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## SLAVE TRADE.

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RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 27 February 1839 ;—for,

COPY of the REPORT of HALL PRINGLE and ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esquires, Associate Justices of the Peace, relative to certain Atrocities of SLAVE TRADERS, laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Letter of Mr. Evelyn of the 17th day of February 1838 ; and the EVIDENCE taken under a Commission from Government, by the said Justices, at *Lucea*, in *Jamaica*, on the 18th day of July and following days, 1838.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, }  
25 March 1839.

*W. Labouchere.*

No. 1.

REPORT from *Alexander Campbell* and *Hall Pringle*, Esquires, to his Excellency Sir *Lionel Smith*, K. C. B., Governor of Jamaica, &c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency,

Lucea, 9 August 1838.

WE have the honour to lay before your Excellency the evidence taken before us in the case of certain atrocities alleged to have been committed on board the slave ship "Arrogante," captured by Her Majesty's ship "Snake."

Alexander Campbell and Hall Pringle, Esqrs., to Sir Lionel Smith.

We regret that the nature of the investigation precludes us from presenting the evidence in a more distinct form ; the interpreters, being poor black people, were not well adapted to the task of conveying questions and answers, and many mistakes and contradictions arose evidently out of this while we were engaged in the inquiry.

We have to report that the evidence taken shows that "Mina," one of the slaves, was murdered in cold blood by the captain and crew of the said slave ship, and as proof is nearly impossible to be obtained from witnesses and interpreters so imperfectly informed, yet we are satisfied to believe that part of this man's body was served to the other slaves as food. We have no evidence before us to lead to the belief that the bodies of those of the slaves that died on the passage were preserved for food ; we have only testimony respecting one murder having taken place on board the "Arrogante" slave ship, and the opinion of all the witnesses appeared to be that only one murder had been committed for the diabolical purpose ascribed in Mr. Evelyn's letter to the Right honourable Lord Glenelg. The evidence shows that the said murder took place at a very late period of the voyage, and that coercion was employed to secure the eating of the meat alleged to have been human flesh. We are further of opinion, that the cruelties committed on these unhappy beings, by the crew of the slave ship "Arrogante," must have been generally of a most revolting and horrible nature. Enclosure No. 2, will best exhibit the effects of the treatment on these poor creatures at the hands of the slave ship crew.

In conclusion, we beg to state our entire ignorance of the motives for the conduct imputed to the crew of the "Arrogante," the evidence being very clear on that head, namely, that they were in possession of a considerable quantity of provisions, and were, we presume, nearly at the end of their voyage when Her Majesty's ship "Snake" made the capture.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Alexander Campbell.*  
*Hall Pringle.*

## 2 REPORT OF HALL PRINGLE AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

Enclosure No. 1.

Minutes of  
Evidence.  
—  
Montego Bay.

MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before *Hall Pringle, Esq.*, special Justice of the Peace, and *Alexander Campbell, Esq.*, senior Magistrate of *Hanover*, under a Commission from his Excellency the Governor, to inquire into and to ascertain the truth of certain alleged Atrocities stated by *Mr. Evelyn*, Collector of Customs at *Lucea*, to have been committed on board the Slave Ship "*Arrogante*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Snake*," in the month of December 1837.

*Margaret Lambert*, otherwise *Brana*, an apprentice to the late Dr. Butter, sworn as an interpreter; she is a native of the country of the captured Africans taken in the above named slaver; knows the language of the Africans.

*George Robinson*, sworn as an interpreter; is an apprentice attached to Houghton Court estate; is a native of the country of the said Africans, and knows their language.

*Mary*, or *Manu*, a captured African apprenticed to *Mr. Evelyn*, about 13 or 14 years of age, was cautioned to tell the truth named: on being asked whether she the witness got good food at the first when they went on board the Spaniards' ship, she, in answer, states, that the first food given to her was rice boiled; that the rice was not good, and the sailors put it out to sun; that for some time they only gave them rice, and no meat; that they were about half way over the sea before they began to give them meat; that she does not know whether it was fresh or salt, but it was boiled in salt water; it was different from the meat they got here; that at breakfast they boiled the rice in salt water; in the afternoon they put meat with rice together for dinner: to the question whether they got at different times different kinds of meat, states that the meat was quite red meat, that it was quite bad, and it was not like hog meat or cattle meat; that the meat they got was always the same meat: was asked if she saw the meat ever before it was cooked; states that the place where they cooked was where she could see, from where she and other females sat down; she saw the meat, and it was red like blood: asked where they brought the meat from; states that the crew brought the meat with a rope out of the hold; that they keep the meat in the place where the women sleep, or rather below where they sleep, and never saw the way they keep the meat.

This witness appeared tired and in a state of fear or excitement, and at the request of *Mr. Evelyn* her further examination was adjourned.

*Jane*, or *Sarou*, the sister of the previous witness, also apprenticed to *Mr. Evelyn*, about 12 or 13 years of age, states that the Spaniards begin to give them meat when they first left the Guinea coast, and when they got far into the sea they were given "somebody meat;" that she saw one young man killed, and saw part of his body put into the cooking pot, and part put into a tub; that they only sleep two nights in the ship before they gave them "somebody meat;" states that when they left the coast that there was one hog and a turkey in the ship; that the Spaniards killed the hog; that they put it into a cask and eat it themselves, and did not give the Africans any part of it; the Spaniards, before they killed the hog, fed on the "somebody meat" also; when the hog was cooked it was cooked by itself, and not in the pots with "somebody meat;" that the crew had one pot to cook for them, and one for the Africans; that when they left Guinea the Spaniards had salt pork and beef, and they lived upon it until it was done, but they did not give the Africans any of it; what she called "somebody meat" was not cattle meat, and not hog meat, that the meat was salt before they cook it, but they cooked it with salt water; that the meat had no skin on it; that they took the "somebody leg" and strip the skin off it, and threw the skin into the sea; this was the leg of a yellow man; that when the man-of-war men came they did not give them any meat, but boiled rice with salt; that she saw the Spaniards cut one man's throat, and cut the hands and head off and throw them into the sea; that her own eyes only see one big man killed; this was in the morning, and they told the boys to go down below; some of the boys went down into the hold, and they, the Spaniards, took a sail and put it up to stop the people from seeing them, but that she peeped through and saw them kill the big man; that the place where she and the females slept was the middle of the ship; that the girls were brought to the after part of the ship, and the man who was killed was in the middle of the ship; the sail was put up to stop them from seeing; the boys and men had been ordered to go down below, but they did not all go down; some of them hide themselves about the deck; she means that all the men were then ordered down and did go down, but some of the little boys still hide about; that the man they killed was a yellow-skinned "somebody;" she never saw any other man killed; they took his hands and feet and tied them, and then they cut his throat; they did not knock him down with sticks; that *Manu* (her sister, the first witness) stood up with her, and saw all this; as soon as the man died they cut off his head, hands and feet; that they cut up the body and they put part into a cask with salt, and then they put the heart, liver and stomach into the pot, and they gave it to them (the Africans); that there was two cooking pots, one big one for the black people, and one small one for the Spaniards; that the liver and heart were cooked in the Spaniards' pot; that they boiled it for their own eating; that the Spaniards had no more meat, there was no more salt meat (cattle meat); the pig had been killed, and it was all done; that it was three days before the man-of-war came; that the yellow man was killed, and before the man-of-war came they threw all the "somebody meat" they had

## ON THE ATROCITIES OF SLAVE TRADERS (JAMAICA). 3

had into the sea ; that this yellow man was Cawley's brother (Thomas Barker, apprenticed to Mr. Attwood).

*Mary, or Manu,* recalled. States that she was present with her sister Jane when she saw the yellow black man killed ; that this man was the brother of Cawley ; that they killed him with a knife, and he bawled out two times, and they cut his throat.

*William Gordon, or Dambo,* apprenticed to Messrs. Mitchells, of New Estate, about 18 years of age, states that he knows nothing of any body being killed himself ; he did not see any body killed, but the others said that it was "somebody's" flesh that they got to eat in the ship ; the meat was not good, was not like other meat ; it was quite red ; it was not like the salt meat here ; that the black people would not eat it, and the Spaniards beat them ; and many died from the beatings they received from the Spaniards for not eating the bad meat ; that he was kept in the hold all the voyage, and never allowed to come on deck.

