly or incidentally engaged, from 25th December 1829 to 24th June 1830, inclusive.

TITLE of PROCEEDINGS.	DATE of Commencement of Proceedings.	NATURE OF APPLICATION and STATE OF PROCEEDINGS.
<p>Manuel Hosée, a prisoner in the Royal Gaol, praying to be released from confinement therein.</p>	<p>1830: 8th April.</p>	<p>-- This was an application presented to his Excellency by the Protector. The circumstances were these: Manuel Hosée <i>alias</i> Manuel Lafortune, was a slave, the property of Augustin Auguste, and was registered as his property in 1816: shortly afterwards Augustin Auguste died, and the said Manuel Hosée was not afterwards registered. The Alguazil Mayor having an execution against a man named Pierre André applied to him to point out property, Pierre André pointed out the said Manuel Hosée as his slave; the Alguazil Mayor levied on him accordingly, and Manuel Hosée having quitted the premises of the Alguazil Mayor, was apprehended as a runaway, and committed to gaol; while there he applied to the Protector, who brought the case before his Excellency. On the 6th May, his Excellency pronounced the following decree: "Let the man Pierre André, who appears to have pointed out to the Alguazil Mayor the person Manuel Hosée as his slave, appear before the Court and show his right to the same, and he will be notified, that by his default of doing so within six days, the Court will take the petition of the Protector of Slaves into consideration, in which he demands the freedom of the said Manuel Hosée, who appears not to have been registered since 1816." Pierre André not having complied with this decree, his Excellency on the 26th May was pleased to pronounce a sentence ordering Hosée (Manuel) to be released, reserving his rights of action against Pierre André, and condemning him in all costs. Manuel Hosée was released accordingly.</p>
<p>Didier Chalamel, praying to be allowed to register two Slaves which he purchased at a judicial sale.</p>	<p>24th April.</p>	<p>-- The applicant stated, that at a judicial sale before the doors of the Tribunal of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction on the 6th of October 1827, he purchased two slaves, John Philip Antoine and Marie Celimene Johnny, as the property of the late Antoine Noble, for the sum of £.151. 13. 4. sterling, which sum he had paid. That the said slaves had been originally registered as the property of Antoine Noble, but the applicant discovered that they had not been returned by him in January 1825. The applicant produced evidence that from some time in 1822 or 1823, until his death, Antoine Noble was imbecile and unable to attend to his business, and on the 7th June his Excellency was pleased to authorize the Registrar of Slaves to admit the said two slaves to registration.</p>

Appendix (D.)

ABSTRACT compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on MALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded to committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted, and the Maximum and Minimum Offences, and in the Maximum and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 5th October 1829.										Half Year ending the				
	Number of Offences.	Number of Stripes.		Confinement in Stocks.				Solitary Confinement.		Number of Offences.	Number of Stripes.		Confinement		
				Hands and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.							Hands and Feet Stocks.		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
Rape - - - - -	1	20	-	-	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	H.	-	-	-	H.	H.
Attempting to ravish - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	15	-	-
Adultery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Cutting others with cutlasses - - - - -	6	40	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	13	-	-
Incendiaries - - - - -	2	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-
Killing and destroying stock - - - - -	3	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-
Cruelty to animals - - - - -	19	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	25	8	-	-
House-breaking and theft - - - - -	27	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	40	10	-	-
Striking driver - - - - -	3	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	5	-
Threatening to cut driver - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-
Breaking stocks - - - - -	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to work - - - - -	8	32	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disobedience - - - - -	71	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	40	5	-	1/2
Insolence - - - - -	41	40	5	-	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	41	30	10	-	4 1/2
Insubordination - - - - -	3	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	20	-	-
Absconding, running away, &c. - - - - -	187	40	6	-	-	1 1/2	-	-	-	-	137	40	6	-	-
Encouraging others to abscond - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	23	-	-
Quarrelling - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	12	-	-
Quarrelling and fighting - - - - -	14	30	12	-	1/2	-	10	-	-	-	10	25	12	-	-
Beating others - - - - -	13	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	31	12	-	-
Maltreating children - - - - -	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness - - - - -	23	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	25	6	-	-
Bad work - - - - -	13	15	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	23	10	-	-
Bad advice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	10	-	-
Neglect of duty - - - - -	163	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	25	4	2	1
Neglect of duty and insolence - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	12	-	-
Neglect of stock - - - - -	11	25	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	5	-	-
Neglect to throw grass - - - - -	10	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	6	-	-
Not coming to work in proper time - - - - -	12	15	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	14	5	-	-
Introducing rum in hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Introducing rum on estates - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	-
Neglect of prayers, & improper conduct thereat - - - - -	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	15	-	-
Riding mules at night - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	18	-	-
Idleness and laziness - - - - -	5	25	12	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	8	-	-
Eating dirt, charcoal, &c. - - - - -	3	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglecting persons - - - - -	11	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	25	6	-	-
Neglecting gardens - - - - -	5	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	10	-	-
Riotous conduct - - - - -	9	24	12	1 1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	6	-	-
Harbouring runaways - - - - -	7	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	25	7	20 ^m	-
Taking another man's wife - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-
Leaving estate without pass - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	-	-	-
Breaking hospitals - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Cutting and stealing canes - - - - -	19	25	6	-	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	9	-	-
False complaints - - - - -	7	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	-	-	-
Lying and false swearing - - - - -	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	8	-	-
Theft - - - - -	70	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	40	6	1 1/2	1
Theft while watchmen - - - - -	3	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conniving at theft - - - - -	2	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-
Feigning sickness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	25	-	-	-
Neglect of watch - - - - -	49	25	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	6	-	-
Not finishing task - - - - -	62	25	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	25	6	-	-
Destroying cultivations - - - - -	3	25	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-
Destroying produce, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	25	8	-	-
Beating a free man - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
Scalding and burning others - - - - -	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling & destroying clothes furnished by owners - - - - -	2	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing provisions - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	25	-	-	-
Sheep-stealing - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-

