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JAMAICA:
SLAVE INSURRECTION.

RETURN to Two Addresses to His MAJESTY, dated 10 & 18 April 1832 ;—for,

Address, 10 April 1832,

COPIES of all COMMUNICATIONS made to the Government by Lord *Belmore*, relative to the REBELLION in *Jamaica*, received subsequently to those already presented to the House.

(Mr. Burge.)

Address, 18 April 1832,

RETURN of all TEACHERS or PREACHERS, and PERSONS connected with MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS in *Jamaica*, who have been ARRESTED during the present Year; and also of the CHARGES against each of them, and of the PROCEEDINGS that have occurred thereupon; and also, for a COPY of all INFORMATION received by His Majesty's Government relating to any riotous or unlawful DEMOLITION or DAMAGE of any MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS and CHAPELS, or PLACES of RELIGIOUS WORSHIP in *Jamaica*, during the present Year, and of all PROCLAMATIONS issued, and CORRESPONDENCE on that subject, and relating to the ARREST of any TEACHERS or PREACHERS, and PERSONS connected with the MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS, and the Proceedings against each of them.

(Mr. Wilks.)

Colonial Department,
Downing-street,
24 May 1832. }

HOWICK.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 May 1832.

SCHEDULE.

- No. 1.—EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich ;
dated Jamaica, 10 February 1832 - - - - - p. 3
- No. 2.—Copy of a DESPATCH from the Earl of Belmore to Viscount Goderich ; dated
Jamaica, 19 March 1832 - - - - - p. 26
- No. 3.—Copy of a DESPATCH from Viscount Goderich to the Earl of Belmore ; dated
Downing-street, 19 May 1832 - - - - - p. 28
- No. 4.—Copy of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society to
Viscount Goderich ; dated 24 April 1832 - - - - - p. 29
- No. 5.—Copy of a MEMORIAL from the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society
to Viscount Goderich ; dated 23 April 1832 - - - - - p. 30
-

(The Governor of Jamaica has been requested to furnish further information with reference to the Address of the 18th April.)

JAMAICA:
SLAVE INSURRECTION.

—No. 1.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*,
dated Montego Bay, Jamaica, 10 February 1832.

I HAVE the honour to enclose the substance of the accounts I have received since the date of my last despatch up to the 29th ultimo, the day on which I embarked at Port Royal, on board His Majesty's ship *North Star* for Montego Bay, where I arrived in the afternoon on the 1st instant. Before I proceed to relate the transactions which have occurred since my arrival here, it is necessary I should afford your Lordship some information not contained in the annexed paper, which in fact is the original document from which the bulletins have been daily published.

In my last despatch, I informed your Lordship that Mr. Burchell, a Baptist missionary had arrived from England, and that in consequence of information which had been received it had been thought necessary to place him in custody. His papers were examined by the custos of the parish, and on the 17th January I received a despatch from Sir Willoughby Cotton, informing me that nothing therein had been found to criminate him. By the information of different negroes, and the confession of others after condemnation, it appeared that they looked forward to his arrival as the time when they were to expect freedom, "that he was to bring their freedom out;" and in the disturbed state in which this district still continued, it was thought necessary to detain him. He was accordingly removed by Commodore Farquhar from on board His Majesty's ship *Blanche* to the *Garland Grove*, the ship in which he sailed from England. I have also informed your Lordship that serious charges have been preferred against a Moravian minister, named Pfeiffer; and with my last despatch I enclosed copies of letters I directed to be written to General Crawford on this subject. I have now the honour to enclose a copy of the evidence given on his trial, by which I think it must appear that at a moment of great excitement the officers who composed the court martial discharged their duty uninfluenced by prejudice. In justice, however, to Mr. Pfeiffer, I must also add that the witness Sutton joined the insurgents after the trial, and has since been shot.

Having received an offer from the Maroons belonging to Moore Town, in the parish of Portland, and Charlestown in the parish of St. George, to serve in this district, I ordered a detachment of 107 men, under the command of Captain Fyffe, superintendant at Charlestown, to embark at Port Antonio and proceed to Falmouth, there to act under orders from Sir Willoughby Cotton, who speaks highly of their services, particularly in scouring the woods, a species of service for which their habits of life render them peculiarly efficient. I considered it important to avail myself of their offer, not only on this account, but also that by employing them, I thereby secured their fidelity, a consideration to which I attached much importance in the critical position of affairs at that time.

The information I received from Sir Willoughby Cotton caused me to suppose that my departure from Montego Bay might be hastened sooner than eventually it was thought expedient for me to arrive there. It became necessary therefore to summon a council of war previous to my departure from the seat of government, to determine whether martial law should continue in force. The council assembled on the 21st ultimo, and decided unanimously that martial law should continue in operation.

4 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

On the 25th January, certain Wesleyan missionaries communicated their desire to wait on me. On receiving them two of their members preferred complaints in written papers against some of the militia stationed at St. Ann's Bay. I immediately directed copies of these papers to be transmitted to Major-general Cox, who is also custos of the parish of St. Ann, with directions that he should institute an inquiry thereon. I have the honour to transmit a copy of his reply, with the several enclosures to which he refers.

3. I received a despatch from Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated the 27th ultimo, enclosing also a letter from Mr. Barrett, the custos of St. James, by which I learned that both Sir Willoughby and the custos concurred in thinking that the time had arrived when a conditional amnesty might be proclaimed, and that my appearance here might in some degree serve to heal the moral wounds this rebellion had inflicted, and expedite the period when affairs might be suffered to resume their ordinary course. On my arrival at Montego Bay I found the favourable reports I had received from Sir Willoughby Cotton fully confirmed. With few exceptions the negroes in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny had returned to their estates, and in some instances the managers of properties had begun to repair the buildings which had been destroyed on the commencement of the insurrection. The gaol however was crowded with prisoners, and numbers still continued to be brought in. Not one of these miserable wretches, amounting fully to 500, would probably escape conviction on the clearest testimony, for all were engaged in the insurrection. Enough of examples had been made to render indiscriminate punishment unnecessary, and with Sir Willoughby Cotton's full concurrence, I stopped in some measure the trial by court martial, limiting their proceedings to cases of great enormity. On the 3d instant I issued a proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed. Your Lordship may perhaps consider the terms of the proclamation too vague and undefined, that the names of those intended to be excepted ought to have been stated, and all others admitted to a free pardon, but until the overseers could be allowed to return to their estates it was impossible to know who ought to be excepted; and at the time of issuing the proclamation I also issued a general order, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose. 4. When returns agreeable to this order are received I shall then discriminate even among principals, by publishing another proclamation, should it be found necessary, excepting by name those only whose offences are of a nature which must exclude them from pardon. Although I felt unable to frame the proclamation exactly to my satisfaction, I did not on that account delay to issue it, because I hoped it might save some among the insurgent slaves from the destruction they were daily exposed to, while holding out in opposition to the laws; and I soon felt happy to learn that many had since returned to the estates to which they belong. 5.

The day following I constituted a commission of magistrates, in whose humanity and discretion I place much reliance, to inquire into the nature of the charges against the prisoners, so that none should be brought to trial who were not accused of murder, or had rendered themselves conspicuous as leaders in the insurrection. The magistrates having commenced an inquiry, many were discharged and sent to the estates they respectively belonged to, others were sentenced to receive corporal punishment, on whom sentence of death must inevitably have been passed if tried either by court martial or in a civil court of law; those whose crimes could not be passed over were left for trial. I had not been long at Montego Bay before I felt convinced the period had arrived when martial law might be discontinued. Tranquillity had been in a great measure restored in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny, and the insurrection could only now be considered to lurk in the parish of Hanover. The returns I received before leaving the seat of Government represented the number of slaves absent from properties in Hanover at 1,600. Soon after the publication of my proclamation this amount was reduced to little more than 400; the rest, with the exception of some killed, having returned to the estates to which they belong. It became therefore a matter of great importance to relieve the overseers and book-keepers of estates, all of whom are Europeans, from militia duty, and allow them to return to the properties under their charge, for in their absence the slaves felt themselves neither under protection nor control. By the 48th of Geo. 3, c. 4, commonly called the Party Law, the governor is empowered to order parties of militia on duty in time of insurrection or rebellion; and this law appears exactly applicable to present circumstances. With Sir Willoughby Cotton's concurrence, and on the recommendation

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

5

dation also of Mr. Barrett, the custos of St. James, I published a proclamation, marked No. 6, declaring martial law to cease; at the same time I issued a militia general order, under the Party Law, a copy of which is enclosed with the proclamation. Having now accomplished all that I had hoped, and more than I had expected, in so short a time after my arrival at Montego Bay, I determined to remain in this part of the country a few days longer, in order to observe how these measures would operate, and to employ my time by travelling through the disturbed part of the country, and visiting the properties which had chiefly suffered. Many persons also appeared to doubt whether tranquillity was sufficiently restored to dispense with martial law, and I thought I could not more strongly show that the insurrection was quelled, than by travelling through the part of the district which of late had been most disturbed. On the 6th I proceeded to Lucia, where I met the custos and several magistrates of the parish of Hanover. The prison there was also crowded, and I directed the same course to be pursued as I had adopted in St. James's. The following day I crossed by an interior road to Savanna la Mar, where also I met the custos of Westmorland, and other magistrates, to whom I made a similar communication. On the 9th I continued my route to New Savanna, the residence of Mr. Salmon, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, where I met General Robertson, commanding the militia in that district. Accompanied by General Robertson and Mr. Salmon, on the 11th I proceeded on my return to Montego Bay, by the western interior road, through an estate called Woodstock, to Struey, a post now occupied by a detachment of militia, but where the insurgents had made a stand; from thence through the estates of York and Greenwich to Hazlelymph and Seven Rivers, Lord Seaford's estates of Old and New Montpelier, Anchovy Bottom, and then descending the hill to Montego Bay. I am particular in describing this track, because it leads through the country which lately had been the seat of the insurrection, and from whence, looking across the Great River, I could see Catadapa, Lapland and Ginger-hill, places, the names of which your Lordship will find frequently contained in my former despatches. The whole of this country presents one scene of devastation, the buildings on every estate being burned down, and the greater part of the canes destroyed by cattle. On either side, but especially in the eastern direction, to a large extent, the same work of destruction has been continued. On all the estates, however, through which I passed, except the estate of Greenwich, I heard that the negroes had, with very few exceptions, returned, and were conducting themselves in as orderly a manner as could be expected; the overseer at Greenwich complained that several of those who had returned had again left the estate, and that two of the slaves had killed an ox a day or two previous, and had not since been seen. I assembled the slaves I found on this estate, directing my observations chiefly to the head men of the property, desiring them to explain to any now absent that the proclamation I had issued, offered free pardon to all but principals in the insurrection; that every one must now see how vain and hopeless any attempt at insurrection must prove, and what distress and misery they had brought on themselves by the destruction they had committed; that they were now houseless, and in a great degree their provision grounds had been destroyed, sharing the same fate as the cane fields of their masters; that all before me had been guilty of rebellion, and thereby had exposed themselves to suffer death; but that pardon was now offered to them provided they continued in lawful obedience, whilst those who should return to their former rebellious practices would be deprived of all benefit of forgiveness. I then caused the proclamation to be read to them, and inquired if they had any complaint to make. Silence ensued, when an old woman said they had no complaint to tell me of, but promised they would be good, and were sorry for what they had done.