*Robert, or Faborough,* an apprentice to Mr. Decosta, of Lucea, about 12 years, states he saw a yellow man killed, saw it with his own eyes ; they tied his two hands and feet, they stretched them out, and then cut his throat, and threw the head, feet and hands into the sea ; they cut the body up and put it into a cask ; next day they took part of it out and cooked it, and gave it to all the black people to eat ; it was cooked in their pot, and not in the Spaniards' pot ; never saw the Spaniards eat any of the flesh ; it was not put into the Spaniards' pot ; saw the Spaniards put the man's flesh into the negro pot ; saw himself the heart and liver of the man thrown away ; he saw the man's flesh eaten by the negroes, but the Spaniards would not eat any of it ; that the Spaniards had two pigs, when they killed them they did not give the Africans any part of them ; once or twice they caught fish, and the Spaniards eat it ; he, the witness, eat the man's flesh ; those who would not eat it they beat ; they (the Spaniards) killed the first hog just when they left the Guinea coast ; that when the man-of-war came up, the second hog was killed ; they killed the hog the morning that the man-of-war came in sight ; states that the hog was alive, running about the ship, the day he saw the man killed, and on the same day this man was killed he saw about twenty fowls in a coop. The witness was questioned on this again. He said he would not tell a lie ; that on the same day the man was killed, the hog and the fowls was alive. He was asked how many days before the man-of-war came and took them it was that they killed the man ? He states that he slept five nights after the man was killed before the man-of-war came up. The day they killed the man they caught a big fish, and they eat it the same day ; "there was no day they did not catch fish," but they never gave the negroes any.

19 July 1838 (2d day).

Present,—Mr. Pringle and Mr. Evelyn.

*Thomas, or Foulah,* apprenticed to Misses Mitchell at New Estate, an African, about 12 years of age, was asked if he was kept shut up in the hold, or allowed to run about the ship ?—States they were all in the hold ; at night men and boys, but in the morning they let the boys up to breakfast, and they were allowed to remain on the deck all day ; the witness was one of the boys ; the big people were kept in the hold night and day ; that they eat their meals in the hold. Was asked if he ever saw any man killed in the ship ?—States when he came up in the morning, one time, he saw blood, and thought the Spaniards had been killing some one ; he saw the blood running about the deck of the ship. [He pointed to the scuppers in a model of a ship shown to him, as the place where the blood was] ; says it was not pig's blood ; that at the time he saw the blood the Spaniards had not caught any big fish ; that at once when a big fish was caught, they cleaned it during the day ; that the crew had two pigs, but the one had been killed some time when he saw the blood run ; and the second pig was running alive at the time he saw the blood ; that the day before they first saw the man-of-war, he saw the second hog running about ; that they were below when the slaver was taken ; and when the man-of-war men let them out of the hold, they did not see the pig again ; he never saw with his own eyes any piece of a body that looked like piece of a dead man ; the meat was cut up in little bits, and it was not like cattle-meat or hog-meat ; that it made the people puke ; and if they refused to eat, that the Spaniards beat them ; that the meat had no skin on it ; that it looked quite red, and had a very bad smell, very bad ; that all his black shipmates said that it (the meat) was the body of some of themselves that Spaniards kill ; that the victuals for the Spaniards, and that for them, was different ; that there was one pot for the black people, and one for the Spaniards ; that the Spaniards would not let them come to where the Spaniards cook at the fire ; that if they went to look into the cook-place, the Spaniards would beat them ; that he never saw the Spaniards eat any of the bad meat ; that the same time the Spaniards gave them bad meat, they killed a fowl, and they eat it ; that same time Spaniards gave him the bad meat, the Spaniards had plenty fowls ; that the fowls was kept in coops. [Witness pointed out in a model of a ship the place where the fowls were kept along and over the scuppers] ; that the pig was allowed to walk about always ; and that it walked about when they eat the bad meat ; that when the man-of-war came they (the Spaniards) threw the bad meat out of the cask into the sea ; that they often gave them the bad meat to eat before the man-of-war take them ; explained, that the Spaniards gave the meat to them to eat three times.

Minutes of  
Evidence.

Montego Bay.

Mr. A. Campbell  
took his seat.

*Bresah,*

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Minutes of  
Evidence.  
—  
Montego Bay.

*Bresah, or Richard Willock*, an African, on New Estate, a grown man, states that he was kept below in the hold; that they never let them up out of the hold until the first day the man-of-war take them; from the day they left the African coast, they never were allowed to come on deck; that the man-of-war men first let them upon deck; that every morning they gave them a little good water, and in the evening they got bad water; taste like salt; that when they first left the coast they got meat cut up in little bits and put in their rice; that it was salt meat, like cattle-meat salted after they came to the middle of the sea; the meat they gave them did not taste good, it was cut quite "little, little;" and it was so dark where witness was, that he could not see when they the Spaniards bring the bad meat down the hold to them; that some would not eat; the Spaniards then beat them very bad, "so, oh!" that they beat some of them so much, that when they lay down with the beating, they (the Spaniards) find them dead in the morning; that so many died from the Spaniards beating them that he can't count them; that all this beating was about the meat; and because some of the people would not eat it.

*Thomas Wilson, or Gemma*, a boy from New Estate, was let run about the ship, except when it rained; he never saw them kill any body; once he saw blood on the deck in the morning before they wash the deck down; the blood run through a hole in the sea; there was two pigs on board when they left their country; that one was killed not long after they left the coast; the other pig the Spaniards did not kill; at the time he saw the blood, the pig was running about; the girls told him, when he asked them whose blood this, "You no hear somebody cry last night, him they kill, and this is his blood;" there was bad meat given to them after this; he never heard of any more than one man being killed; if they did not eat the bad meat the Spaniards beat them; says the meat was quite red, had a very bad smell; they gave salt with the bad meat, or boiled it with salt water; the Spaniards had one pot, and there was one pot for the people; they cut the meat into little pieces; they did not boil the bad meat into the Spaniards' pot; they (the Spaniards) had fowls when they gave the bad meat; there was plenty fowls when they gave the bad meat, but they never gave them none; but the Spaniards dress it for themselves; they sleep five nights after they saw the blood, before the man-of-war came up.

*Jane Stainsby, or Samou*, about 13 years of age, apprenticed to the Rev. John Stainsby, states, that she never saw any one killed, but she heard them say in the slave ship, that they kill somebody; she never saw no blood; the meat they gave them there was no bone in; that the meat they gave them was not cattle meat; that they beat them, who would not eat it, and those who eat it puked it up; that when they were down below they heard some one cry, "they da kill me, oh!" "they da kill, oh!" that she heard them cry, "they da kill me, oh!" only once on the deck when she below, but when they were beating them, and when they were sick they often cry; never saw the bad meat before they put it into the pot; that there was good meat in the ship when they left the coast; one time they caught a fish in the sea, and boil it, and gave it to them; that the meat they gave them had no bone in it, and had no skin; they never saw a big piece; it was all cut into little pieces, and thrown on the rice they gave the people; that the Spaniards boil the bad meat for the people, and kill fowl for themselves the same day; her own eyes see them kill the fowls for themselves; the hog was alive when they gave them the bad meat; that they gave them the bad meat three days; just after this the man-of-war came up; if they killed any one, she could not see, for she was in the hold.

*Sophia, or Kyenia*, apprenticed to the Rev. John Stainsby, states, that she never saw any one killed in the ship, but in the ship Cawley told her, that they had killed some of the black people, to give them the "somebody" they killed to eat; she never saw any big bit of any "meat;" that it was cut small; that they had taken all the bones out; that when the man-of-war came up, the Spaniards threw the meat they were boiling for them into the sea; there was no skin on it, and those who would not eat it, they beat; they beat them with the ship ropes; it was bad meat; it was quite red, and what made them refuse to eat it was, they knew there was no cattle in the ship, and it must be "somebody meat;" same day they had the bad meat, she saw the pig and the fowls; all the fowls were in the coop; never see any of the Spaniards eat the bad meat; never eat any of it; the Spaniards never gave them any of the fowls, nor any of the fish they took; that the Spaniards would rather throw it in the sea. The Spaniards put the black people down below before they (the Spaniards) eat their dinner; did not give them the "bad meat" every day; they stop two days, and then they gave the "bad meat" again; they only eat it three different days; that Cawley told the women not to eat the meat, because it was the meat of "somebody" they had killed.