Appendix (E.)

ABSTRACT compiled from the RETURNS of PUNISHMENTS inflicted on FEMALE SLAVES, which have been forwarded committed in each Half Year, the Nature of Punishments inflicted and the Maximum and of Offences, and in the Maximum, and Minimum of Punishments

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Half Year ending 5th October 1829.										Half Year ending - - -						
	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.		Solitary Confinement		Imprisonment in Gaol, distinguishing Marks, &c.	Number of Offences.	Hand Stocks.		Hand and Feet Stocks.		Bed Stocks.	
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.			Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Cutting others with cutlasses - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Incendiaries - - - - -	2	-	-	4	-	54	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beating mother - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	24	-
Biting manager - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	30	-	-	-
Destroying and ill-treating stock	2	-	-	2	35	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Striking driver - - - - -	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	-	25	-
Breaking stocks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	-
Refusing to work - - - - -	29	-	30	4	1	12	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	2	30	30	72
Disobedience - - - - -	48	3	-	3	-	20	12	-	30	72	2	-	6	-	10	48	9
Insolence - - - - -	48	6	-	20	6	-	10	39	1	-	42	-	-	5	-	10	96
Insubordination - - - - -	5	-	-	4	-	15	12	8	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	15	12
Absconding, running away, &c.	59	6	-	30	6	-	30	24	-	48	2	-	6	-	10	-	-
Quarrelling - - - - -	9	2	1	2	-	15	12	-	-	-	6	-	20	-	-	12	1
Quarrelling and fighting	17	-	-	2	30	20	12	11	-	-	12	-	-	4	-	30	10
Drunkenness - - - - -	17	-	-	3	30	30	72	12	-	24	1	30	-	2	-	40	48
Bad work - - - - -	7	-	-	3	1	72	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	1	12	-
Neglect of duty - - - - -	87	3	-	30	6	-	10	12	-	72	-	15	-	6	-	10	48
Neglect to throw grass - - - - -	19	-	-	6	-	15	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	2	-	-
Not coming to work in proper time	27	3	30	30	6	-	30	72	-	30	24	-	-	6	-	15	15
Not finishing task - - - - -	77	2	-	10	2	-	7	12	-	25	-	-	-	2	-	10	22
Idleness and laziness - - - - -	18	4	-	1	2	-	15	72	8	12	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Refusing to take medicine - - - - -	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Neglect of person - - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
Neglect of gardens - - - - -	6	-	-	6	3	24	-	-	30	-	3	-	-	2	-	30	-
Neglect of children - - - - -	5	2	1	2	-	30	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	15	-
Riotous conduct - - - - -	8	2	-	-	-	12	10	-	-	-	23	4	-	8	-	72	2
Harbouring runaways - - - - -	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	-	25	12
Cutting and stealing canes - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
False complaints - - - - -	4	4	30	1	30	-	56	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	-
Lying and false swearing - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	-
Theft - - - - -	12	-	20	5	-	30	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	16	12
Destroying cultivations - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	1	-	-
Not attending prayers - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	30	-	-	-	-
Bad advice - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	20	-	-
Riding mules at night - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	-

Appendix (F.)