On my arrival at Montego Bay, I had the mortification to learn that a new scene of disorder had occurred. During my absence, a party of the 84th regiment had occupied a chapel belonging to the Baptists, by order of Sir Willoughby Cotton, during the insurrection, and this detachment having moved to Lucia, on the same day a large mob assembled and razed it to the ground. I have the honour to enclose your Lordship a copy of a letter I this day received from the custos, informing me of this disgraceful proceeding. I regret also to learn that the Baptist chapels at Falmouth, Lucia and Savanna la Mar have shared the same fate. Such turbulent and disorderly conduct calls for my immediate interference; and I inclose your Lordship a proclamation, which I shall cause to be printed and distributed to-morrow, this day being Sunday. It is certain, how-

6 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

ever, that an opinion generally prevails that the insurrection which now happily is quelled, has been the work of the Baptists; and the houses and small settlements belonging to free people of colour, many of whom are in the militia, having shared equally in destruction with larger plantations belonging to the white inhabitants, I greatly apprehend that the mischief may not be confined to the extent I am now acquainted with.

(Enclosure 1, in No. 1.)

BULLETIN, 17 January 1832.

ST. JAMES'S.

AT seven o'clock this morning, despatches were received at King's House from Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Bivouac, near Mackfield, 15th instant, stating his having arrived there on the night of the 14th, and that he had visited several estates lying in that direction, on which the negroes have returned, or are fast coming in, speaking to them in the terms he considered their conduct appeared to call for.

The negroes listened attentively: it is hoped this will have a good effect. At one property there appeared to be still some dissatisfaction, viz. Golden Grove, the people appeared to be under the influence of one or two ill-disposed head people; being near to the post of Mackfield, their conduct will be strictly observed.

The major-general had been to Savanna la Mar, for the purpose of making some arrangements respecting the number of prisoners confined in the gaol. All had been released, except those most implicated, who were left for trial. The general speaks in the highest terms of the assistance and support that Captain Owen, of His Majesty's ship Blossom, had afforded, with his seamen and marines, to the town and neighbourhood.

The Town Guard had been inspected, and were found to be a very fine body of men.

The major-general has formed a corps, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, to be styled, "The Cornwall Rangers." The establishment of this corps will consist of a lieutenant-colonel commandant, two lieutenants, one cornet, one surgeon, two serjeants, two corporals, one trumpeter, one farrier and fifty troopers and privates.

Two men from each company of the different regiments in Cornwall are permitted to volunteer; and the lieutenant-colonel is directed to take immediate steps to complete the corps.

The following officers are appointed to serve in the Cornwall Rangers:—

To be lieutenants, R. H. W. Fawcett, gentleman; A. Whitelock, gentleman.

To be cornet, A. Broadfoot, gentleman.

To be surgeon, J. Jelly, gentleman.

The arms of this corps will be a musket, pistol and sabre.

Positive directions have been issued, that no more negro huts were to be destroyed without authority from head-quarters.

ST. ANN'S.

The detachment of St. Catherine's regiment arrived at Unity Valley at 1 P.M. yesterday. There has not been any fresh disturbance in that neighbourhood.

Lieutenant-colonel Rose, of the Middlesex regiment of horse, had been ordered by Major-general Cox, to take the command of the troops of horse and detachment of foot stationed at or near the Moneague.

The St. Catherine's detachment are ordered to occupy Unity Valley and the Lake Tavern.

The light infantry of the St. Ann's Eastern regiment are to occupy thickets.

The prisoners were all ordered to St. Ann's Bay, to be there secured.

TRELAWNY.

Despatches have been received from Major Pennefather, commanding 22d regiment, dated Maroon Town, 14th January, stating, that as he and Lieutenant Butler, of the 22d regiment, were returning from duty at Latium Estate to Maroon Town,

Town, about half a mile from Kensington, they came to where a tree had been felled, and lay across the road ; and on dismounting to try and open the passage, three shots were fired at them from some thick bush quite close to the road, two of which took effect, one hitting Lieutenant Butler in the arm, and the other in the head : the wounds are not severe. They immediately galloped back to the post at Kensington, and got some of the party stationed there to cut away the impediment ; which being done, they proceeded on to Maroon Town, Lieutenant Butler requiring medical advice, being very weak from loss of blood.

Ensign Brady, of 22d regiment, commanding at Kensington, having obtained information of a horde of insurgent negroes, proceeded on the morning of the 14th instant and attacked them, three of whom were shot ; two of them notorious leaders and burners, named Quim-quam and Prince. He also destroyed their huts, in which he found an immense quantity of plunder, with 500 musket balls and a great quantity of powder.

Many dangerous people are still abroad, and it is considered very difficult to get at them, except by cunning.

Colonel Cadieu, of the Trelawny regiment, reports that Lieutenant Gunn, with a detachment and six confidential black shots, scoured the woods in the direction of Virgin Valley and Friendship negro grounds, and proceeded to Adelphi Mountains, where a number of runaways had collected. Eleven huts were destroyed ; in them were found quantities of plundered clothing, beef, &c. The rebels had fled.

Lieutenant Gunn, during his march, met a number of slaves returning to their homes.

Captain Chrystie, with a detachment of men, had discovered a number of huts in the fastnesses of Captain Dehany, a leader, which had been occupied by the rebels, in which was found a great deal of property belonging to a Mr. Hamilton. This place appears to have been the resting-place the night previous, as there were fires and victuals in them ; and had they not been disturbed by firing in the neighbourhood, of some other detachments, it is supposed Captain Dehany and his gang would have been secured.

Lieutenant Wilson, with 20 grenadiers of Trelawny regiment and 10 men of 22d regiment, marched through Spring Vale, Dumfries, Bounty Hall, Tilliston and Covey Mountains, but did not come up with the rebels : a cave was found in which fire had been recently kindled.

It is supposed most of the determined rebels had retired far in the interior of the woods.

Most of the negroes in this parish have returned to their respective estates, and are now sensible they have been misled.

ST. MARY'S.

The negroes were all perfectly quiet, and working cheerfully on the different properties.

SECOND BULLETIN, 17 January 1832, Four o'Clock.

ST. JAMES'S.

A DESPATCH has been received from Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 7 P. M. 16 January, mentioning his having just returned from Macksfield, after riding the whole morning round a circuit of estate between Banock and Macksfield, and to the two Montpeliers and Anchovy Bottom ; all of which estates were at work.

The negroes of Golden Grove had also returned since yesterday.

This part of the country being now all at work, circumscribes materially the line of country still infested.

Two columns of troops were to move this day into the neighbourhood of Maroon Town, one from Petgrave, Richmond Hill, Naim, and Plum Pen, and the other from Kensington.

Lieutenant St. John, with his rocket men, and some of the Hanover regiment, were ordered to scour the neighbourhood of Round Hill, where some rebels were reported to be still harbouring.

BULLETIN, Wednesday 18 January 1832, One o'clock.

ST. JAMES'S.

DESPATCHES have just been received at the King's House, from Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 3 P. M. 17th instant, covering a report from Major-general Hilton, at Falmouth, stating that on Sunday night, a party under the command of Captain Christie, of the Trelawny regiment, surprised Dehany's gang, killed two, and made five prisoners, two of which have been tried and condemned, two more are on their trials, and the fifth having offered to conduct a party to the different haunts of the rebels, was sent back to Spring Vale, to proceed with the detachments sent out.

Captain Sharp, commanding at Good Hope, had secured the notorious villain Bacchus, who has been ordered to be tried.

Captain Frater, commanding the troop at Georgia, reports that a disposition to violence and insubordination is still predominant among the negroes on that property; this he attributes to the influence of the second driver, who was among those who had been liberated last week. This man has given Captain Frater his most solemn promise for his future good behaviour, and orders have been given to send him to head quarters the very first act of insubordination he commits.

A despatch from Colonel Dunn to Major-general Hilton, informs him that there have been some symptoms of commotion among the negroes at Sportsman Hall, by the instigation of a negro from Vale Royal, this man has been secured, and ordered to Falmouth for trial, with the charges and witnesses.

A company of the Clarendon regiment had been ordered from Stewart's Town to Brown's Town.

The Clarendon regiment, under Colonel Dunn, are nearly 400 strong.

ST. ANN'S.

All was quiet. Four suspicious characters at Knappdale had been apprehended.

BULLETIN, 20 January 1832.

King's House, Friday 20 January 1832.

YESTERDAY evening, at 5 o'clock, the following official reports were received from the disturbed districts:

ST. JAMES.

From Major-general Sir W. Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 18th instant, inclosing various reports from the officers commanding detachments of troops; and stating that Lieutenant St. John, R. A., in conjunction with a detachment of His Majesty's 84th regiment under Lieutenant Hodgson, proceeded on the 17th instant to scour the country behind Round Hill, towards Haddington, &c. which service the Major-general reports has been performed with judgment and good effect; but that, such is the agility of the negroes, it is quite impossible for the troops to come up with them.

From Colonel Williams, commanding the Westmorland regiment, dated Mackfield, 17th instant, stating everything was quiet in that quarter, that the negroes on Alexandria and Golden Grove estates had all returned to their work, with the exception of a few. Patrols had been sent to Success to meet the parties moving from the lowlands of Westmorland, and also to Chester Castle.

Lieutenant-colonel Williams, with a company of his corps, marched on the 18th instant to Savanna la Mar, to occupy that town. His Majesty's ship Blossom having orders to proceed to sea on the 20th instant, the whole of the seamen and marines have again embarked.

Lieutenant-colonel Shaw, of the Westmorland regiment, was left in command at Macksfield.

From Major King of the Western Interior regiment, dated Bandon, 17th instant, reporting his having taken possession of that post, with 25 men of 84th regiment, and 30 of his own corps. On the march they fell in with several impediments, the rebels having felled down trees as barricadoes, and intercepted the roads by cutting deep trenches. On the detachment's arriving at Plumb, they found the
negroes

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

9

negroes had deserted their houses, and entirely removed their property ; the huts were set fire to.

At Bandon they found the huts had been destroyed ; some of the negroes, principally women and children, have come in.

TRELAWNY.

From Major Pennefather, commanding 22d regiment, dated Maroon Town, 17th instant, reporting his having sent that morning a company of militia to Vaughansfield, where they are to remain for the present, to protect the negroes of the estate, who have come in, 30 of whom have been staying in the barracks at Maroon Town, for the last week, and were sent that morning to resume their work under an escort.

Upwards of 40 persons have given themselves up at this post, nearly half of whom are free, which latter have been permitted to remain for protection at the Barracks ; the slaves have received passes to join their owners.

Major Pennefather states, that there are still a great many of the leaders out, but he trusts, on the arrival of the Maroons, with their assistance and the militia, who have been very active, to break up their association. Being very deficient in information, he has proposed to join the militia in their excursions, and he is sanguine in his expectations that he will very shortly have to report the apprehension of many rebels, without which it would be impossible to pronounce that neighbourhood tranquil.

As soon as Captain Fyffe and his Maroons arrive, they will be quartered at Stewart Castle, about a mile from Maroon Town barracks.

A detached post is about being established at Summer-hill, half way between Vaughansfield and Kensington, which will be the means of dislodging the insurgents who infest the roads in that direction.

From Captain Hylton, of Accompong Maroons, dated 17th instant, giving a detail of the proceedings of his men, states having received from Major Hutchison, of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, 10 men, he marched with them and 25 Maroons to attack the rebels, being informed by a watchman at Thornton, of their position. A Maroon scout fell in with their captain (H. Campbell) who had separated from his men, and was shot by the Maroons. The report of the gun induced the rebels to retire unseen, to the negro houses (200 yards from a large militia force) without being observed. Obtaining intelligence of two other ringleaders, being at Ringtail Hall, he sent 20 Maroons after them ; they were taken and brought to Windsor that evening. On the 16th, he sent in four women, rebel emissaries to Y. S. Estate, prisoners, and evidence against the two chiefs, whose trial was to take place that day.

Captain Hylton returned through Eldersley to Vaughansfield on the 7th instant, with 34 Maroons, and has to search the Cockpit the following morning south-west of his post.

MANCHESTER.