*Sadea, or Sarah*, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Barker Allwood, was asked if she knows whether the Spaniards ever killed any body in the ship; she said the man that they killed was her brother (here the witness burst into tears, and appeared to feel deeply); that Thomas Barker is her brother (Cawley), but that she will not call Cawley brother no more; Cawley told her on board the ship, that they were "to sit down, for the Spaniards had killed one of her brothers;" that her brother was a black man, but not quite black (yellow); he was a stout big man; they killed him in the daytime, and the Spaniards put up a sail before where they kill him, so that they could not see; she described that they extended a sail across the deck, leaving a space before the sail so that they could not see what they (the Spaniards) did on the other side; she heard her brother call out twice, "Sadea, they do kill me!" she was sitting with her brother, and the Spaniard took him to the other side of the sail,

## ON THE ATROCITIES OF SLAVE TRADERS (JAMAICA). 5

sail, and she was taken away back to the hold where the women lived; she knows it was her brother; she knew it was her brother's voice; after she heard her brother cry out, she saw the blood run out under the sail. The Spaniards never clean the blood away until the next morning; just after this was done, or soon after, they took away the cloth or sail; when it was taken away they did not see any dead body, only blood; she never heard of any body else been killed by the Spaniards; she never saw her brother again; she was asked if her brother had any quarrel with the Spaniards, or if she had done any thing wrong: she said that her brother had never done the Spaniards any thing; that he never cursed them; she saw him brought up from where the other big men stay; after her brother came up out of the hold, she had some talk with him, and the Spaniards told her to get away; Crawley called out to her when she was in the hold, after they heard him who was murdered call out, that they were killing their brother. She states, that they killed her brother to give the other people to eat; the name of her murdered brother was *Zurdooma*; it was four nights after this that the mah-of-war came up.

Minutes of  
Evidence.  
—  
Montego Bay.

Investigation taken 25 July 1838 (3d day).

Present,—*Alexander Campbell* and *Hall Pringle*; also *L. H. Evelyn*.

*Cawley*, or *Thomas Barker*, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas B. Allwood, Lucea, asked if he ever heard of any person being killed to be eaten on board the slaver; he said "yes." He states that he saw his own brother killed by the Spaniards. To the question whether he was a big man or a long, states that "he was big more than me." (The witness is a full grown man.) This man was quite black, not a yellow black. He was the brother by the same father to him (*Cawley*); states that with other three of the black people, *Doobo*, *Kye-coula*, and *Bamboo*, and he, was employed in cooking; that he was generally on the deck all day. These three people and himself were let out quite early in the morning, and they were allowed to be all day on deck; that the time they killed his brother was more towards afternoon than dinner time; his brother's name was *Mina*; has a sister here with Mr. Allwood, named *Sadea*. In answer to a question how they killed his brother, he states they cut his throat with a knife; they gave his brother drink before they killed him; says they did not tie his brother before killing him; says there is a man in the Guinea Coast of the name of *Zurdooma*,—that he is no relative to the witness. *Bena*, or *Margaret Lambert* (the interpreter), states that she is not certain that *Sadea* meant to say that *Zurdooma* was the name of the man murdered by the Spaniards.

*Margianna*, or *Nango*, an apprentice to Mrs. Daly, of Lucea, was asked if the Spaniards gave them good victuals or not; says they did not give them good victuals; that they gave them little pieces of meat, cut up, boiled with rice; that just as they go on board (next day) they (the Spaniards) gave the people meat, not salt meat; says that the meat was not "cattle meat," nor "hog meat;" says that the meat was "somebody meat," because just as they eat it they retch it up. She says that it must be "somebody meat;" all the people said that it was so, after they killed the man, for they know that there was no other fresh meat on board; that when she came out of the hold in the morning, the little boys told her that the Spaniards had been killing somebody; she saw the blood on the deck; and some on a sail laying on the deck; states she heard in the afternoon, late after she and other girls go below, somebody bawl, and soon in the morning she saw the blood, plenty on the deck; just after she heard the bawl, she saw drops of blood coming through one place in the deck, one by one, down into the hold, where she and the other girls were confined; says the bawl was, "they are killing me, they killing me;" states she did not see the dead body, but next morning she saw the thigh of "somebody" put in the pot; in the morning she saw the blood, at day-break in the morning; states that with her own eyes she saw the Spaniards cut up the leg and thigh, and that they put it into a pot, and boiled it well, before they put the rice into the pot; the same morning she saw all the blood, she saw the Spaniards cutting up the leg and thigh, the Spaniards said it was good meat, "cattle meat;" the thigh she saw was that of a yellow man, and that it had the skin on, and they took notice there was "somebody's hair" (human hair) on the skin; it was put into the negro pot, and not into the Spaniards' pot; the other part of "somebody's meat" was put into a cask; the thigh had never been in the cask; she saw the body cut up and put into the cask with salt; they put the head with the rest of the body into the cask; says that the man did not quarrel, but they gave him plenty rum; allowed to go away; she appeared tired.

30 July 1838.

Present,—Messrs. *Campbell*, *Pringle* and *Evelyn*.—*George Robison* and *Margaret Lambert*, Interpreters.

*Sadea* in continuation; *Cawley* or *Thomas Barker* also present. *Sadea* was asked if the name of her brother who was killed was *Zurdooma*, and she said her brother's name was *Zurdooma*. *Thomas Barker* was asked if he had a brother named *Zurdooma*; he replied yes, but that was not the name of the brother who was killed in the ship. *Sadea* said she had a brother named *Zurdooma*, but it was *Mina* who was killed by the Spaniards. States that she forgot *Mina's* name

## 6 REPORT OF HALL PRINGLE AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

## Minutes of Evidence.

## Montego Bay.

These two witnesses were confronted to endeavour to explain the discrepancy regarding the name of their brother, but was sent out of the room almost immediately, and this witness was examined as all the others were, out of hearing of each other.

name at the time she was last here, and she called him *Zurdooma* because she forgot his name. She was asked if *Zurdooma* was the brother of *Cawley* or *Thomas Barker*; states that *Zurdooma* is the half-brother of *Cawley* by the same father, and *Zurdooma* was still alive in Africa; was asked again if her eyes saw *Mina* killed; states that she did not see them kill her brother *Mina* on board the ship, but in the ship she heard her brother *Mina* call out at the time she believes the Spaniards were killing him. States that it was just past dinner time when they killed her brother in the ship, this was quite near night; the words she heard were "*Sadea, Sadea, they do kill me!*" She never saw any part of his body, or saw him afterwards; she saw him just before he was killed, the same day; she saw him sitting down where the Spaniards cook for the negroes; she talked to him; he asked her if she had eat already; a little after she and her brother parted, she heard her brother call out; was asked if her brother had any quarrel with the Spaniards; states that she never heard of the Spaniards and her brother having any quarrel. To question, states that her brother was not sick. Was asked if she was in the hold at the time her brother was killed; states that she remained in the hold, and they never take them out until the next morning; the hold they put them into they could not see out of, they covered up the hold; she never saw any blood until the morning; states that she believes that they killed her brother to give the other people to eat; she heard that the Spaniards killed "somebody" to eat; believes that the Spaniards gave them the body of her brother to eat, but it was cut quite small; it was quite fresh and not salt; that the next morning after her brother was killed, the Spaniards gave them some of this fresh meat; was asked how they cooked the meat; states that they cook it in water from the cask (fresh); states that the meat had no skin upon it, it was quite red; were long in the ship before they gave the negroes the "bad meat" (she was shown the backs of two books, and she pointed out the label of the back, a red one, as like the meat); states that this "meat" was not "hog meat," because the hog was alive when they gave the meat to them; she states that half of them refused to eat the meat; that she could not eat it, she picked it out because it had a smell (bad); that the Spaniards beat them who would not eat it; states that they beat her for refusing to eat it with a rope; she states that next day after they killed her brother she cried so much that they beat her, and went and told the captain, and they beat her. Just as they killed her brother it must have been about "day done."

This witness speaks sufficiently good English to enable us to examine him without the aid of the Interpreter.