REGISTER of MARRIAGES of SLAVES in the Island of *Trinidad*, with the Dates thereof, and the Names,

NAMES OF SLAVES MARRYING.		Owners' Names or Plantation to which each Slave belongs.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Thomas Ferguson - - -	Mary Anne - - -	The Colonial Government	Mrs. Coppinger - - -

Appendix (G.) Nos. 1. & 2.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

RETURNS of the SUMS of MONEY deposited in the SAVINGS BANK in the TOWN of
Sums of Money paid out; showing the

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the General Savings - - -

DATE of Deposit.	From whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1830:		Balance in Deposit 24th December 1829 - -	
February - 11	} Henry St. Hill - {	Jean B. Brunton - -	Joseph Brunton - -
March - 1		Joseph Shuffecock - -	Minors Sabliche - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - -	
		Add Interest on various Deposits - - -	
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	

I hereby certify, That the above is a true account of all monies received into the General Savings Bank for Slaves during the quarter ending the 24th March 1830.

Approved.
(signed) *Lewis Grant*, Governor.

Henry St. Hill, Treasurer.

No. 2.—ACCOUNT of all DEPOSITS received into the General Savings - - -

DATE of Deposit.	From whom received.	NAME OF	
		DEPOSITOR.	OWNER or ESTATE.
1830:		Balance in Deposit 24th March 1830 - - -	
		John Coulston - - -	Hugh Frazer - - -
		Annette - - -	Richard Allardice - -
		- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -
		- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -
		Amount of Principal in Deposit - - -	
		Add Interest on Deposits - - -	
		TOTAL Receipts - - - -	
		Amount withdrawn this Quarter - - -	
		BALANCE - - - -	

I do hereby certify, That the foregoing is a just and true account of all monies received into the General Savings Bank for Slaves of this Island, between the 25th of April and the 24th of June 1830.

Seen.
(signed) *C. F. Smith*.

(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.

Appendix (G.) Nos. 1. & 2.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

Port of Spain, from the 25th of December 1829 to the 24th of June 1830, and of the Balance remaining in deposit at the latter date.

- - - Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending 24th March 1830.

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$ 1,743	9 ½	—	—	
-	-	1 year - -	\$ 15 9 ½	
-	-	1 year - -	14 8	
\$ 1,743	9 ½		\$ 30 7 ½	
30	7 ½			
\$ 1,774	7			

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 30. 7 ½. being interest on previous deposits. No deposit having been withdrawn, the Statement for the present Quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last quarter	- - -	\$ 1,743 9 ½	Balance	- - -	\$ 1,774 7
Deposits	- - -	30 7 ½			
		<u>\$ 1,774 7</u>			<u>\$ 1,774 7</u>

(signed) *Henry St. Hill*, Treasurer.

- - - Bank for Slaves, during the Quarter ending the 24th of June 1830.

PRINCIPAL.		INTEREST.		REMARKS.
Dollars.	Bits.	Period.	Dollars. Bits.	
\$ 1,774	7	—	—	
-	-	1 year - -	- 8	
-	-	56 days on \$ 63.	- 4 ½	
-	-	106 days on \$ 55.	- 7 ½	
-	-	171 days on \$ 39.	- 9 ½	
\$ 1,774	7	- - -	\$ 2 9 ½	
2	9 ½			
\$ 1,777	6 ¼			
27	1 ¼			
\$ 1,750	5			

On the 3d April 1830, William Cheeks withdrew - - - \$ 1 -
June 11, 1830, Annette withdrew the interest accrued on her deposit of the 13th July 1829 - 2 1 ½
And from the Balance of that deposit - - - 24 -
\$ 27 1 ½

(signed) *Sam Watts*,
for Examiner of Public Accounts.

Since his last Report, the Treasurer has received into deposit \$ 2. 9 ½. (interest accrued upon previous deposits,) and he has repaid \$ 27. 1 ½. The Statement for the present Quarter will therefore stand thus :

Balance last Quarter	- - -	\$ 1,774 7	Repaid	- - -	\$ 27 1 ½
Deposited	- - -	2 9 ½	Balance	- - -	1,750 5
		<u>\$ 1,777 6 ¼</u>			<u>\$ 1,777 6 ¼</u>

(signed) *Henry St Hill*, Treasurer.