From Major-general Crawford, dated Manchester 19th instant, stating that the district was quiet ; wherever disobedience is found, a detachment of troops are sent to correct it.

The fire on Moreland estate, was put out by the exertions of the negroes on that property.

The light infantry company of the Clarendon regiment, had been ordered to occupy the post at Rhymesbury.

The detachment of the Manchester regiment at Oxford, have been withdrawn.

Two companies of the latter regiment are still at Nassau Mountains.

ST. MARY.—All quiet.

PORTLAND.

All quiet.—The Portland regiment under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Jacquet has been ordered to be dismissed, with the exception of one company of one serjeant and 12 privates sent to Charleston, during the absence of Captain Fyffe in Trelawny.

PORT ANTONIO.

The criminal, Nicholas Simpson, under sentence of death, was executed on the morning of the 15th instant, after making important disclosures. A general court marshal was sitting on several prisoners. Several ringleaders have been taken.

There still exists a want of confidence among the white people, from the head men being so deeply concerned in the rebellion.

10 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

BULLETIN, Saturday 21 January 1832.

King's House, 20 January 1832.

THE following information was received here last night, from the disturbed districts :

ST. ELIZABETH'S.

From Major-general Robertson, dated Gilnock Hall, 20th instant, reporting his having advanced strong detachments under the command of Captain Finlayson of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, and Captain Locke of the Westmorland, to the property of the Rev. Mr. Reid, in consequence of information received from some prisoners, that a strong party of the rebels had assembled in the negro houses of that property. In advancing to this post, the rebels fired on the troops and Captain Finlayson was dangerously wounded. Captain Locke and several men were also wounded, one only dangerously; two privates killed. This unfortunate affair, it is feared, will give the rebels confidence. The detachment were pursuing the insurgents.

A strong force had been sent towards Chesterfield, as the rebels from St. James's had retreated in the back woods in that direction.

The whole of the properties on which the negroes had struck, had been visited, and examples made of the principals.

TRELAWNY.

From Major-general Hilton, dated Falmouth, stating that the most perfect order and regularity prevailed in the parish.

The detachment of the Trelawny regiment, which were ordered out from Spring Vale, have completely scoured the woods in every direction, taking a number of prisoners.

Captain Chrystie surprised Captain Dehany's party last Sunday night, killed two, wounded several, and took five prisoners; three of whom have been since executed pursuant to sentence of a court martial.

On the morning of the 20th instant, Petersgill, a notorious rebel, was hanged at Spring Vale estate.

The Maroons, from Port Antonio, 107 in number, under the command of Captain Fyffe, landed at Falmouth on the 19th instant, and were immediately marched to Maroon Town. They are reported to be a very effective body, and anxious to be employed. Sir W. Cotton was to be at Maroon Town on the 20th instant.

Orders had been given to Colonel Cadieu, of the Trelawny regiment, to advance his corps on Leyden and Newman Hall, and to communicate with Kensington.

Major-general Hilton with the St. Ann's Western Interior regiment, was to proceed to Canaan and its vicinity.

The troops at Falmouth were left under the command of Major Senior.

Captain Lemonius, half-pay of His Majesty's service, has been appointed Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant J. Hylton, of the St. Ann's Western Interior regiment, Aid-de-camp to Major-general Hylton.

BULLETIN, Monday 23 January 1832.

THE following Despatches have been received from the disturbed districts :

MANCHESTER.

From Major-general Crawford, dated Mandeville, 21st instant, stating that 90 men of the Clarendon regiment had received leave of absence to return to their respective properties, for the purpose of carrying on the duties of the estates.

TRELAWNY.

From Major-general Sir W. Cotton, dated Maroon Town, 21st instant, stating that from the concentration of his posts in the immediate neighbourhood, many of the fugitive negroes had, within the last few hours, returned to their respective estates, particularly at Sunderland Hall and Summer Hill whilst those who remain out are so harassed and straitened by the repeated excursions of his parties, who constantly make prisoners, that their strong holds in that part of the country cannot

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

11

not much longer be tenable. Sir W. Cotton encloses a report from Lieutenant-colonel Beaumont, dated Chesterfield, stating that the Cornwall Rangers had moved on the back of Belvidere and Greenwich, and from thence to Chesterfield, passing through Belfont between Scarlett's Mountains (where Captain Basden of the 84th with a detachment, is stationed) and Chesterfield. The road was found barricaded by trees, which were removed by the axemen attached to the corps. The bridge between Belfont and Chesterfield has been destroyed; both these estates are completely burned down.

The Cornwall Rangers had been ordered to move to Eldersley, but it was found necessary they should proceed to Y. S. estate, and advance from that, the distance being 19 miles.

Lieutenant Forbes of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, with 40 men, arrived that morning at Chesterfield from Woodside, in St. Elizabeth, and was to move on the following morning to Ginger Hill, three miles off, to meet Captain Robe and 40 more men of St. Elizabeth's; Lieutenant Forbes was ultimately to occupy Pisgah.

WESTMORLAND.

The court martial sitting at Savanna la Mar had found six prisoners guilty and condemned them to death; four had been executed and two were to be sent to their own estates, to be there executed.

BULLETIN, 24 January 1832.

THE following despatches have been received from Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Head Quarters, Montego Bay, 2 P. M. 23d instant, stating his having established posts of Maroons at Summer Hill, and in advance of Kensington, who make daily patrols in the direction of Abingdon and Bandon, in conjunction with the detachment of the 22d regiment at Kensington, whilst Major-general Hilton has been directed to establish a chain of posts at Leydon, Somerton, Newman Hall, Sunderland, &c., the patrols of which are to scour the country on the St. James's side of the great range, called Burke's Mountain.

Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton has appointed Major Alexander Campbell, of Schaw Castle, formerly of His Majesty's 22d regiment, a lieutenant-colonel during martial law, and given him the command of all the Maroons employed, which appointment his Excellency the Captain-general confirmed.

A patrol from Montego Bay had met with some negroes in arms, near Roehampton estate. This place was ordered to be occupied, and the country thereabouts scoured.

From Captain Galloway, 33d regiment, dated Lapland, 22d instant, stating the negroes, with the exception of eight, are come in on Lapland estate; 74 had returned to Richmond, 20 still absent.

From Lieutenant St. John, Royal Artillery, who had just returned to Lapland from Kensington, and states that 53 negroes came in to that property. Lieutenant Brady, of the 22d regiment, with his detachment of 25 men stationed there, has been indefatigable.

M. G. O.

Head Quarters, 24th January 1832.

His Excellency the Captain-general has been pleased to approve and confirm the appointment made by Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton of Major Alexander Campbell, formerly of His Majesty's regular forces, to be Lieutenant-colonel of the Maroon forces during martial law.

(signed) E. T. Grey, Adjutant-general.

BULLETIN, 26 January 1832.

DESPATCHES from the following districts were received this morning:

ST. JAMES'S AND TRELAWNY.

From Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 25th instant, forwarding various reports from officers commanding detachments under his command, and stating that Major-general Robertson had arrived at Struey. A number

ber of insurgents had collected about Cow Park, which were to be attacked on the 25th. Sir Willoughby Cotton was to meet Major-general Robertson this day at Barrack Bridge, and to concert a movement in combination with Major-general Campbell's force, from the Hanover side, which will have the effect of scouring the whole line of the Great River from Unity Hall to Eldersley, into which country the greater part of the fugitives had been driven.

From Major Henderson, of the Hanover regiment, dated Seven Rivers, 24th January, giving a detail of a successful patrol of a party of Accompong Maroons, who had secured 19 insurgents on the Friday, and had sent them in with six others, under an escort, to Colonel Lawson's head quarters. The Maroons proceeded to the neighbourhood of Bandon and returned the same evening, bringing in the ears of eight negroes killed and 27 prisoners, which were to be forwarded to Montego Bay the following morning. The Maroons were to proceed to Struey this morning.

From Captain Fyffe, of the Charlestown Maroons, dated Summer Hill, 23d instant, reporting his having that day been out twice in search of the rebels. In his first excursion he took two men armed with cutlass, bill and bayonet, and secondly, shot one man, named John Waite, and took two, named Captain Gillespie and Quamina. They had with them a double-barrel gun, two pistols, a sword, and four pounds of powder and some balls.

Those two insurgents are notorious ringleaders in this part of the country. The rebels are reported to be in force about Mocho, and Lieutenant-colonel Campbell was to send a force in the morning of the 25th instant, of the Accompong Maroons, and 30 men of Captain Fyffe's party, supported by Captain Chrystie's company of the Trelawny regiment, to scour the woods in that direction. At the Childermass and Eden properties all the slaves have come in; on Wiltshire almost all, and on Lettre all but five.

M. G. O.

Head Quarters, 26th January 1832.

His Excellency the captain-general has been pleased to approve and confirm the appointment made by Major-general Sir W. Cotton, of Captain Fyffe to be a captain of militia, and Mr. Hamilton to act as adjutant and quarter-master during martial law.

(signed) *E. T. Grey*, Adjutant-general.

BULLETIN, 27 January 1832.

THE following intelligence was received late last night from the disturbed districts.

TRELAWNY AND ST. JAMES.

From Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, dated Montego Bay, 26th instant, 10 A. M., inclosing a very satisfactory detail of the proceedings of the detachment under Major-general Hilton in the strong country at the foot of Maroon Town, and secondly from Major-general Robertson reporting an able and successful movement against the insurgents collected near Cow Park, executed under his directions by Lieutenant-colonel Farquharson, with a detachment of the St. Elizabeth's regiment. Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton was on the eve of departing for Struey to meet Major-general Robertson. Major-general Hilton's despatch is dated Summerton, 25th instant, stating his having kept detachments constantly on the alert, and that he had cleared the country to the south of all the insurgents, with the exception of a few, who can only be considered fugitives; he had also broken up and destroyed all their depôt of provisions and plunder, which was found in great quantities. The Virgin Valley negroes were found in a large cane-piece of that property on the 24th instant, which was surrounded and set fire to, but would not burn. The field-piece under the command of Captain Dexter, was also brought up. They succeeded in securing five, and after they were withdrawn several rounds of cannister shot was fired into the cane-piece, by which it appears one man was wounded, who crawled out in the morning and was taken. Before this was done the Major-general reports his having taken the precaution of proclaiming an amnesty if they would come out and surrender themselves: only one woman took advantage of it, and she has been returned to the property she came from.

One of the major-general's detachments had the day before taken 10 prisoners, making in the whole, with those taken on the morning of the 25th instant, about 20, who are now under trial of a court martial at Windsor Lodge.

Two companies of the major-general's force were ordered to proceed to Sunderland and Newman Hall, and from thence they were to advance to co-operate with the detachment opposed to Dehany's gang. Two field-pieces were ordered up to Moco. Some negroes had returned to work at Sunderland, Newman Hall and Leyden. The Virgin Valley women and children are all at work; but the remnant of the men remain hiding in the cane pieces; two had been caught that morning. Colonel Marrett states he had visited many estates in the windward and leeward parts of the parish of Trelawny, and found the slaves on every property quiet, orderly and at work.

The absentees from Phoenix are coming in; eight are still out, two of whom are very ineffective, and one a woman.

WESTMORLAND.

The despatches from Major-general Robertson, dated Struey, 25th instant, 4 P. M. states having advanced a strong detachment of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, and a company of the Westmorland regiment, to that post. He moved up on the 23d instant, having received information that the rebels were in great force about two miles distant, and apparently inviting (by frequently showing themselves) an attack. At 1 A. M. on the morning of the 25th instant, a strong detachment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Farquharson of the St. Elizabeth's regiment, attacked the heights occupied by the rebels. They reached the place of their destination at 3 A. M. One of the sentinels of the rebels discovered the advance of the troops, and fired, which was promptly returned by the advanced guard, and the whole detachment advanced in a rush up the hill. The rebels fled in every direction, leaving 15 stand of excellent arms, chiefly rifles, two pistols, 35 cutlasses, some lances, and two bugles; also a quantity of ammunition of every description; many were wounded, and two female prisoners taken. By the information received from the prisoners, Lieutenant-colonel Farquharson pursued the insurgents, and had just returned when the report was despatched, stating that he had driven them into a large cave, where he had left his men surrounding and digging them out. They are commanded by the rebel chiefs, Colonel Gardiner and Captain M'Cail. The major-general speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Farquharson, and the officers and men under his command, for the prompt manner in which they performed this service.