*Thomas Barker* or *Cawley* examined in continuation.—States that *Mina*, his brother, was killed about the time sun goes down; he (*Cawley*) had been on the deck cleaning knife for the captain's dinner. States that all the people were put down in the hold, but he did not go; the captain had to get dinner; his brother was sitting down with him when he left him to go and clean knives. The captain made his brother stay upon the deck; the captain asked him (*Cawley*) if *Mina* and he were brothers, and if they was one father, and he told the captain "Yes;" after he cleaned the knives and forks and plates and when he came back he did not see his brother *Mina*, he went and asked *Sadea* if she knew where her brother *Mina* was; she said that *Mina* was above and he must know, and then he went and asked the sailors if *Mina* was with them, and he saw his brother was there, and *Emanuel*, one of the sailors, was giving him, *Mina*, something to eat, and he (*Cawley*) then went away, and afterwards he went forward again, and the sailors had put a sail across the deck just behind the sailors' berths; and when he peeped through, the sailors took a rope and beat him away; he then went to the hold where *Sadea* was, and said to her, "what make you laugh, you do not know they are killing for me brother;" he then went to the sail again and sit down and heard some time afterwards his brother called out, "*Sadea, Sadea, they are killing me,*" and he then lifted up the sail again, and then he saw the Spaniards, two of them holding his brother's hands and two holding his feet, and he then saw *Emanuel* take a large knife and cut the throat of *Mina*; they laid his head upon a block (a thick piece of wood); his brother *Mina* at this time was drunk; saw the captain, after he had done his dinner, carry a bottle of rum to the sailors' berth, where *Mina* was, and *Mina* told him when he last talked to him, that the captain had given him drink; the Spaniards had a pan to catch the blood; the captain was there, and all the sailors of the ship, when *Mina* was killed; half the blood ran on the deck, they could not catch all the blood; what blood they caught they threw it into the sea, and they took water to wash up the blood that ran on the deck. After some little time, he saw the Spaniards throw *Mina's* head into the sea, and his hands and feet, which two of the men cut from the body; *Emanuel* was one of the sailors who cut up *Mina* after he was dead; he (*Cawley*) saw all this with his own eyes, as he was still sitting down alongside the sail; this was when the sun was going down; all the entrails they took out and threw into the sea, except the heart and liver; they put them into a pot the next day; that night they did not cut up the body, but they cut it open and hung it up until the next morning; that the next morning they cut the arms off the body of *Mina*, and cut up the body and put part into the pot, and part into the salt cask, and afterwards he is sure that the Spaniards gave the people part of his brother's body out of the same cask three times before the man-of-war came up and took them; states through the interpreter, that he could swear that the meat they gave the people was part of his brother's body: was asked if he eat part of the meat; states that he would not eat it, and they beat him for not doing so. The Spaniards never eat any of it; there was two cooking pots, and this meat was boiled with rice in the pot used for cooking for the black people. Plenty of the black people got a beating because they did not eat the meat; when the Spaniards boiled the meat, they put it into the pot in large pieces, and after it boiled some time, they took it out and cut it down into quite small pieces, and boil it again quite well, and then served it to the people when they served them with rice; that they always beat the people who would not eat "somebody meat;" that they (the Spaniards) stood over them to see them eat



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eat the meat; that three other people saw all that he has described about killing his brother; with him they were allowed to be about the deck, these were, *Doboo*, apprenticed to Mr. Dunbar; *Bamboo*, apprenticed to Vaughan; and *Kaycoolla*, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas, all at Montego Bay; all this took place after they had been in the ship long time. The same day the man was killed, he (*Cawley*) killed three fowls for the captain, and the pig was alive then the same day; they also killed a turkey; there was plenty of pork and fowls in the ship. When the man-of-war came up, there was some of the dead man's body in the cask, and they (the Spaniards) threw it overboard; they also threw the fowls overboard, and chests and barrels of salt meat, and every thing about the decks; they threw some of the black people overboard when the man-of-war was chasing them; all these people were drowned; the man-of-war was far off. Many of the people died from the Spaniards flogging them. The Spaniards threw their guns overboard; the man-of-war sent boats and took the Spaniards' ship; the boats came up on each side the ship, and the man-of-war's men jumped on board.

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2 August 1838 (4th day).

*Mary*, or *Manu*, examined in continuation; *Brana* alone present as the interpreter.—States that with her own eyes she saw one man murdered on board the Spaniards' ship. This was in the afternoon, after the captain had dined; the man was a big yellow man whom they killed (thereby meaning that he was what is known as a yellow negro); she states that she does not know his name; that he (the man murdered) had a brother in the ship; she has seen him lately at Mr. Pringle's house; she does not know if that man has a sister here; she does not know the man's name; she has seen him at Mr. Pringle's house; she has forgot his name; she states that she was in the hold when the man was murdered, but by stretching her neck up she could see upon the deck; that the Spaniards hang up a sail across the deck to hinder them from seeing when they were killing the man; that she did not lift up the sail; they peeped through the cracks and small holes in the sail which hang close down on the deck, but breeze blow quite strong, and blow the sail, and lifted it up, and then they saw better, and she saw with her own eyes the Spaniards kill the man; and saw them cutting him up, cutting his feet and hands off. Just before the Spaniards killed this man, they held him down to the deck; there was three men held this man down before they killed him; they were three Spaniards; the captain came when they were going to kill him; she does not know the name of the man who killed the black man; she does not know the names of any of the Spaniards; they held the man down with their hands; they did not tie him with ropes; states that the Spaniards put the man's neck upon a block of wood, and then they cut his throat with a large knife; when they brought the knife to the man, then he called out "they kill me, oh!" "them kill me, oh!" States that he also called out his brother's name, and for his mother; was asked if she heard him call out for some one called *Sadea*; she states she did not hear him call out any name like *Sadea*. States that she did not see the Spaniards use any thing to catch the blood; that they took water in a bucket, and threw it on the blood; that after they had killed the man, she saw the Spaniards cut him up; she thinks there was about four Spaniards with knives, cutting the man up; when they were done killing the man, the Spaniards went away and sat down, and after a little time they came back to cut him up. States that her eyes saw all this. States that they cut off the two hands, his feet, and his head, and after this they split up the body. States that she did not see what they did with the hands, feet and head; does not know what they did with them; she saw them pull out the man's entrails, and throw them into the sea; she states that the Spaniards took the heart and liver of the man, and cooked it in their own pot, and they eat it themselves; that when they were done cutting and washing the body, they put him down and covered him up with a sail; that the next morning the Spaniards cut part of it up, and boiled it for the black people's breakfast, and the rest of it the Spaniards put into a cask with salt; that she and others saw all this; they boiled this meat in the big pot; when the heart and liver were boiled it was next morning after the murder; and it was boiled in the big pot, where they boiled the black people's meat; that the same morning the Spaniards boiled some meat in their own pot; believes that the meat the Spaniards boiled for themselves was hog meat; it was not part of the man. States that she now recollects that she *saw* the man's head, feet and hands thrown into the sea; that when she said she did not see this, she forget, and now she remembers; some days afterwards she saw the Spaniards take some of the man's body out of the cask, and boil it for the people to eat; that they only gave her meat out of the cask once. States that the Spaniards only killed one man in the ship; she does not know, and never heard, that they had killed any other man; that when the Spaniards flogged the people, that many were found dead from the flogging; that the people did not do any thing bad to make the Spaniards flog them so; that it was because the people would not eat the bad meat that made the Spaniards flog the people so that they died. States that she eat part of the meat; she refused to eat it at first, and they flogged her, and that made her eat it. States that at the time they killed the man there was a hog and plenty fowls in the ship; that when the Spaniards saw the man-of-war come, they took barrels of meat and threw them into the sea, and also fowls they threw into the sea; they threw plenty of something into the sea, and they threw some of the black people into the sea; the meat they threw into the sea was pork; there was more than one barrel; what was left of the man's body in the cask they also threw into the sea; it was not one barrel of pork, there was plenty thrown overboard; the barrels was headed up, they were taken



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taken out of the hold, some from under where the men were stowed. In answer to a question, she states that the man who was killed had rum given to him, and he was drunk with the rum when he was killed.

*Jane, or Saran*, examined in continuation, states that the time when the Spaniards killed the man in the ship, was at about the same time that massa eat dinner (Mr. Evelyn, who dines between the hours of four and six P. M.); the Spaniards boiled at the same time salt pork and some of the dead man's body, but in different pots. States that when the Spaniards killed the man they cast him down, and held his hands and feet, and put his head on a block of wood; they did not tie him; she, after they killed the man, saw him cut up. States she saw the heart and liver boiled in the pot Spaniards boiled their own victuals in; they boiled it to eat it themselves; believes they eat it; the day the Spaniards killed the man there was a live pig and plenty fowls in the ship in coops; and at this time there was salt pork in the ship; there was plenty of casks of pork. States that one of the people, a man, told her that the Spaniards just eat a piece of the meat to see if "somebody meat" was sweet or not; that it was only the sailors that eat it, not the captain; she saw them eat it. When she said there was no meat on board, meant that there was no more of the hog they had first killed.