Henry Gloucester,
Protector of Slaves.

Appendix (H.) - - - - -

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

RETURN of SLAVES MANUMITTED by PRIVATE CONTRACT,

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

NAMES of S L A V E S.	Probable Age.		PERSONAL or PLANTATION.	NAMES of O W N E R S.
	Years.	Mths.		
1. Sophia Frasitta - -	65	-	- Personal -	-- George Reid, Executor of the last will and testa- ment of Alexander Dun- canson, esq.
2. Marie Geralde - -	29	-	- ditto -	Andreyte Fonté - -
3. Juana Thomas - -	36	-	- Plantation -	Pedro Truxillo - -
4. Victorine Johnson - -	31	-	- Personal -	Maximilian Pampellone -
5. Charlotte Kitty - -	18	-	- Plantation -	Rene Martineau Dessor -
6. Paul Kitty - - -	-	1	- ditto -	- - ditto - - -
7. Moïse Françoise - -	31	-	- Personal -	Rosette Monsesir - -
8. Josef Name - -	34	-	- Plantation -	Josef de Orosco - -
9. Felicité Nacice - -	1	2	- Personal -	Desbon Marotte - -
10. Luce Nacice - - -	46	-	- ditto -	Desbon Marotte - -
11. Marie Désirée - -	7	6	- ditto -	Jonas Bath - - -
12. Thomas Cave - - -	-	11	- ditto -	Marie Adelaide Blandin -
13. Angelica Brem - -	45	-	- ditto -	Pierre François Monteil -
14. Hilaire Renée - - -	44	-	- ditto -	John Kirk - - -
15. Harrott Estmond - -	24	-	- ditto -	Christmas Padmore - -
16. Jacob Montefiore - -	28	-	- ditto -	Christmas Padmore - -
17. Marie Julie - - -	57	-	- Plantation -	Charles Tardieu - -
18. Assé Thereze - - -	20	-	- Personal -	Francis Jos. Dender -
19. Anne Anne - - -	35	-	- ditto -	Peter Campbell - -
20. Luce Magdeleine - -	4	-	- ditto -	Marie Marguerite - -

Appendix (H.)

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

from the 25th of December 1829 to the 24th of June 1830, inclusive.

Report from
Protector of Slaves.

DATE of Manumission.	DATE of Registration.	CONSIDERATION.	REMARKS.
1830: January 5	1830: Jan. - 7	Divers good causes and considerations.	-- Bond for maintenance granted and registered: manumission delivered to Sophia Frasitta on 27th February. She lives at Maraval, and is a washerwoman.
January 9	Feb. - 5	Good and faithful services	Manumission not yet called for.
January 28	Feb. - 5	£.65. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to Juana Thomas on 25th February 1830. She resides at Santa Cruz, and works ground there.
January 29	Feb. - 5	Good and faithful services	Manumission not yet called for.
1829: Dec. - 8	Feb. - 5	£.140. 16. 8. sterling -	-- Consent to manumission by mortgagees obtained on 2d February 1830; manumission not yet called for.
Dec. - 8	Feb. - 5	£.10. 16. 8. sterling -	-- Consent to manumission by mortgagees obtained on 2d February 1830; manumission not yet called for.
1830: Feb. - 14	March - 15	Love and affection -	Manumission not yet called for.
Feb. - 16	March - 15	£.108. 6. 8. sterling -	Manumission not yet called for.
Feb. - 26	March - 15	£.28. sterling.	-- Manumission delivered to Luce Nacice on 2d April 1830. She is mother of Felicité Nacice, and lives in St. Vincent-street, and is a washerwoman.
Feb. - 26	March - 15	£.50. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to Luce Nacice on 2d April 1830.
March - 1	April - 1	£.75. 16. 8. sterling -	-- Stature of child ascertained 1st April 1830; manumission delivered to Thomas Knox, a disbanded soldier of the 3d West India regiment, the father of Marie Désirée; he lives at the foot of Fort George.
March - 29	April - 1	£.21. 13. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to Betty Minna, the mother of Thomas Cave. She is a slave to Marie Adelaide Blandin, and lives in St. Anne's-street, where her child also resides.
April - 6	April - 10	£.78. sterling - -	-- Manumission delivered to Anglica Brem on 17th May 1830. She resides in St. James's-street, and makes and sells segars.
April - 10	- - -	Good and faithful services	} -- These manumissions are with the Escribano of the Court of First Instance of Civil Jurisdiction, the officer indicated to enrol manumissions under the Royal Order in Council of the 2d February 1830.
April - 12	- - -	£.65. sterling - - -	
April - 12	- - -	£.90. sterling - - -	
April - 12	- - -	£.35. 2. sterling - - -	
April - 15	- - -	-- The bequest of Madame Geofroy, in her last will and testament.	
April - 15	- - -	Good and faithful services	
April - 22	- - -	£.27. 14. sterling - -	