From Lieutenant St. John, of the Royal Artillery, dated 26th instant, giving a detail of his movements; stating that on the 24th instant he marched with Captain Bowen's company of the St. James's regiment to Roehampton. At a settlement half a mile on the north side of it, he fell in with a small party of rebels, wounded one and took him prisoner. Late at night on the same day, observing lights at the ruins of Windsor Castle Penn, and in the provision grounds, he fired five rockets the following morning, and immediately 146 negroes came in and gave themselves up. On the 25th Lieutenant St. John accompanied Captain Stewart's company to Mapotta Bottom, and in returning by another path they fell in with nine new huts in the woods, and a cave of 70 feet long, in which was a great quantity of plunder and provisions, all of which was burnt; 13 new huts in the provision grounds of Windsor Castle Penn had also been destroyed; at the latter place Captain Bowen had a rebel hung by the name of Baby.

(Enclosure 2, in No. 1.)

Jamaica, ss. } At a general court martial holden at the Court House, Man-
 Manchester. } deville, in the parish of Manchester and island aforesaid,
 on Thursday the 12th day of January 1832, and by adjournment from day to
 day, for trial of the Rev. Henry Gottlob Pfeiffer, charged with having on the
 1st day of January instant, and on divers other days before and since, at a certain
 chapel in the parish of St. Elizabeth in the said island, commonly called the Bogue
 Chapel, and at divers other places in the said parish, enticed and persuaded sundry
 slaves to join and engage in a traitorous and rebellious conspiracy against His
 Majesty's

Majesty's authority and government, and the peace and safety of this island, contrary to the fourth article of the Rules and Articles of War.

Present, Colonel Thomas Powell, President.

Col. Malcolm M'Leod, Col. George Lindsay, Lieut.-col. D. Hollingsworth, Captain William Lewis, Captain John Stork, Captain John Coley, Major Charles Scouce, Major David Shaiffe, Captain Hibbert Oates, Captain Alex. M'Kenzie, Captain John Davy, Captain William Ferguson.

J. R. Williamson, Deputy Judge Advocate.

The prisoner was brought into court, and the evidence and audience admitted. Read the order of Major-general Crawford for convening the court; then the members of the court and the deputy judge advocate in open court, and before they proceeded to trial respectively, took the oath directed by an Act of the Legislature of this island, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Militia, to ascertain the manner of imposing Martial Law, and for other purposes;" passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Third.

Service of notice of trial on the prisoner being proved, he was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, but represented to the court that he was not prepared to go to trial. The court asked him to name the earliest day when he should be prepared; upon which he named Monday next, the 16th day of January instant. This being submitted to the court, they agreed to grant the prisoner the delay prayed for, and adjourned accordingly to Monday the 16th day of January instant, to meet at the same place where they were then sitting, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and proceed with the trial.

(signed) *Thomas Powell*, President.

16th January 1832.—The court having met, and the proceedings of Thursday read in the presence of the prisoner: *Ellen Dobbie*, a slave to Glen Head plantation, in the said parish of Manchester, being examined as to the nature and obligation of an oath, and appearing to understand the same; and on her oath saith, in reply to the following questions: Do you know the prisoner?—Yes. Did you ever hear the prisoner say anything about negroes being free?—Yes, he said that after Christmas we all should be free. What do you mean by we all?—The negroes who are slaves. When did you hear him say so?—About two week before Christmas. Where did you hear him say so?—At Bogue church. Was it in the open church before everybody?—Yes. Do you attend that church?—Yes; but I do not now take speaking; it is long since I left the speaking-room; I left it before the prisoner came there. What do you mean by taking speaking?—I do not go into the room with those he takes there. How many go together into the room?—Several go together. What passes in this speaking-room?—The parson asks us what we have done for the Lord; if we have done good, he says we shall go to the Lord; if not, we shall not go to him. Are any left in the chapel when the rest go into this room?—Yes. What is the difference between those who go into the room and those who do not?—Those who do good go in, and the bad are kept out. Do they pay anything who go in?—No. Were you at church on New Year's day?—I was. Did you then hear the parson say anything about the negroes being free?—Yes; he then said if we should work on Monday, the following day, we should be slaves all our lives. Was there plenty of people in the church, and did he say it loud enough for everybody to hear?—There were plenty in the church; he said it loud enough for everybody to hear. Where was the prisoner when he said so?—In the place where he always stands when he preaches; he read it from the book, and said it loud enough for everybody to hear it; he said so over and over again. Did you ever hear the prisoner say so before, and how often?—I heard the prisoner say so often before, and on New Year's day; he said it over and over again, to make those hear who had not heard it good. Did the prisoner then tell you not to work?—Yes, he told us we were all free. Was it in consequence of what the prisoner said on New Year's day and other times, that the negroes did not go to work?—Yes. Who did the prisoner say had made them free?—The King. Did the prisoner tell you all to come down on the Friday after New Year's day?—Yes. Did you go down on the Friday?—No. Did the negroes belonging to Glen Head turn out on the day after New Year's day?—No, only the driver and his wife. Why did they not turn out?—Because the parson said we all were to be free.—Were plenty of the Glen Head negroes at chapel on New Year's day?—Yes.—Being cross-examined

cross-examined by the prisoner: Did you ever hear me say anything to the negroes about freedom?—Yes, many times. Were you at the chapel on New Year's day?—Yes. Prisoner then said he had no more questions to ask of the witness.

Sarah Wilson, a slave to Glen Head plantation, was then called and examined in like manner as to the nature and obligations of an oath, which, appearing to understand, she was sworn, and on her oath saith in reply to the following questions: Do you know the prisoner?—Yes. Did you ever hear him say anything about negroes being free?—Yes; was at the Bogue church during Christmas, and heard him say the negroes would all soon be free. What day during Christmas did you go?—On Monday; on the Monday before New Year's day. Were you at church on New Year's day?—Yes. What did he say on New Year's day?—He said the negroes were entitled to their freedom, and they who should work for their owners after that would never be free. What did the prisoner say on the day during Christmas when you attended church?—He said that the free would soon come out; that they must go to their work, but return to church on New Year's day. Were many people at church?—Yes. Did the prisoner speak loud enough for every body to hear?—Yes. What did he say on New Year's day?—He said the negroes were then all free, and if any of them should again work for their owners, they would never be free. Were there many people present, and did they all hear what he said?—Yes; and all heard it. Was Ellen Dobbie there on New Year's day?—No; but she was there at Christmas. Do you attend the speaking at the church?—Yes. What part of the church does this take place in?—The men are taken into the church and the women into the large hall of the great house; the lady attends the women and the parson attends the men. Who speaks to the women?—The lady. What lady?—The parson's wife; but I do not know her name. Did you go to work the Monday after New Year's day?—Yes, but seeing the rest of the negroes draw off, saying they were free, I drew off also. Was it in consequence of what you heard Mr. Pfeiffer say that you left your work?—Suppose Buckra say something belongs to you, would you not take it; Mr. Pfeiffer told me I was free and I took it. Were the Glen Head negroes at church on New Year's day?—Yes, all except some, who were sick. At what time did he say this, was it at the end of the service?—No, the service was still going on. Who did the prisoner say was to give them free?—Does not know. Are you afraid of anything the prisoner may do to you hereafter?—No.—Being cross-examined by the prisoner: Did I say any thing about freedom?—Yes, you said it before all the people in the church. Did I positively say the negroes were all to be free?—Yes, you said it before the whole church. Were all the Glen Head negroes there except those who were sick?—Yes.—*Per Curiam*: Do all the Glen Head negroes attend chapel at the Bogue?—Yes, all the Glen Head negroes are Moravians.

Robert Wilson, a free black man, being then sworn, deposed as follows: Do you know the prisoner?—Yes; he is a Moravian parson, and preaches at Bogue chapel. Did you ever attend his chapel?—Yes. How long have you attended that church?—From August last. Did you ever at any time at the Bogue chapel or any other place, hear the prisoner say the negroes were to be free?—Yes, I went to the Bogue church before Christmas, and after church we who were christened in the church of England, were told to go out; and those who had been christened in the Moravian church, were told to remain by a man named Merick, belonging to Keynsham plantation, who at same time called in the Moravians two by two to take speaking. While speaking to a negro named James, belonging to Hibernia estate, I heard the prisoner say to James, "Our Saviour is coming down to the world again, and you must not destroy him like before. You must behave yourselves because you will soon be free. You will be free on the first day in the year." James made answer and said, they would be shot by the white people; never mind, said the prisoner, as long as the word of God is in you, balls cannot hurt you. Did you ever attend the chapel, and hear the prisoner say that slaves were to be free?—Yes, he told them they must behave themselves; that the king has given them free; that they would soon get their freedom: I was not at the chapel on New Year's-day, nor for two weeks before Christmas: One day after Christmas, Mr. Pfeiffer came to Two-mile Wood, went to the driver's house and charged the negroes to go to their work, saying, if you do not, you will be shot yourselves and get me into trouble: this occurred on the Wednesday

day after Christmas day, and in my presence: a woman named Thisbe, who was present, asked the prisoner how he could tell them so, after having told them before Christmas that they were to be free; after he, a parson could tell them such a thing they would not go to work.—Being cross-examined by the prisoner: Do you often attend the church?—Not very often; but often enough. Did you see me speaking with James?—Yes. About what time was it?—In August. Did you hear me speaking to Thisbe, and at what house was it?—Not in a house, in a road. Did we ever discharge any persons out of our church who were not Moravians?—No; but after the first service was over, and it was time for the speaking, those who were not Moravians were dismissed.—*Per Curiam*: When the prisoner spoke to the negroes at the driver's house, did he speak to Thisbe individually or did he speak generally to the negroes around?—He spoke to all the negroes who were standing around.

John Sutton, a free man of colour, being sworn, deposeth as follows, in reply to the following questions: Do you know the prisoner?—Yes. Did you ever hear the prisoner say anything to the negroes about freedom?—About five weeks before Christmas, on a Friday night, at evening service at the Bogue church, I heard the prisoner say to the negroes, very plainly, that what had been promised them would soon be given them, and that they would soon be free from slavery in this world, and if they continued praying they would be rewarded in Heaven. Were you at Two-mile Wood a few days after Christmas?—Yes. Did you see the prisoner come there?—Yes, it was on the Tuesday after New Year's day. What did you hear the prisoner say on that occasion?—He told the negroes present they must all go to work or they would get him into trouble; that the drum would beat by 12 o'clock, and all of them would be put to death. He sent the driver for me, and asked me what I was doing there; I answered I was sick, and only took a walk down to that house: He told me to go and lock myself up in a close room by myself, and not be there, for I have never seen a court martial like in England, when by the words "God save the King" every man was shot. I told him I would speak to the negroes myself, and see if they would return to their work, and he bid me good bye and went away. Did you ever hear the prisoner at other times use such expressions?—No. What did the negroes say?—He could not hear as he was in the house. Did you see Robert Wilson there at this time?—No. Did you speak to the negroes as you said?—Yes; but they said they would not go to their work as Mr. Pfeiffer had before plainly told them they were free, and what was the use of his coming now to plague them: at this time prisoner had gone: What he told the negroes was, that they must go to work, as Mr. Pfeiffer was fretting much about it. Do the Two-mile Wood negroes attend Mr. Pfeiffer's chapel?—Yes, they do. From how many negroes did you receive the aforesaid answer; viz. that they would not go to work, as Mr. Pfeiffer had told them they were free?—From about six, and plenty were present at the time. What was your understanding of Mr. Pfeiffer's expression to the negroes, that what was promised would soon be given them, and that they would soon be free from slavery in this world?—That they would get their freedom. What did the negroes understand by it?—That they would all be free. Did you ever hear the prisoner say the negroes must take their freedom by force if it was not given them?—No.—Being cross-examined by the prisoner: did you ever hear me say anything at any meeting about the negroes being free?—At no other but that mentioned just now. Did you attend that meeting?—Yes.