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Enclosure No. 2.

Custom-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica,  
24 July 1838.

Sir,

IMMEDIATELY on my receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, desiring the attendance of Thomas Barker, otherwise Cawley, an African, apprenticed by me to T. B. Allwood, Esq., I wrote to Mr. Special Justice Facey, with copy of your letter, and added: "In my letter to you of the 9th instant, I informed you that the said African had again made his appearance at this office, after having been twice forwarded by me in custody of the police to Mr. Special Justice Pringle, touching his complaint against his master, Mr. Allwood." I also stated to you that, in answer to Mr. Pringle, I had said, "As he is here under warrant from Mr. Facey, it is not my province to interfere."

In answer to the last paragraph of your letter, I beg to inform you that the Portuguese schooner, *Arrogante*, arrived here on Sunday evening, 3d December, in charge of Lieut. R. B. Miller, of Her Majesty's ship *Snake*, who told me that she had sailed from the river Galinos, to leeward of Sierra Leone on the 13th October, with a cargo of 470 slaves; that she was captured by the *Snake* off Cape San Antonio on the 23d of November, when the number had been reduced to 406. I was only informed of her arrival on Monday morning, when I instantly proceeded on board; and having ascertained from the health officer that there was no contagious disease, and that it was absolutely necessary, for the sake of humanity, that the survivors should be immediately landed, I received that day into my charge *all* the survivors, viz., 332 persons. A very great proportion was in a wretched state of disease (principally dysentery and dropsy, the result of debility) and extreme inaction, living skeletons, whose thighs were not thicker than my wrist. Whilst under my care they had every attention from medical men, nurses, and food, with port wine, brandy, &c. as prescribed; but there died in my charge 33 males and 33 females. I apprenticed 153 males (of whom one died before I could deliver him to his master, and is included in the 33 deaths before mentioned) and 114 females. I did not see or hear of any meat being on board the *Arrogante*, but I received 40 bags of rice from her.

As I wish to give you every information in my power, I enclose copy of letter from Commodore Douglas on this subject, dated 7th instant; as also copy of my letter to him of this day's date, accompanying copies of three examinations taken by me on the subject at his desire. That the report of human flesh having been served out as food for the Africans was very prevalent I have stated, but I have never been able to obtain any direct testimony to the fact, and I own my incredulity on the subject. However, in my letter to Commodore Douglas, you will perceive the grounds of my disbelief; and, horrible as undoubtedly was the conduct of the captain and crew of the slaver to the poor Africans, yet an old proverb correctly tells us that we must not paint even the devil blacker than he is.

L. H. Evelyn, Esq.  
Sub-Collector, St. Lucea.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *John Roby, s. m.*

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Her Majesty's Ship *Magnificent*, at Port Royal,  
7 July 1838.

Sir,

I HAVE received a communication from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, stating that several atrocities had been committed on board the *Arrogante*, captured by Her Majesty's ship *Snake*, who landed the slaves at Montego Bay in December last. I have heard from Lieutenant Miller, the prize-master, that there is a black boy there, called *Bamboo*, and since employed in the Custom-house boat at your place; and there is another  
man

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man in your neighbourhood who did duty as boatswain on board the prize, from understanding English, named John. The crimes that are laid to the captain's charge are for pickling down the bodies of the slaves that died, and when they ceased to die, he killed them, and fed the rest upon their flesh. I will thank you to make every inquiry in your power and forward the result to me, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

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I am, &c.

(signed) *P. J. Douglas,*  
Commodore.

J. G. Swainson, Esq., Collector of Customs,  
Montego Bay, Jamaica.

Custom-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica,  
23 July 1838.

Sir,

IN compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 7th instant, and agreeably to the promise in my letter of the 10th, I have now the honour to enclose copies of the examination of "Bamboo," otherwise "Thomas Phillipotts," and "Kai," otherwise "John Thomson," the two persons especially mentioned in your said letter; and also of "Tom," otherwise "Thomas Bradshaw," who was some time at Sierra Leone, and speaks English, and was to be tolerably well understood.

I had the honour to acquaint you in my letter of the 10th instant, that Walter Finlayson, Esq., special justice, with an associate justice (R. B. Facey, Esq.) had received orders from his Excellency the Governor to take examinations on the subject of the alleged atrocities committed on board the Portuguese schooner *Arrogante*, prior to her capture by Her Majesty's ship *Snake*; and I enclosed copies of my correspondence with Mr. Finlayson thereupon.

In my own examination before Messrs. Finlayson and Facey, I stated that the report of man's flesh (after decease, or the men having been murdered for the purpose) having been served by the Portuguese (commonly called by the Africans Spaniard-men) as food for the survivors being extremely prevalent, I inquired of very many of the Africans whilst under my care, but never found one who of his own knowledge could give any precise information. They all seemed to have heard it, and most of them seemed to believe it; but none that I examined had seen any one murdered, or knew that man's flesh had been served as food.

In the examinations of John Thomson and Thomas Bradshaw, here sent, there is nothing certain. They were kept below deck, and knew nothing of their own knowledge; whilst the examination of "Bamboo," otherwise Thomas Phillipotts, who was employed as waiting-boy to the captain and crew, and was kept on deck, distinctly negatives the report: "Them tell lie; when the negroes died, they were thrown into the sea, and were never served as food, or messy messy for other negroes."

Much, of course, must depend upon the numerous examinations taken before Messrs. Finlayson and Facey; but I am entirely ignorant of the depositions, or of the opinion formed by those gentlemen as the result of their examinations. That the Africans had been shamefully ill-treated, the horrible state of disease and emaciation (the thighs of many not being thicker than my wrist) in which they were landed, besides the cases of cramped legs and dropsy, induced by debility, I think there can be no doubt; and the minds of the negroes, being naturally exasperated against the Spaniards, would easily give credence to the terrible tale of their having been fed on the flesh of their companions. Whilst under my charge they were all together during the day (the sexes being separated at night), and a tale of that exciting nature told by one would be communicated to all. Gentlemen for whose opinions I have respect have stated to me their convictions, founded on conversation with the Africans, that the reported atrocities actually took place. I own that from my inability to obtain any direct testimony to the alleged facts from any person, and the positive contradiction by the intelligent little boy "Bamboo," who had the best opportunities of knowing the real state of the case, I am incredulous as to the pickling of human beings and serving out for food.

For Report and  
Examinations taken  
by Special Justices  
Finlayson and  
Facey, *vide* page 10.

I have, &c.

P. J. Douglas, Esq., Commodore, R. N.,  
Magnificent, Port Royal.

(signed) *John Roby,*  
Collector.

Custom-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 17 July 1838.

*Bamboo*, otherwise *Thomas Phillipotts*, an African apprenticed to Mr. John Tucker Vaughan, of Greenwich Hill, pimento plantation, in the parish of St. James, apparent age 12 or 13, examined on parole, says that when he was taken on board the slave ship, he was not put down into the hold as others were; but he was employed to wait upon the captain and crew; says that the captain and crew did not kill any body on the voyage; and when asked if he had not heard it said that they killed the negroes to feed the survivors, he said, "them tell story;" says that when the negroes died they were thrown into the sea, and were never served as food, or "messy, messy," for other negroes; says that he has heard reports

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reports that the negroes had been murdered and served for food, but "them tell lie;" he was above, and they below knew nothing about it; they were fed with so so rice, that is rice only; one white man dead, they put a cloth upon him and heave him into the water.

Examined before me, in the presence of Mr. Surveyor  
Spencer and Messrs. Foster and Davis, Waiters  
and Searchers, this 17th July 1838,

(signed) *John Roby*, Collector.

Witness,

his  
*Thomas* ✕ *Phillpotts*.  
mark.

(signed) *P. Spencer*.

Custom-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 20 July 1838.