PART III.

TRINIDAD.

Correspondence.

N^o 8

DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to Lieutenant Colonel Sir *C. F. Smith*.

SIR,

Downing Street, 19th February 1831.

I HAVE received General Grant's Despatch of 30th March 1830, and your own Despatch of the 23d August 1830, containing the Reports of the Protector of Slaves for two periods of six months, ending the 31st December 1829 and the 30th June 1830.

The Report for the period from June to December 1829 contains two cases of criminal prosecutions against Slaves, in the second of which a Slave, named Matthew Paul, found guilty of arson, was condemned to receive two punishments of thirty stripes each, and to be worked on his owner's estate, at his usual work, with an iron chain attached to one of his legs, for a period of two years. The second Report also contains a case, in which a Slave, found guilty of theft, was condemned to receive one hundred lashes, and to work in iron shackles for two years. This species of punishment is plainly objectionable; working in chains, under the control of a responsible overseer, as in the case of Government convicts, may be a salutary punishment; but where it is to be enforced for years, in the performance of a daily task, under no other superintendence than that of the manager of a plantation, it is likely to degenerate into an infliction exceeding the measure of suffering contemplated by the Tribunal, under the authority of which it is imposed. Courts of Justice may probably be influenced in the selection of such punishments by a consideration of the interests of the owner; but whatever weight may apparently be due to that consideration, I cannot acknowledge the policy of exempting the owners of Slaves from the inconvenience to which, as a general condition of human society, all persons are subjected by the offences of those under their domestic authority.

You will communicate to me some further information respecting the offence, which seems to be frequently punished on the plantations, of "breaking hospital." I do not distinctly understand, whether in Trinidad the hospital is used as a place of confinement for Slaves committed to prison by the domestic authority of the owner, or whether it is used only, as the expression would more naturally imply, as a place for the recovery of the sick; but observing the severity with which the offence of "breaking hospital" is usually punished, I have been led to doubt, whether the hospital may not be used as a place of confinement for delinquents. If such is the fact, punishments of that nature should be included in the Periodical Returns, where, however, I have looked for them in vain.

In the cases of the Slaves Joe and Noel, the property of Mrs. O'Brien, who are said to have died while in confinement, I think that the medical attendant of the estate should have been called upon to state whether he had been required to visit these Slaves, and especially, whether his opinion had been taken on the illness of Joe, who seems to have been originally confined on the supposition that his sickness was feigned; if there be no medical attendant attached to the estate, this circumstance itself should have been brought to notice by the prosecution.

I regret to observe, that both these slaves appear to have been interred without any investigation in the nature of a coroner's inquest.

It

It is most important that inquiries should be held upon the bodies of all Slaves who die suddenly, or pending the duration of any species of punishment ; and you will report to me at an early opportunity what institutions at present exist in Trinidad, which could be directed to the accomplishment of this object.

PART III.
TRINIDAD.

Correspondence.

With respect to the prosecution against a man named Benites, for an assault on a Slave not his property, I presume that he was acquitted of the charges founded on the Order in Council of March 1824, from a doubt of the applicability of that Order to offences not committed in the relation of master and slave ; but I regret that the Protector has not included in his Report of the case the evidence for the defence, as in the account at present before me the offence appears to have been of an importance disproportioned to the very light fine with which it was punished.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Goderich.*

PROTECTORS OF SLAVES REPORTS.

COPIES OF REPORTS

FROM THE

PROTECTORS OF SLAVES

IN THE

COLONIES of *Demerara, Berbice, Trinidad,*
St. Lucia, the Cape of Good Hope and
Mauritius.

PART III.—TRINIDAD.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1831.