The evidence in support of the charge having been gone through, the prisoner was called upon to make his defence. He proceeded as follows: He declared as God is his judge, he never made use of the word freedom to the slaves; he never practised any other doctrine than what is laid down in the Gospel, where it is laid down that servants shall be obedient to their masters, as those who know him will testify.

He then called, as evidence in his defence, George Harriott, Esq. who being sworn, deposeth as follows: Did you ever hear me in public or private mention anything of freedom to the slaves?—No, nothing whatever; always quite the contrary. Did I ever in any of my discourses deviate from the plain truths laid down in the Gospel?—No. Have you attended regularly at my chapel for the last 18 months? For the principal part of that time I have; and the occasions

on which I have not attended I have been prevented from indisposition, absence from the quarter, inclemency of the weather, and such like causes. I have also spent days together with himself and family. As you know my private sentiments, state my conversations in respect to slavery?—I consider the prisoner incapable of inculcating principles of rebellion in the minds of the slaves, and as to their moral improvement, I do not believe there is a more zealous minister in the island. Are you aware that I was always inculcating strict obedience from the slave to his owner, and that every one who misbehaved was directly excommunicated from our church?—Yes. Could such a construction be put upon any of my discourses; viz. that I was preaching rebellion to the slaves on freedom?—No, nor insubordination in any shape; nothing but perfect obedience to their owners. —*Per Curiam*: Are you aware that in the prisoner's church there are apartments set apart for the private examination of male and female slaves?—Yes. Were you ever present at any of these examinations?—No. Were you at the chapel on Friday evening about five weeks before Christmas, when the prisoner is stated to have said to the slaves that they would soon be free, and what had been promised they would soon get?—No, I never was there on a Friday evening. Were you at church on Monday the 26th December?—Yes. Did you then hear the prisoner hold forth any rebellious doctrine?—No. Were you at Bogue church on New Year's day?—No. Were you at Two-mile Wood on the 3d of January?—No. Does the prisoner converse in language that negroes may understand?—Yes.

Miss *Ann Angell*.—How long have you been in the habit of attending our church?—Between two and three years. Have you ever in public or private heard me say anything of freedom or slavery?—Never, but in this way, once in private at our own house, that you considered freedom the worst thing that could be given to slaves, that they were not in a state to receive it. Have you ever in public heard me say anything in relation to slavery?—No. Have I not taught and preached to slaves on all occasions strict obedience to their masters and superiors?—Yes, both in public and private. Did I on Christmas day make use of any words which could have allusion to freedom?—I was at three services of the prisoner's on that day, and heard no such allusion made.—By the Court: Were you at the Bogue chapel on the 26th December?—Yes, that was the day I intended when I said Christmas day, there was no service on Christmas day but an evening service, which I did not attend. Did you attend the chapel on New Year's day?—No. Do you recollect meeting Mr. Pfeiffer in or about the negro houses at Two-mile Wood on 3d January?—No, I did not go to Two-mile Wood on that day.

Mrs. *Mary Wink*.—How long have you been in the habit of attending our church?—Was there four or five times during the last year. Did I ever in public or private mention anything which could be interpreted by the slaves that they were free?—No, quite to the contrary. Since you have known me have I not been in the habit of enforcing strict obedience from the slave to the owner?—I have always heard the prisoner enforce strict obedience from the slaves to their masters.—*Per Curiam*: Did you attend at the chapel on the 26th December, and did you then hear the prisoner say anything to the slaves in regard to freedom?—I did attend, but did not hear him say anything in regard to freedom. Were you present during the whole service?—Yes. Was there more than one service that day?—I cannot say, but I only attended one. Were you at chapel on 1st January?—No. Were you at Two-mile Wood on the 3d January?—No. Did your negroes turn out to work after New Year's day?—They did; but drew off at negro breakfast time. Does the prisoner speak in language that the negroes can understand? Yes, I have questioned them, and they do understand him.

The court then adjourned to nine o'clock of the following morning, the 17th day of January instant, then to meet at the same place to proceed with the trial.

(signed) *Thomas Powell*, President.

Half-past four, 16 January 1832.

Half-past nine, A. M. 17 January 1832.

The court having met agreeably to their adjournment, and the former proceedings read, the prisoner was called upon to name the witness he next wished to be examined, upon which he named *William Ridgard*, Esq. who being sworn,
deposed

deposed as follows, in answer to prisoner's questions: How long have you been acquainted with me?—Intimately, for the last four or five years. Did it ever come to your knowledge that I ever impressed on the minds of the negroes to be disobedient to their masters?—Quite the contrary. Did you ever hear me say to the negroes on Tooter's estates that they were to be free on the 1st January? Never. Are you acquainted with our bishop and his instructions to us? Intimately acquainted with him, and have heard him express as his instructions to the whole of the ministers that they are not to interfere in any public or private concerns. Has it ever come to your knowledge that I have ever interfered in anything?—Never. Do you know John Sutton?—I have seen him hovering about the estates for the last six or seven months, and conceive him to be a most dangerous character: Last June I found he was on Two-mile Wood estate; I desired the overseer to drive him out of the negro houses, otherwise I would have him committed.—*Per Curiam*: Do you know Robert Wilson?—No. Do you attend Mr. Pfeiffer's chapel?—I have been there two or three times. When were you last there?—On 2d July. Were you at Two-mile Wood on the 3d January?—No.—By the prisoner: Did you ever, in any of my discourses, hear me mention that the negroes should be free?—No; I have always heard you express a wish the other way.—*Per Curiam*: Are you aware that Sutton was hired by the prisoner to work for him?—I have seen him once working in the chapel.

Edward Dakin Phelps.—How long have you been in the habit of attending our church?—About once in three weeks during the last year. Did you ever hear me say anything that could lead the slaves to believe they were to be free?—Certainly not. Did you ever hear me express any sentiment that could encourage any slave to a traitorous act?—No. Are you aware that I have always enforced strict obedience from the slaves to their owners?—Cannot answer that question, never having heard Mr. Pfeiffer address the slaves but in the public church.—*Per Curiam*: Do you recollect attending an evening service about five weeks before Christmas?—Never attended any evening service. Did you attend the church on the 26th December?—No. Did you attend the church on the 1st January?—No. Were you at Two-mile Wood on 3d January?—No. Are you aware that Mr. Pfeiffer was in the habit of employing Sutton to work for him?—Yes. Were you at the Bogue great house on Christmas day?—Yes. State the conduct of prisoner?—There were one or two parties of the Bogue negroes, who had assembled there with their *John Canoes**. They had been there about one or two hours when prisoner came over from the church, they were then dancing, and I saw Mr. Pfeiffer lay hold of one or two of them, who I suppose belong to the church. The doors at both sides of the great house were at that time closed, for the purpose of keeping the negroes out. At length Mr. Pfeiffer was admitted, and addressed me on the subject, stating the impropriety of their dancing on the Sabbath. He was at that time extremely agitated and very warm; he went up stairs, when Miss Forster and Mrs. Phelps were at breakfast, he addressed Miss Forster in my hearing, I having followed him up stairs, requesting she would interfere in putting down such proceedings; Miss Forster was then considerably agitated, and requested Mr. Pfeiffer to be more calm in his address to her, and after some little explanation between Miss Forster and the prisoner, Miss Forster retired down stairs, and requested some of the head people to retire, as it was the wish of Mr. Pfeiffer that they should do so. Mr. Pfeiffer remained in the house about an hour after that, and then retired.—*Per Curiam*: Did his interference appear to create dissatisfaction among the negroes?—Yes, and they went off very quietly. Are you aware that the Bogue negroes struck or left off work?—I am not aware that they did; I left the estate on the 2d January, and called there on the 15th. What was Miss Forster's reply to Mr. Pfeiffer?—That she considered his conduct very improper as a minister.

Robert Muschett.—How long have you been acquainted with me?—More than a year. Have you frequently attended our chapel?—*Robert Muschett* has known the prisoner more than a year. Has attended the chapel once or twice; never heard prisoner say negroes were to be free. Was there on 26th December, and did not hear prisoner utter a word that could lead negroes to suppose they were to be free.—*Per Curiam*: I only attended at the morning service of that day; I do not recollect the other time I attended.—By Prisoner: Knows John Sutton, and he bears a bad character for living in negro houses and so forth.

Mary Morais.—Has been acquainted with prisoner about two years, and during that

* So in original.

that time has been a regular attendant at his church. Never heard him utter a word that could lead negroes to expect to be free. Was at church on Christmas and New-year's day, and did not hear prisoner on either day mention anything of freedom to slaves. Has always heard him anxious to impress on their minds strict obedience to their owners. Is acquainted with Sutton, and knows him to be a very ill disposed man, living about negro houses, and so forth. —By the Court: Only attended one service on Christmas and New Year's day. Regularly attends evening service on Fridays; never saw John Sutton at chapel.

Eleanor Ballingall, has known prisoner since he came to live at New Eden, since which time she has been a regular attendant at church: never heard prisoner say anything about negroes being free: never heard him say anything in public or private which could lead the negroes to expect anything of the sort. Was at church both on Christmas and New Year's day; always attends Friday evening services. Never saw John Sutton at them or at chapel at any service. Always heard the prisoner tell the slaves to mind their masters' work and behave well, and knows when any were found to have been guilty of theft, and other bad acts, they were immediately expelled the chapel. Was at three services on Christmas and on New Year's day; was present while the prisoner was instructing the slaves on those days, and did not hear him mention anything about the negroes being free. Knows John Sutton; never saw him at any evening or otherwise at Bogue chapel; knows that John Sutton generally bears a bad character. Never heard that Sutton had taken a false oath. Knows that the Bogue negroes left off work half-day on Tuesday 3d January. They said the reason was that other estates had threatened to burn their houses if they did not leave off work.

Jane Gammon, *Henry Frith*, *John Peart*, *Philip Foster* and *Robert Angell*, free persons of colour, residing in the neighbourhood of the prisoner's chapel, were examined at great length, and all corroborated the testimony of the two preceding witnesses.

Benjamin, a slave to the Bogue, a head driver there, and *James Brown Foster*, head driver at Elin, also corroborated their testimony, but prevaricated a great deal, especially the latter.

The court was here adjourned to nine o'clock of the ensuing day.

Wednesday, 18th January.—The evidence of *James Brown Foster* was resumed, and in every respect tended to exculpate the prisoner; a night's reflection having made him more consistent.

Mary Watling, a slave to Two-mile Wood, was then examined as to the nature of an oath, and sworn; was examined at considerable length in like manner as the other witnesses; but the only thing of consequence she deposed was, that she remembered the parson coming to Two-mile Wood, where the negroes had refused to work, and his encouraging and persuading the negroes to go to their work.

George Henry, head driver at Two-mile Wood, was then sworn, being first examined as to the nature of an oath. He was also examined at considerable length but deposed little of consequence; said he remembered the prisoner coming to Two-mile Wood, when the greater part of the negroes refused to work, and his persuading them to return to their work. He never saw Robert Wilson or Sutton at chapel.