*Kai*, otherwise *John Thomson*, apparent age 25 or 26 years, an African apprenticed to Mr. John Campbell Marshall, fisherman of Montego Bay, examined on parole (apparently not understanding the nature of an oath), says when a little boy, his father sent him to Cape Coast, where he learned English; his people fought with other people, and he was taken prisoner and sold to the Spaniards (as he called them, but meaning doubtless the Portuguese) who put him on board the slave vessel; but he was placed in the hold and never came on deck; the big men, like himself, were kept below, but little boys were allowed to go on deck; he and another man named Tom, had bones with little meat upon them, given to them with the rice; but the rest of the people were fed with so so rice, that is rice only, with a little salt; when any died below, it was told to the crew who took up the body; but deponent being below, does not know what they did with it; he himself never saw any meat which he believed to be the flesh of man, but the bones given to him he was told were bones of cattle; little boys said that they cut Spaniard man to pieces, and the blood ran down to where they the little boys lay; but deponent knows nothing about it.

Examined before me, in the presence of Mr. Surveyor  
Spencer, on this 20th day of July 1838,

(signed) *John Roby*, Collector.

Witness,

(signed) his  
*John* ✕ *Thomson*.  
mark.

(signed) *P. Spencer*.

Custom-house, Montego Bay, Jamaica, 23 July 1838.

*Tom*, otherwise *Thomas Bradshaw*, an African apprenticed to William Henry Knott, of Vaughan's Field cattle plantation, in the parish of St. James, apparent age 28 or 29 years, sworn, as he seemed to understand the nature of an oath:—Says he once lived at Sierra Leone, and was sent up the country to buy rice and palm oil, when the people being at war took him prisoner, and sold him to the Spaniard men (Portuguese), and they put him on board the ship in irons; he was put in the bottom, and fed with rice and some meat; he did not go on deck, but was kept in the bottom; did not see any body killed, and does not know what the meat was that they ate, as they were kept down in bottom; the meat given to them was bad, and made him vomit, it was blackey, blackey; could not tell whether it were beef or not; he heard some of his countrymen say that Spaniard men gave them man's flesh to eat, but being down at bottom himself he does not know.

Sworn before me, in the presence of Mr. Surveyor  
Spencer, this 23d July 1838,

(signed) *John Roby*, Collector.

Witness,

(signed) his  
*Thomas* ✕ *Bradshaw*.  
mark.

(signed) *P. Spencer*.

## No. 2.

REPORT from *Walter Finlayson* and *Richard B. Facey*, Esqrs., Special Justices,  
to *Richard Hill*, Esq.

Sir,

Montego Bay, Jamaica, 17 July 1838.

Walter Finlayson  
and  
Richard B. Facey,  
Esqrs., to  
Richard Hill, Esq.

WE were duly honoured with your letter of the 22d ultimo, No. 1999, directing us to make inquiries into the facts connected with reports as to certain atrocities having been said to have been perpetrated on board a slave vessel captured and carried as a prize into the port of Montego Bay, and the slaves subsisted during their voyage on human flesh. In obedience to that letter, we have examined a number of the most intelligent among the Africans who were

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were on board the slave vessel in question, and we now transmit herewith the minutes of their evidence, and also that of Mr. Roby, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Montego Bay.

Walter Finlayson  
and  
Richard B. Facey,  
Esqrs., to  
Richard Hill, Esq.

We now beg leave to offer a few observations upon the result of the evidence.

It appears that the slaves were in general taken in fight, and sold to the Portuguese or Spaniards, as the Africans generally call them; though several appear to have been trepanned or inveigled into slavery. They were brought from the interior in chains, and kept in a large house at the sea-side till they were put on board a ship.

Upon being put on board the slave vessel the whole of them were stripped entirely naked, and crowded between decks into a space only two or three feet in height, so that they could not stand up or walk about. The males were separated from the females; the children, or piccaninies, as they are termed, were allowed to go upon deck in the forenoon; but the grown-up people were not granted that indulgence.

From the evidence of Mr. Roby, it appears that the slave vessel in question was a Portuguese brigantine named the *Arrogante*, and that she sailed from the River Galinos on 13th October 1837, with 470 persons on board.

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Owing to the smallness of the vessel and the number of persons who were crowded between decks, the heat became so oppressive that many of the slaves were found dead in the mornings, and were immediately thrown overboard. The survivors state that five or six used to be found dead every morning, and sometimes eight or ten of them. Mr. Roby says that only 332 persons were delivered to his charge, which makes 138 deaths on the passage.

The usual food of the slaves on board was rice, which was given twice a day. The witnesses all declare that the rice was bad, and that it was badly cooked, and made them vomit. Mr. Roby, however, alleges that he received 40 sacks of the rice which was good and wholesome. It seems to be generally admitted that enough of the rice was given to them. Some of the witnesses allege that occasionally a little beef was cut into small pieces and boiled along with the rice.

The allowance of water given to the slaves must have been very limited, being administered in small quantities, about half a pint at a time. The water is said to have been blackish, and many of the witnesses describe it as having been mixed with salt water.

When any of the slaves were sick, it does not appear that any medicine was given to them.

It has been stated that one of the slaves on board of the vessel was killed, and that his flesh was given to the others to eat.

The principal witnesses to the statement are Thomas, formerly Carley, an apprentice to Mr. Allwood, at Lucea, and James, formerly Sequi, an apprentice to Mr. Dunbar, Montego Bay. These persons allege that a slave named Carbingay was taken behind a sail and was never seen afterwards. Thomas also states that he saw a man's head floating on the sea, and the sharks eating his entrails. There is, however, considerable discrepancy between the statements of the two witnesses, Thomas alleging that Carbingay was taken to the bow of the vessel one morning, while James, on the other hand, states that it was most night. Among his own countrymen the evidence of Thomas, otherwise Carley, is not of great weight. Bamboo alleges that "Carley told too much lie, and tells what he did not see;" and Edwin states that "Carley is a bad boy, and tells too much lie; he heard that a man was killed on board the ship and his flesh cooked, but it was a lie, and he did not believe it." Many of the Africans state that they never saw any person killed on board the ship; and one of them in particular, namely, Amanthea, states positively, that she "never saw any man killed on board; she never heard that a man was killed. Carbingay died on board a ship, but she did not hear that any person killed him; she saw the sailors fling him overboard when he was dead; there were several persons of that name on board."

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Indeed, it is hardly possible to assign any adequate reason for the commission of so detestable an act as that of killing a man, and giving his flesh to be devoured by his companions. There was evidently no scarcity of provisions on board of the slave vessel, as Mr. Roby states that 40 sacks of rice were delivered to him after her arrival at Montego Bay. But even had there been such a scarcity of food as to occasion a necessity for resorting to the appalling alterna-

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Walter Finlayson  
and  
Richard B. Facey;  
Esqrs., to  
Richard Hill, Esq.

tive of living upon human flesh, surely there were at the time but too many deaths among the wretched victims between decks to have fully supplied all their wants without adding murder to the list of crime.

Upon the whole, we are of opinion that there is not sufficient evidence to substantiate the allegation that the slaves in question were subsisted on human flesh during the voyage.

Before concluding, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that Mr. Evelyn, of Her Majesty's Customs at Lucea, should have thrown any difficulty in the way of our examining two Africans who were apprenticed to him, and whose evidence is alleged to be material. A summons was given for their attendance at Montego Bay, but they never were forwarded for examination.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Walter Finlayson*, Special Justice.  
*Richard B. Facey*, Special Justice.

Minutes of  
Investigation.  
Montego Bay.

MINUTES of an INVESTIGATION taken before Messrs. *Finlayson* and *Facey*, Special Justices, in consequence of directions from His Excellency the Governor of *Jamaica*, regarding certain Atrocities said to have been perpetrated on board a Slave Vessel, captured and carried as a Prize into the Port of Montego Bay.

Montego Bay, St. James's, Jamaica, 2 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.—*William Green*, an old African residing in Montego Bay, sworn as Interpreter.

About 18 or 20  
years of age.