Samuel Foster, head carpenter at the Bogue estate, was then examined, and deposed to the same effect.

The Rev. *F. Hall*, curate of Manchester, was then called and being sworn, deposed as follows:—How long have you known me?—Four or five years. What character do I bear?—Good. Have you ever had any conversation with me on religion?—Yes. What is your opinion of my doctrine?—The sentiments you expressed were good, you appeared to possess a thorough knowledge of the Scriptures, and the doctrine you professed to teach was precisely that of the Established Church, and if you kept to that, you would teach obedience from the slave to his master as you ought. Do you think the Scriptures may be misunderstood by the slaves, even when using the language of Scripture?—Yes, if I were to preach in the same manner to them as the whites, they may be misunderstood.

I conceive that the greatest caution is necessary in preaching to the slaves; I think so, because in speaking of our Saviour coming into the world to save us from sin. On Christmas day, a thought occurred to me to introduce into my discourse the words from the Bible, "If the son hath made you free, then you are free indeed;" but I immediately discarded it from my mind, from an apprehension that such an expression might be misunderstood by the slaves.—*Per Curiam*: Have you ever had an opportunity of hearing prisoner's doctrine in public?—Never.

Prisoner saying he had no further evidence to adduce in his defence, was then told he might address the court and make what comment he thought necessary on the evidence against him, he proceeded as follows:

In the first place, Ellen says she was at church on the 21st December, and that he told the negroes over and over they were to be free. The following witness declares that Ellen was not there. Robert Wilson states that I was out on the 3d January, which was impossible as the only house* I had, I had lent to Miss Angell. In fact I did not go to work, for they were at that time actually attending to their work.

* So in original.

Having proceeded so far, he requested the court to allow him to call another evidence, upon which the court was cleared, and having taken the sense of the court, it was decided that having closed his defence, it was not regular nor proper. On the court being re-opened, this was stated to the prisoner; but the president observed that time would be granted him if he wished to prepare his defence. On consulting with his friends, he replied he would avail himself of the indulgence.

The court was then adjourned to nine o'clock of the forenoon of to-morrow, the 19th day of January instant.

4 P. M. 18 January 1832.

(signed) *Thos. Powell*, President.

19th January 1832.—The court having met, the prisoner presented the following defence.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the honourable court, I have now called on my behalf all the witnesses I consider necessary, most of whom are highly respectable. I could have called many more, but did not wish to protract the proceedings of this honourable court. The witnesses on the part of the Crown are of such description of character that I humbly conceive you will not on such evidence, opposed to such as I have brought forward, convict me of the malicious conduct attributed to me. Ellen Dobbie and Sarah Wilson moreover contradict each other, the one swearing she was at the chapel on New Year's day, which the other declares is incorrect. Robert Wilson and John Sutton do not either agree in their evidence in respect to what passed at Two-mile Wood, or to the time they say I went thither. Robert Wilson swears to occurrences taking place the week after Christmas, which said occurrences John Sutton swears took place the week after New Year's day, and how unlikely is it that a man should play the same part on the same day in two successive weeks, especially as it is shown by the evidence of Robert Wilson himself that the negroes were at work after Christmas. But Mr. President and gentlemen, I flatter myself it is unnecessary further to dwell either on the nature of the charges brought forward, or the evidence in support of them. Most sincerely do I regret that any circumstance should have occurred to render me in any point of view a suspected person; and this I do not only on account of my individual character and credit, but more especially on account of my fellowship with the United Brethren, a people who have been known for nearly 400 years as loyal and peaceable subjects in whatever country they have settled. To interfere with the civil policy of any country we inhabit, is contrary to our principles; and I can own, with a clear conscience, before Him who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, that I have not the most distant inclination to deviate from those principles. In conclusion, I have observed with much satisfaction the calmness and candour with which the proceedings of this court have been conducted, and I have no doubt their verdict will equally manifest a love of justice and truth.

The court was then cleared, and on being re-opened the prisoner was *Acquitted*.

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

21

(Enclosure 3, in No. 1.)

A Court of Inquiry held at St. Ann's Bay on Monday 23d January 1832.

Major-general Cox, Lieutenant-colonel Johnston, B. M. Hamilton, Captain Walker, Captain Bernard, Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Higginbottom, Ensign Cook, Ensign Davis.

Lieutenant Harris, Acting Judge Advocate.

THE despatch and memorial of the chairman and ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Society to his Excellency the Captain-general, respecting the alleged ill usage received by Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood from Adjutant and Ensign Cocking, of St. Ann's regiment, being submitted to the court, the same are of opinion that they cannot entertain such complaint or enter into any investigation on the subject, Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood not appearing to support their allegations, although subject inquiry had been made for them, and the memorial not being on oath or signed by the memorialists.

(signed) *Henry Cox*, M. G., President.

EXAMINATION taken before the Honourable H. Cox, Custos, James Johnston, B. S. Moncrieff, and James Walker, Esquires.

E. Stennett, M.D. sworn.—Were you present when Adjutant Cocking, with a party of the militia entered the Wesleyan chapel on the 10th instant?—Yes, I was. I went in and stood at the door of the room in which were Messrs. Wood and Whitehouse and Adjutant Cocking. Adjutant Cocking entered the room with his sword drawn, as he had marched with it through the street, with the party, according to the usual etiquette: I understood Adjutant Cocking to say, "I am the officer commanding the patrol; we have heard or had information that you intend to have a meeting here to-night, and it is my duty to prevent any such meeting, and if any meeting or disturbance takes place, your lives may be taken or your house endangered." I heard no expression of burning down the chapel or sacrificing lives, or the name of the governor mentioned; if such expressions had been used by Adjutant Cocking I must have heard them, as the room was small. Adjutant Cocking observed that to leeward it had appeared or come out that the disturbances had been created through the sectarians, and they, Messrs. Wood and Whitehouse, were considered as suspicious characters, and would be watched. Some observation about passport or protection, made by either Mr. Wood or Mr. Whitehouse, which examinant did not exactly hear in consequence of his speaking very low. Adjutant Cocking observed that nothing could protect them if any disturbance did take place. It was the impression on my mind that every thing that was said by Adjutant Cocking was meant as an admonition or caution to prevent mischief taking place, in case any disturbance occurred by their persisting in holding nightly meetings contrary to district orders. There were two boys sitting in a seat of the chapel; being asked who they were, Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood replied they were servants. Adjutant Cocking replied we have nothing to do with your servants. All the party then departed in a peaceful manner, the missionaries appearing perfectly easy and quiet, and assured us no meeting should take place according to the orders they had received.

(signed) *G. R. Stennett*, M.D.,
Surgeon St. A. R. F.

Robert W. Johnston, sworn.—I am acting as quartermaster-serjeant. I marched with the patrol, consisting of six rank and file, commanded by Ensign Davis, accompanied by Adjutant Cocking and other officers. We went to the Wesleyan chapel on the 10th instant; Ensign Davis halted his men at the outer gate; Adjutant Cocking, Lieutenant H. Cox, Dr. Stennett and myself went into the chapel. Upon hearing Dr. Stennett's evidence read, I declare that the whole is substantially correct, and that the same impression was made upon my mind as that on Dr. Stennett's, that Adjutant Cocking meant nothing in what he said but with a view to caution and to prevent mischief, which might arise from the strong prejudice existing against them.

(signed) *Robert W. Johnston*.

22 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

Captain *Drake*, sworn.—Declares that from certain circumstances that had come to his knowledge he had strong reasons to believe that there was to have been a nightly meeting, either in or somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Wesleyan chapel, on the evening of the 10th instant; that he forthwith communicated the same to Lieutenant-colonel Johnston.

(signed) *Samuel Drake*.

Lieutenant-colonel *Johnston*, sworn.—That in consequence of the information given me by Captain Drake, I deemed it my duty to send Adjutant Cocking to the officer on guard, Ensign Davis, to order out a patrol to see that no improper meetings took place, the adjutant being ordered to accompany such patrol.

(signed) *J. Johnston*, Lieut.-colonel, S. A. R.

Taken before us at St. Ann's Bay, this 24th day of January 1832.

(signed) *Henry Cox*, Custos.

EXAMINATIONS taken before the Honourable H. Cox, James Johnston, B. S. Moncrieff and James Walker, Esqrs.

Susan Jefferson, sworn.—About last week, or the week before, I was sleeping in the chapel; about 10 or 11 o'clock in the night heard a great noise in the yard; knocking at the door, as if with stones; I called to the ministers, that they had better get up and put on their clothes, for they were going to disturb them that night; afterwards stones were thrown on the house; saw four or five inside the yard and several outside; those inside were *white persons*; it was moon-light; they had not on *red coats*, but could not tell what coloured clothes they had on; the door of the chapel was cracked, and a pane of the gate broke. Being asked why she slept in the chapel, states, that the ministers told her the night before some gentlemen had come there and disturbed them; she felt for them, and therefore went to sleep there. The next night, or the night after, I was sitting down in my house near the chapel, her garden only between; before she went to bed, heard a ball whistling over the house, heard the report of the gun; cannot tell which she heard first, the report or the noise of the ball. Being asked whom she thought the ball was meant to shoot, replied, never gave it a thought; the ball came from the side of the chapel, but it did not go through the chapel, otherwise she must have seen it; it must have gone over; in about eight or ten minutes after, heard another whiz from the same direction.

Joseph Mathew Dunn, sworn.—States that on the 16th instant, on being relieved from guard, he and his brother, William Dunn, about the hour of eight or nine o'clock, P. M., went to Mr. Israel's house to lodge his brother's gun; having been loaded two or three nights, he received permission from his captain to, and did fire it off, for the purpose of cleaning it; Mr. Israel's house is about 200 yards from Miss Jefferson's; there was only one gun fired.

Captain *Walker*.—On the 16th instant, I had sent a party out on patrol; on their return, Mr. William Dunn passing my lodgings, observed to me that his gun had been loaded for some time, and asked permission to fire it off, for the purpose of cleaning his arms, which permission I accordingly granted; this occurred about eight or nine o'clock in the evening. Being asked if he heard any other gun that night, said he does not recollect that he did; and I gave it as my opinion, that this circumstance has been the cause of the alarm alluded to by the missionaries Whitehouse and Wood.

LETTER from Major-General Cox to W. Bullock, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir,

St. Ann's, 25 January 1832.

I BEG to state for the information of his Excellency the Captain-general, that in obedience to his orders communicated in your despatch of the 20th, covering the memorial of the Wesleyan ministers, and memorial of Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood, I immediately proceeded to this place, and sent an order on Saturday morning to inform Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood to appear at the clerk of the peace's

peace's office on Monday at nine o'clock, where I should assemble a court of inquiry. I sent the order by a very intelligent private, who repaired to all their usual places of resort, without finding them: and I understand that they are not in the parish; but as the court of inquiry met, I submitted the despatch to them, and beg leave to inclose their opinion, No. 1. I then proceeded to take all the evidence I could as custos, which I also enclose, No. 2 and 3. I must express the strong opinion entertained by the court of the intolerable grievance that we are subject to, "that a set of men culled from the low orders of society should be allowed with impunity to charge this community with not affording them an impartial investigation into their characters and conduct," and that Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood should impugn the conduct of the only court which can now be held, and by whose promptitude and energy we have the only hope of our lives and properties being protected; for though this parish is at present kept quiet by fear, I have no hesitation in declaring, from various symptoms that I have heard and observed, that the negroes are perfectly ready to imitate their fellows in St. James's; severe examples and dread can alone keep them in subjection. Henry Williams was regularly tried for holding nightly meetings of slaves, and administering oaths to the negroes to stand by their master (Jesus Christ), and never to desert his chapel, which, under circumstances, is certainly an improper combination. The two negroes, of Green Park, Mr. Horlock's, were tried for assisting at the same meeting, for prevaricating in their evidence; and one had refused to attend his master's orders for some necessary domestic purpose on the Sunday, and declaring he would not attend even if his master sent a file of soldiers for him. None but one of such intemperate, disorderly character as Mr. Whitehouse would have dared to accuse a set of men serving their country in such a time of unrivalled danger, that the "object of arrest was to elicit evidence unfavourable to them," the Wesleyans. I have good reason to speak of the intemperate character of Mr. Whitehouse, from the determined resistance and contempt with which he has always treated the parochial authorities.