*Thomas*, formerly *Carley*, a captured African, apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Allwood at Lucea, examined, stated that he believed in God, and that if he spoke untrue he would not go to God when he died; that he was one of the people brought in a slave vessel or schooner to Montego Bay—the Spaniards brought them from Africa; that he was a Portuguese cargo; that his people were fighting with another tribe, and he was taken prisoner and sold to the Spaniards; that a good many prisoners were taken in fight and sold to the Spaniards—they were sold to a man named Papieau; they were purchased by a gentleman on the seaside named Petro, who sold them to the Spaniard. Petro chained them, and took them to the Spaniard. The chains were taken off the young people on board a ship, but the older people were kept in the bilboes. On board the schooner they had little room, and were crowded together. They had to lie on the top of one another, and in the morning sometimes five or six of them were dead. The boys and men were in one place, and the girls in another place. They were all naked, both men and women, except one or two people who were cooking. More females died than the boys; they died more from the heat than from any thing else. The people were not permitted to move about on the deck or otherwise. They brought the buckets to them for the purposes of nature. The decks were so high (pointing to the height of about three feet), they could only lie down and sit down; they were crowded close together when they slept. Only four cooks were permitted to go on deck; the rest of the people were always below, both day and night, at their meals, and during night. Some of the piccaninies were sometimes taken on deck for one or two hours in the day; they were fed always upon rice twice a day; the rice was boiled; some salt was boiled with the rice; they got plenty of rice, but it was not boiled good; they sometimes all vomited after eating the rice boiled with salt, when they were beaten. They were allowed a pint of water each per day for breakfast, and another for dinner; the water did not get scarce, as there was plenty of water on board. He was one of the cooks for the sailors, and the sailors boiled the rice for the Africans; the Africans never got beef with their rice; the Africans sometimes asked beef from the captain, which he promised to give, but in the mornings did not give it. One morning the sailors took a sail and put it across the bow of the vessel; the sailors took one of the Africans from between the decks; he was named Carbingay, and was about the age of witness, and came from the same town with him, and was as well as he is now. Carbingay was taken to the bow of the vessel, and witness never saw him afterwards; he saw blood upon the deck of the vessel; he saw the man's head floating on the sea, and the sharks eating his entrails; he did not see any part of his body; he saw the meat of a man cut up, and put into a barrel and salted. For three days the sailors gave that meat to the Africans to eat, but they could not eat it; the meat was boiled with the rice; that some of the meat remained in the barrel till the vessel was captured, when it was thrown overboard; the meat was cut small; he knew himself that it was man's flesh which was boiled; he himself, and the other cooks, were given some of the man's flesh, but they could not eat it, and threw it overboard; he did not know that any other person was killed; he did not know that the flesh of any person that died was salted; that he man-of-war came to them four days after Carbingay was killed; Carbingay had not been doing any thing when he was killed; he was always below; Papieau himself called Carbingay to the deck.

*Henrietta*

*Henrietta*, formerly *Tarlo*, a captured African, apprenticed to Mrs. Clementson, Montego Bay, about 16 years of age, stated that she attends church, and believes in God, and will not tell a lie; that she remembers leaving Africa; that a man sold her to the Spaniards, to a man named Franseco, who lived on the shore at Tindo. Franseco sent her to the schooner with a number of others; they were chained by twos and sent to the schooner; they were put below decks; the young ones got upon deck in the mornings, the big ones never were on deck; they were sold with aprons on them, which were taken off when they went on board; the boys were separated from the girls; the decks were about the height of a table; they were close to one another, and it was very hot, and they could not sleep as they were sticking close to each other; they were beat by a sailor who attended them, because they could not sleep; more of them died than what came to Montego Bay; sometimes three or four or five were dead in the mornings; they were thrown overboard; they got rice for food, which was cooked very ill; they got it twice a day, as much as they could eat; they got a half pint of water twice a day; there was plenty of water below; the rice was very bad, and they grumbled; one of them told the captain that they could not eat it; the captain did not give them any thing else, though he promised to give them better; some meat finely cut was given to them with the rice, but they could not eat it; some of the oldest of the people who had seen a man murdered, told the others not to eat the meat, and they could not eat it; some of them eat it; she saw a cloth drawn across the bow of the vessel, but she saw nothing herself; the meat was offered to them three times before the man-of-war came; the sailors threw the meat and pans overboard; the meat was salted, but not long, and the meat looked quite red; that the man was complaining of fever, and he was never seen again after being taken upon deck.

*James*, formerly *Sequi*, a captured African apprenticed to Mr. Dunbar, Montego Bay, about 16 years of age, examined, stated that he goes to church, and will speak the truth; he believes in God; he lived in the country in Africa; there was a battle, and they came into the town, and took him and two others from one house; they were taken to the Coromantees, and the Coromantees sold them to the Spaniards; it was three days walking; they were in chains; he was eight months in chains before he went on board; the person who bought them was Franseco, who sold them to the Spaniards; Franseco lives at Tindo; there were plenty on board the ship; the hold was choked up with the people; they were all naked; the heat killed them most; there were more of them died than were brought ashore; sometimes four or five were dead in the mornings, sometimes ten; they were swung overboard; they were all fed on rice twice a day, nothing more; plenty of it, but not cooked good, and they could not eat much; they got half a pint of water twice a day; it was not enough, and they mixed it with salt water; they grumbled about getting nothing but rice; the captain gave them nothing else; he promised them something else, but did not give it; he was waiting-boy to the captain along with Bamboo, and seldom went below; he knew Carbingay, or Tamboo; the Spaniards killed him; the Spaniards put a sail across the deck; he saw with his own eyes Carbingay taken behind the sail at most night; the captain called him, and made the sailors take him behind the sail; he never saw Carbingay after that; he was complaining of some kind of fever, but was not much sick; next morning he saw blood on the fore part of the deck, as if they had been killing a cow; they had no cow on board, but there were some pigs; that the three boys about the cabin had meat given to them; there was meat given to the people next day with the rice for breakfast, after Carbingay was killed; he saw the sailors put meat into a barrel in the cabin to salt the day after Carbingay was killed; the man-of-war came up four days after Carbingay was killed; they threw every thing overboard; Bamboo and witness were sent below, when the sail was put across the deck for Carbingay; Carbingay and Tamboo were different persons, one of them a man, and the other a boy; they were both taken behind the sail on the same night at the same time; he never saw either of them again; the breeze blew hard that night; he never saw the sail placed across the vessel in the same manner before that night.

*Bamboo*, a captured African, apprenticed to Mr. Vaughan in Montego Bay, about 12 years of age, attends church every week, and believes in God, and will speak the truth. The Spaniards bought him; he was carried away from his friends and sold; a man named Bower sold him; there were enough of people when he went on board; nobody could stand up; it was very warm, and it killed many of them; they were thick, close together; every day-break there were a number dead, who were thrown into the sea; they had no clothes; they got rice, which was not good, twice a day; there were three boys waiting on the captain, he was one of them; he can speak a little English; he got some fish and beef to eat, but the rest of the people got only rice; they got a small pan with water, but not enough; they made noise about the rice, and were beat; he never saw a sail drawn across the vessel; he did not see a man named Carbingay taken behind the sail; the water was black, and mixed with salt water; he remembers one day some meat was cut very small, and cooked with the rice, about three or four days before the man-of-war came; he did not see any body killed before that; nobody was killed; he never saw blood on the deck; he saw a hog killed one day by the sailors; the people eat the beef that was cooked with the rice; when the hog was killed, the sailors put the meat into a barrel; the Spaniards did not give any of the meat to the Africans; they gave them meat which they had in a barrel; they gave them meat with their rice six times; one night another boy and he were told to go down below by the boatswain; they felt cold; they never killed any of the Africans.

## 14 REPORT OF HALL PRINGLE AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

Minutes of  
Investigation.

Montego Bay.  
About 14 or 15  
years of age.

Montego Bay, 3 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.—*William Green*, Interpreter.

*Sophia*, formerly *Cannia*, a captured African, apprenticed to the Rev. Mr. Stainsby, Rector of Hanover, stated that she believes in God, and that she would be punished in the next world if she told a lie; that people came and carried her away to the Spaniards; she was chained; the chains were taken off when on board the ship; there were plenty of people on board; she was kept below the deck; the people were kept below; it was very hot; she could not stand up; it was as low as the table; they were close together, and in the mornings some were dead, who were flung overboard; they got sick with the heat; no physic was given; they got itchy with the heat; their clothes were taken away on board the ship, and they remained naked; in the mornings the little ones were taken upon deck, and put below at night; they got rice to eat, which was not good; they got it twice a day; it was not well cooked; they got enough to eat, but they could not eat it; the water was blackish, and mixed with salt water; they got a half pint; the people grumbled about the rice; the captain said he would give them fish, but he did not do it; they got no meat; the men were separated from the girls; she cannot tell what became of *Carbingay*; she knew him; they were afraid to eat meat which was cooked for them; they were advised not to eat meat, as it was human flesh; she did not see any body killed on board a ship; that the boys told them that one of the people was taken out and killed; she did not see it; she only heard it; she never saw any person beat till he was dead; the people got no meat cooked with the rice before the man-of-war came; the Spaniards tried to break the vessel, to sink her, when the man-of-war came; they got some cow's flesh a long time before the man-of-war came; they sometimes missed a person in the mornings; they did not know what became of them; she got sick on board the vessel, but got no physic; those on the cabin side of the ship could not see what was done at the bow; they were not allowed to go forward; the big men were handcuffed and shackled; the irons were taken off when the man-of-war came.