You will see by the evidence of Captain Walker and T. M. Dunn, that the only gun fired that night near the Wesleyan chapel was for the purpose of cleaning the gun; and from the situation of the chapel and Mrs. Jeffson's house, it was totally impossible for her to hear the whiz of a ball in her house, which had been fired over the chapel. Ever since I have taken depositions, I never met with a more determined prevarication than Mrs. Jeffson's; had she not been nursing a young child, I should have considered it my duty to have committed her for palpable perjury and prevarication. On the whole, I have no doubt in declaring it as my opinion, that the story of Messrs. Whitehouse and Wood was the fabrication of diseased or disturbed minds. I beg leave to assure his Excellency that I have hitherto done everything in my power by argument or authority, to stem the strong prejudices existing against the sectarians, and have determined not to consider them guilty till they were proven so, and I have actually been accused of being a Methodist; but I confess, the examinations, and what I have myself seen and heard in this business, has shaken my faith, and I cannot help considering them a dangerous set of people to the island; and if it is not possible to get rid of them, they ought to be ordered to head quarters till the danger is over, which I fear will be some time to come; it will be humane to themselves; for I have no doubt, if the rebellion continues or spreads, men driven desperate by the loss of their property, will, in spite of all authority, wreak their vengeance on them.

I am, &c.

(signed) Henry Cox, M. G. 3d D.

(Enclosure 4, in No. 1.)

A PROCLAMATION

BY His Excellency the Right honourable *Somerset Lowry* Earl of *Belmore*, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of this His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, and the Territories thereon depending, in *America*, Chancellor and Vice-admiral of the same.

WHEREAS notwithstanding His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, announcing His high displeasure against all slaves who should offend against the laws by which they are governed, or resist the authority of their masters or managers, many

slaves

24 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

slaves in certain parts of this island, under the pretence that orders have been sent out by His Majesty for their emancipation, have proceeded to the most flagrant outrages and destruction of property: And whereas the death of many of them, actually in arms, and the exemplary punishment already inflicted after trial upon several ringleaders in this rebellion must have convinced all slaves engaged therein that it is in vain to oppose the overwhelming force which is assembled to reduce them to obedience: And, whereas there is reason to believe that numbers are deterred from returning to their duty by a fear of that punishment which their rebellious practices merit; I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, promising and assuring to all slaves who have been misled by the misrepresentations of cunning and designing persons, His Majesty's most gracious pardon, provided they do within the space of ten days from the date hereof, surrender themselves at the nearest military post, or return peaceably to the plantations to which they belong, and resume their ordinary occupations, quietly submitting themselves and obeying all the lawful commands of their masters or managers: And I do hereby declare and make known, that all those principals and chiefs who shall be convicted of having instigated or directed the destruction of the lives and properties of any of the peaceable inhabitants of this island, are specially excluded from the benefit of this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Montego Bay, this 3d day of February, in the second year of His Majesty's reign, *annoque Domini* 1832.

(signed) BELMORE.

(Enclosure 5, in No. 1.)

NOTICE.

Montego Bay, 4th February 1832.

ALL owners and managers of slaves are hereby required to make a return to the custodes or senior magistrates of their respective parishes, of the names of such slaves as have been killed and executed since the 25th December last, and of all who at the present time, remain absent from their homes.

And the said owners and managers are also directed to include in the said return the names and description of slaves, not yet apprehended, who have acted as principals in the rebellion, stating the nature and extent of each offence, and the evidence in support of the same.

And the custodes and senior magistrates to whom these returns shall be made, are hereby required to transmit them without delay to the King's House, for the information of His Excellency the Captain-general.

By His Excellency's command,

(signed) *G. A. Ramsay,*
Military Secretary.

(Enclosure 6, in No. 1.)

A PROCLAMATION

BY His Excellency the Right honourable *Somerset Lowry* Earl of *Belmore*, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of this His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, and the Territories thereon depending, in *America*, Chancellor and Vice-admiral of the same.

WHEREAS the resistance of the rebellious slaves to the forces brought against them has ceased, and being sensible of their crime, the greater part have returned to their homes, and the remainder are rapidly surrendering themselves: And whereas this favourable aspect of affairs enables me to put an end to martial law, which is at all times considered as amongst the greatest of evils: And whereas, the Act commonly called the Party Law, vests in me sufficient authority to seize and punish those who in defiance of the law still conceal themselves in woods and fastnesses; I do hereby declare martial law to cease and determine this day; and it is hereby ceased and determined accordingly.

And

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

25

And whereas great numbers of slaves have been killed in futile attempts to contend with His Majesty's troops and the militia of this island; and many more, being convicted of rebellion, have suffered death: And whereas in the operations against the rebels, the troops employed have met with the most trifling loss, I deem the occasion suitable for impressing on the minds of the slaves generally their utter incapability of withstanding the constituted authorities; and that all unlawful proceedings on their part can have no other tendency than to defeat the humane intentions of the Government to improve their condition; and to draw down on themselves most speedy and condign punishment.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Montego Bay, this 5th day of February, in the second year of His Majesty's reign, *annoque Domini* 1832.

(signed) BELMORE.

(Enclosure 7, in No. 1.)

M. G. O.

Head Quarters, Montego Bay, 5 February 1832.

No. 1. Martial Law having this day ceased, the whole of the militia forces will return to their respective homes, with the following exceptions:

Two companies of each regiment in the county of Cornwall.

The Cornwall regiment of horse, and such proportion of the Middlesex regiment of horse as may be required to keep up a communication from Rio Bueno to the King's House.

No. 2. The Maroon force and the Cornwall Rangers are also to be continued on their present footing, until further orders.

No. 3. Officers commanding corps will take care in the selection of the companies to remain on duty, that those whose absence from their homes can be best spared may be employed.

No. 4. The major-generals commanding districts No. 1, 2, and 3, are authorised to continue one or more companies on duty, and a proportion of horse in their respective districts, should they deem it necessary, taking care to select such persons as can be best spared from their several abodes, and in all cases avoiding to keep a greater number of men on duty than circumstances may imperatively require.

No. 5. The Captain-general cannot omit on this occasion to acknowledge the eminent services which the militia force in general has rendered to the colony, not more distinguished by their alacrity in taking the field, than by their steady perseverance throughout the privations to which they have been exposed in an arduous and fatiguing contest.

Amidst the wreck of property, which now unhappily is to be seen in the Western district of this island, it is some consolation to know that the result of this rebellion has proved how utterly hopeless and abortive must be every attempt at insurrection on the part of the slaves, how irresistible and efficient are the militia forces, well directed, to suppress it.

By Command,

(signed) G. A. Ramsay,
Military Secretary.

(Enclosure 8, in No. 1.)

LETTER from *Richard Barrett, Esq.* Custos, to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord,

Montego Bay, 12 February 1832.

Your Excellency having returned to this town, I think it my duty to communicate to you directly the mischief which has been committed by a number of disorderly persons.

On Wednesday last, about mid-day, as I am informed, crowds of people, including negroes, free inhabitants of all classes, and some sailors from the shipping, proceeded to the Baptist chapel, and in the space of less than two hours had levelled it with the ground.

Mr. Roby, the collector of the Customs of this port, stated to me a short time before this riotous assemblage commenced their illegal operations, that he had

26 PAPERS RESPECTING SLAVE INSURRECTION,

reason to believe the chapel would that day be destroyed. But he refused to produce his authority, on the ground that his informants were afraid of popular odium. Colonel Lawson and Mr. Coates, magistrates of the parish, joined with me in the conviction that Mr. Roby was needlessly alarmed, and no measures were taken to secure the chapel.

I must, however, mention to your Excellency that the chapel is a very short distance from the court house, where the constables are stationed, and also the militia guard, and I can in no probable manner account for the fact, that their assistance was not called for and afforded.

My house not being in the body of the town, I was not made acquainted with the outrage until the building was completely demolished.

If it be true, as I understand it is, that the excitement against the Baptists pervaded every portion of our population, of which the militia forms a principal part, the three or four constables, which compose our police, could have offered no effectual resistance; and had the detachment of regular troops now near the town been sent for, they could only have reached the scene of riot in time to see the accomplishment of the object of the rioters.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Richard Barrett*, Custos.

(Enclosure 9, in No. 1.)

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency the Right Honourable *Somerset Lowry Earl of Belmore*, Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of His Majesty's Island of *Jamaica*, and the Territories thereon depending, in *America*, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same:

WHEREAS, I have received information that several chapels and places of worship, belonging to the sect called Baptists, and situated in the towns of Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucia and Savanna la Mar, have been wantonly and illegally destroyed by riotous assemblages of people: And whereas such proceedings are disgraceful to the Colony, subversive of order, and of dangerous example; I do hereby call on all custodes of parishes, and all magistrates to seek out and discover the authors of these outrages, that they may be punished according to law, and I also require and enjoin the said custodes and magistrates to employ the whole force which the constitution has entrusted to them, in protecting property of every description, whether belonging to private persons or religious societies, in quelling all disorderly meetings, and in bringing to exemplary punishment every disturber of the public peace.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Montego Bay, this 13th day of February, in the second year of His Majesty's reign, *annoque Domini* 1832.

(signed) BELMORE.

— No. 2. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Earl of *Belmore* to Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

King's House, Jamaica, 19 March 1832.

I AM happy to inform your Lordship that the late insurrection is suppressed, and the policy of causing martial law to cease at the time I issued the proclamation can now no longer be doubtful.

It is with great regret I have to state that the information of further attacks upon sectarian chapels, which I anticipated in my last despatch from Montego Bay, soon arrived, and were perpetrated even at the moment when I was occupied in writing to your Lordship. These acts of disgraceful outrage, however, ceased soon after the proclamation was circulated, a copy of which accompanied my despatch, but no information whatever relative to these lawless proceedings had been

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

27

been laid before the Attorney-general previous to his departure from hence to attend the assize court at Montego Bay, on the 7th instant.

The only instance of violence connected with the insurrection which has occurred since the date of my letter, is that of an atrocious murder committed on the overseer of Vauxhall estate, in the parish of St. Elizabeth. I enclose your Lordship the copy of a communication addressed by the coroner to Mr. Robertson, custos of the parish, containing the evidence which appeared on the inquest.

However an act of so great barbarity is to be deplored, it must be regarded as a consequence too likely to happen at the close of an insurrection, whilst a few of the most determined and rebellious slaves lurk in concealment in defiance of the law; and there can be little doubt that the perpetrators of this wanton act of cruelty have been instigated by feelings of personal resentment. Sir Willoughby Cotton having returned to Kingston, Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod is now in command of the troops at Montego Bay and the adjacent district, and the accounts I receive from him give me strong reason to hope he may soon succeed in ridding that part of the island of these depredators.

I have, &c.

(signed) BELMORE.

(Enclosure in No. 2.)

AN inquest held at Vauxhall on the 9th instant, on the body of Charles Luton, Esquire, overseer and manager on that property, "Verdict, that he was wilfully, maliciously, and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered by four negro men slaves, namely, Thomas Wright, Richard Mackintosh, Isaac Anderson, and Thomas Maccracken, belonging to Vauxhall estate, by blows inflicted with sticks or other blunt instrument, or by some sharp instrument, on his head and other parts of his body, on Thursday the 8th day of March instant, in the said parish and near to the said estate; and that a negro man slave named Joe or Joseph Mackintosh, belonging to the said estate, was accessory to the said murder." It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Luton was in his gig drawn by one horse and driven by a boy, (his right arm was resting on a sling by reason of a hurt he had received in one of his fingers,) on his way home from Lacovia, which he left about two o'clock in the afternoon; the distance from thence to Vauxhall, is about ten miles. When within one mile and a half of the works on the estate, on the King's-road, the villains who had waylaid him, rushed from the wood armed with sticks and cutlasses; one of them caught the horse by the bridle while another struck the deceased two violent blows on his head, and hauled him out of the gig to the ground; the other two held the boy with his face from the deceased, who (after they had partly destroyed the harness, broke the wheels, and upset the gig into a hollow place) was compelled to return home through the woods and threatened with death if he spoke of what he had witnessed. One of the estate's carts or wains had been sent to Lacovia in the morning, driven by Joseph Mackintosh before-named, who by the testimony of the cart boy, had seen the murderers on the road, and they enquired when their Busha was coming down, and when returning on the road where the deceased lay dead, he exclaimed, "Ah, good! you do me enough;" he is in custody. Seven wounds appeared on different parts of the head of the deceased, one over his eyes and another appeared to have been caused by a sharp instrument. Those on his skull, which were very severe, appeared by blows from a stick. His cruel and untimely death has excited the utmost indignation in men's minds against his murderers, and as Captain Rob has a party on the spot, under the command of Lieutenant Findlayson, it is expected they will soon be satisfactorily accounted for. Mr. Luton had been many years in this parish, and was generally esteemed as an hospitable kind man, and an excellent planter; his remains were numerously and very respectably attended at the place of interment.

(signed) C. Ramson.

— No. 3. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Viscount *Goderich* to the Earl of *Belmore*.

My Lord,

Downing-street, 19 May 1832.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatches of the 10th of February and the 19th of March, in continuation of your former reports of proceedings connected with the recent insurrection.

It is satisfactory to me to find that the missionaries who had been suspected of exciting the insurrection had been acquitted in the only case in which their conduct had been brought to the test of judicial inquiry.

Your Lordship's proclamation of the 3d of February, offering His Majesty's pardon to all slaves who should return to their duty within ten days, appears to have been a perfectly proper measure, and I presume that your Lordship had seen sufficient reasons not to issue it before.

As soon as you shall have received the returns called for by your notice of the 4th February, which are to set forth the names of such slaves as had been killed and executed since the 25th December 1831, and of all who were absent from their homes at the date of the notice, your Lordship will be pleased to furnish me with an abstract of these returns, showing the total number of slaves who have suffered death in consequence of the insurrection, and distinguishing those who have fallen in warfare from those who have suffered under sentences of courts martial, or of other judicial authorities.

Your Lordship will have the goodness at the same time to annex a return of the lives lost by the regular troops and by the militia in these disturbances.

The state of the island appears to have rendered it quite proper and necessary that martial law should be discontinued, as it was by your Lordship's proclamation of the 5th of February, and the measures which you took simultaneously under the authority of the Party Law, appear to have been judicious.

The occurrence of the disgraceful tumults in which the Baptists' chapels were destroyed, must be a subject of deep regret to the respectable inhabitants of the colony as well as to your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, which is not a little increased by the circumstance stated by Mr. Barrett, that the crowd by which the outrage was committed at Montego Bay, included free inhabitants of all classes.

I trust that your Lordship has followed up your proclamation of the 13th February, by the most active measures for detecting and bringing to punishment those who were principally guilty of these offences; and I inclose to you for your assistance in this endeavour, copies of certain communications which have been made to me by the secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. Your Lordship will perceive that the names of several magistrates are mentioned as having been present in the tumult in Montego Bay. I rely upon your utmost efforts being employed for bringing to justice in due course of law all parties who are implicated; and should you from any cause fail to procure a legal conviction of the offenders, I must request your Lordship nevertheless to institute, with the assistance of the attorney-general, such an investigation into the conduct of the magistrates who are accused of having been present, as shall appear to be necessary; and your Lordship will report to me your opinion whether it is proper that these individuals, or any of them, should be removed from the commission of the peace.

You will be pleased also to furnish me with the information by which you may be guided in the opinions which you may form on this subject.

It will of course be necessary that the Baptist Society should be reimbursed for the losses which they have sustained by the destruction of their chapels. I know not whether there be any provision made by the laws in force in Jamaica, as in this country, for the compensation of parties thus injured, at the expense of the district in which the tumult shall have occurred; but if no such enactment exists, you will call upon the colonial legislature to provide by special legislation for the indemnification of the proprietors of the chapels.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) GODERICH.

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Secretary to the Baptist Missionary Society
to Viscount *Goderich*.

TO the Right hon. Lord Viscount *Goderich*.

My Lord,

I HAVE now the honour of inclosing a Memorial on the subject of the losses sustained by the Baptist Missionary Society, in connection with the late disturbances in Jamaica.

I avail myself of the same opportunity to forward, for your Lordship's inspection, three other documents connected with the same unhappy affair.

No. 1.—States that perjury has been confessed by the person on whose deposition Messrs. Burchell and Gardner were committed to prison.

No. 2.—Contains the names of several magistrates, alleged to have been present at the destruction of the chapel at Montego Bay.

No. 3.—Is a copy of the letter of Commodore Farquhar, accusing the Baptists of having in great part excited the late rebellion.

Your lordship will pardon my adding, that the committee will regard themselves as laid under an additional and important obligation if they can be favoured with an early intimation of the course which Government proposes to adopt in reference to the prayer of this memorial.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Dyer*.

Baptist Mission House, }
24th April 1832. }

(Enclosure 1, in No. 4.)

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Rev. *Joshua Tinson* to Mr. *Dyer*,
dated Kingstown, 3d March 1832.

“THE man who swore against Messrs. B. and G. (*i. e.* Burchell and Gardner), has acknowledged that he swore falsely, and that he was bribed to do so. He made this confession before a magistrate, in the presence of several witnesses, with a hope, he said, of relieving his conscience, which was wretched. In about a week the trial will take place.”

(Enclosure 2, in No. 4.)

EXTRACT from the JOURNAL of the Rev. *Thomas Burchell*, under date
10th February, while on board the *Garland Grove*.

“CAPTAIN PARK was with us in the evening. He said he was present when the chapel was pulled down, and saw many of the most respectable inhabitants there engaged in it. He heard that some one was taking down the names of the persons engaged, when some cried out “Tar him and feather him,” and others cried out “Put my name down,” &c. Dr. Lawson, jun. was very active. Mr. Manderson in the morning remarked, “Every one will admit that Mr. Campbell, of the Copse, and Mr. George Gordon of Moor Park, (both magistrates) are two as respectable gentlemen as we have among us, and yet these very men were present assisting or encouraging the destruction of the chapel. Mr. M. also said, in allusion to the missionaries flying on board the *North Star*, that at first he did not consider them in danger, but in the course of the afternoon Mr. Joseph Bowen (a magistrate, present and aiding in the destruction of the chapel), said to him, with an oath, “If any man dared to protect the missionaries that night under his roof, his house should come down;” when Mr. Coates, (magistrate, and present at the chapel) said, “he would not be in the skin of any of those fellows that night for any thing.” After this he was convinced that steps must be taken for their preservation.”

(Enclosure 3, in No. 4.)

LETTER from Commodore *Arthur Farquhar*.His Majesty's Ship *Blanche*,
Montego Bay, 17 February 1832.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, wherein you are pleased so flatteringly to express your sentiments of approbation of the zeal and good conduct of the officers and men of His Majesty's squadron employed under my command, during the late melancholy rebellion, as also to attribute to them in a great measure the preservation of the town.

Gentlemen, I rejoice, and do most sincerely congratulate you, that this most unnatural rebellion of the deluded negroes (raised in a great measure by the fanatical teaching and preaching of the sect called Baptists) is now at an end.

It will afford me unfeigned satisfaction to convey your highly honourable sentiments to the officers and men of the squadron, who have taken their share in the duty alluded to.

And I beg to be permitted in their name, and that of my own, to express to you, gentlemen, our best and most sincere wishes for your health and happiness, collectively and individually; and that the colony may long enjoy uninterrupted peace and prosperity; that confidence may speedily be restored between master and slave, and that ages may pass away in perfect security.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Arthur Farquhar*.(Extracted from the *Watchman* and the *Jamaica Free Press*, 18 February 1832.)

— No. 5. —

COPY of a MEMORIAL from the Baptist Missionary Society to Viscount *Goderich*, dated 23 April 1832.To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Goderich*, &c. &c. &c.

The MEMORIAL of the Committee for conducting the affairs of the Baptist Missionary Society, established 1792,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT the sole object of the society above named is to propagate the Christian faith among the heathen, by preaching the gospel, translating the Holy Scriptures and other means of a like nature, and that it has been so occupied for many years with considerable success in Bengal, Hindostan, Ceylon, and other parts of the Eastern world.

That in the year 1813 the conductors of the society were induced, by the request of a respectable proprietor in the island of Jamaica, to send a missionary thither, from which period the sphere of operations has been gradually enlarging, till at the present time 17 missionaries are employed, who preach at upwards of 40 different stations, and who had, when the last returns were made up, nearly 30,000 black and coloured people under their religious care.

That although the moral improvement of the negroes so instructed, and their advance in education and intelligence has been often acknowledged, and several proprietors have voluntarily contributed to the funds of the society, as a proof of the value in which they held the labours of the missionaries, there has been a considerable party in Jamaica who have viewed these operations with much jealousy and ill-will, and laboured to the utmost to abridge and counteract them.

That since the commencement of the late disturbances in Jamaica, the opponents of the society have endeavoured to fix the odium of the revolt on its missionaries, have subjected them to cruel and unjust imprisonment, placed their lives in extreme peril, and wantonly and illegally destroyed various chapels and other buildings belonging to the society, of the estimated value of 14,000*l.* or thereabouts.

That

AND MISSIONARIES, IN JAMAICA.

31

That these acts of violence and outrage were perpetrated, as your memorialists are informed and verily believe, not by negroes, but by the white inhabitants of the district in which the chapels stood, and the names of several magistrates have been mentioned to your memorialists as actively engaged in and abetting the work of destruction, while numbers of the same class of society in various parts of the island have combined together for the purpose of committing similar acts of violence and of protecting and defending those who might in future commit them.

That the society possesses no funds whatever to rebuild the chapels which have been destroyed, or to defray the various heavy expenses arising out of the illegal injuries sustained by its missionaries, and in its property; and therefore your memorialists humbly appeal to His Majesty's Government for prompt and adequate redress, trusting that immediate measures will be taken to discover and punish the offenders; that full compensation will be made for the pecuniary loss sustained by the society; and that effectual measures may be taken to prevent the repetition of such illegal and violent conduct.

All which is humbly submitted to your Lordship.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society,

(signed) *John Broadley Wilson*, Treasurer.

(signed) *John Dyer*, Secretary.

London, 23 April 1832.

JAMAICA:
SLAVE INSURRECTION.

RETURNS to Two Addresses to His Majesty,
dated 10 & 18 April 1832;—*for*,

Address, 10 April 1832.

COPIES of COMMUNICATIONS, made to Govern-
ment relative to the REBELLION in *Jamaica*,
received subsequently to those already presented
to the House.

(*Mr. Buzze.*)

Address, 18 April 1832.

RETURN of all TEACHERS or PREACHERS
and Persons connected with MISSIONARY
ESTABLISHMENTS in *Jamaica*, who have been
Arrested this Year; the Charges against them;
and the Proceedings that have occurred there-
upon, &c.

(*Mr. Wilks.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
24 May 1832.