*Jane*, formerly *Samme*, a captured African, apprenticed to the Rev. Mr. Stainsby, about 16 or 17 years of age, stated, that she goes to church and believes in God, and will speak the truth; that her father took her to the ship, and the vessel sailed with her; she was kept below the deck; there were a number of people all naked; that it was very hot, and some of the little ones were taken upon deck; that some of them died in the mornings; three or four of them sometimes; they got rice, badly cooked with salt pickle; they could not eat it; they got plenty of it; but they got little water; they sometimes got meat cooked with the rice, but it was so bad that they were afraid to eat, and they thought it human flesh; the boys told them that they must not eat the meat, as they saw them kill a person; that *Carley* told them so; they got fresh meat sometimes before the man-of-war came; that it was quite red, and they were afraid to eat it; it was only *Carley* that told them that a man was killed; that *Carley* told them that they cut off his hands and feet, and threw them overboard; *Carley* carried the victuals below for the people to eat; she eat some meat one day, which made her sick, and she vomited; she could never eat it afterwards; the meat scented bad; it was cut in small pieces; she never saw any bones with the meat; she was told that a man in the bilboes was beat until he was dead, and he was thrown overboard; she knew *Carbingay*, he is dead; she heard that he was thrown overboard; this was before the man-of-war; he was dead at night, and in the morning they saw nothing of him; he was about the size of *Carley*; he was not sick, but his neck was trampled on below; she never saw any person killed; she saw a hog killed, but none of the meat was given to the people; the sailors never went down among the people below; that they took some of the girls upon deck at night for their wives; the captain never took any of them for a wife; after the man-of-war came they had plenty of water to drink, and plenty to eat; that she knew *Tom* on board the Spaniard; that the captain could speak to him; he gave him a shirt and trousers; he slept below.

*James*, formerly *Sequi*, and *Bamboo*, who were examined yesterday, were now examined in the presence of each other. They stated, that they knew each other on board the Spanish ship; they both attended the cabin; two other boys attended the cabin; *Carley* was kept below with the other people; a black man, a sailor, was cook. *James* stated, that *Carbingay* and *Tamboo* were two different persons; *Bamboo* did not know them; he heard nothing about the loss of these two persons till he came to Montego Bay; he was too little at that time. *James* stated, that they killed a turkey, and they saw blood on the deck; they saw blood two mornings before the turkey was killed. *Bamboo* said, that they killed a pig on board, and cut it up and put it into a barrel in pickle; they did not give any of it to the people; but the waiting-boys got some of it. *James* stated, that *Thomas* or *Carley* used to carry the food below. *Bamboo* said, that *Carley* told too much lie, and tells what he did not see; that *Carley* was never on deck till near the time when the man-of-war came; that *Carley* told all the people that he saw a person killed, and that the meat was cooked; he never saw any person beat with a stick till he died; they flogged sometimes with a cat; that the sailors had to do with the women, however sick they might be, and that they sometimes died in consequence of it; that this took place at night; they sometimes gave the women a bit of meat to submit to them; a cabin-boy, one of the sailors, beat a girl because she would not submit to him; the man's name was *Papio*; the girl's name was *Caffee* or *Maria*; the captain did not know; the captain never took the girls into the cabin.

*Edwin*,



## ON THE ATROCITIES OF SLAVE TRADERS (JAMAICA). 15

*Edwin*, formerly *Caycoola*, a captured African, apprenticed to Mr. Stodart, Montego Bay, stated that he attends church, and believes in God, and will not tell a lie; that he was walking on the road, and was stolen by a man, and taken to the Spaniards; he was from the mountains; his father was a rich man, and did no work; a rope was put round his neck to the sea-side; he was not put down below the deck, but was taken to the cabin; he got rice to eat; he got plenty of it; the people never got salt beef cooked with their rice; he used to get it; plenty of people died from heat; they were thrown overboard; he never saw the sailors beat the people with a stick; they sometimes did so with a whip, a cat-o'-nine-tails; they never flogged any person till they died; an African boy named Tom flogged a man called Bangba, who died next day (Bamboo concurred in this statement); he was beat with a rope; Bangba did not resist Tom; he never saw any other person flogged till he died; the captain did not know that Tom flogged Bangba; they gave the people below a little pan full of water four times a day; they got a little rum; salt water was mixed with the water; he never saw any person killed; he never saw blood on the deck; he does not remember Carbingay; he recollects Tamboo who died at Montego Bay; he was sick on board a ship; two hogs and one turkey were killed on board; the man-of-war took the ship on the same day, and the boys took the meat; he remembers a sail drawn across the ship one morning; a sailor had got his head cut, and they wanted to dress it; he saw them dressing his head; he never heard the people grumble about their food; Carley is a bad boy, and tells too much lie; he heard that a man was killed on board the ship, and his flesh cooked; but it was a lie, and he did not believe it; they never gave the people below any meat; they gave them some meat only one day with the rice; it was cut small; it was salt beef; it was cow beef, because the bones were big; it was not red; the Spaniards did not throw the beef overboard when the man-of-war came; the sailors did not go down to the women; Tom beat Bangba with a rope at night; he beat him bad bad, and next morning he was dead; he knows Carley; he was made cook the day man-of-war came; Papio beat Caffasano because she would not be his wife; he cut her eye with his fist.

Minutes of  
Investigation.Montego Bay.  
About 16 years old.

*James*, formerly *Banna*, a captured African, apprenticed to Miss Macintosh, Montego Bay, about 15 or 16 years old, stated that he goes to church, and believes in God, and will not tell a lie; that he was a Portuguese Congo; that he used to work rice with his father and mother; he was taken by a man who pawned him on board a ship; the Spaniards put a rope round his neck, which was taken off on board the ship; his clothes were taken off; he was put below deck; it was about the height of the table; they could not stand up; many of them died; plenty of them died; they were thick upon one another; it was very hot; the women were separated from the men; when they died they were flung overboard; he knew Carbingay; he was sick and died; he saw when he was sick, but he did not know when he died; he never heard any person call Carbingay to go upon deck; when people died they threw them overboard; Carbingay was the same size with Carley; he knew Tom; Tom beat every body with a cat; he remembers seeing a sail-cloth across the vessel one day; he did not know what it was put up for; rice was given to the people; they never got beef to eat; the captain killed hog for their own use; that was some time before the man-of-war took them; they got half a pint of water twice a day; he never saw any person killed; he never saw person beat till he was killed; he heard that they killed some person, but he did not see it; a boy told him; he belongs to Mr. Manderson, named Balla; he did not see man's flesh given to the people to eat; the captain would not allow the sailors to go below to the women; he never saw the women with the sailors on deck; Papio cut the forehead of a girl named Caffasano, but he does not know for what reason; the captain sometimes gave the people physic when they were sick; he knows Carley; he lies too much; it was not Carley who told him that a person was killed, and cooked.

Mr. Facey explained that on the 28th ultimo he sent a summons by a policeman for Mr. Evelyn's two apprentices to attend at Montego Bay on the 2d instant; he also requested Mr. Pringle to explain to Mr. Evelyn the nature of the investigation, which was done by Mr. Pringle. Neither of Mr. Evelyn's apprentices have appeared at Montego Bay either yesterday or to-day for the purpose of being examined, although Mr. Facey offered to pay their expenses.

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Montego Bay, 4 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.—*William Green*, Interpreter.

*John*, formerly *Balla*, a captured African apprenticed to Mr. Manderson, Montego Bay, stated that he goes to church, and believes in God and a future life, and that he will speak the truth; that he was taken in fight with a number of others, and were afterwards carried to the Spaniards; they were sold by a man named Fallah; they had ropes about their necks, and were afterwards chained; there was plenty of them taken on board the ship; they were put below deck, where they could only stoop down on their knees; they were all naked; it was very hot; the heat killed them; sometimes eight or nine dead in the morning; they chucked them overboard; they got no doctor and no physic, and the sick were allowed to die; they got rice to eat; the rice was so bad that they vomited; they got rice twice a day, plenty of it, but it was so bad that they could not eat it; they got half a pint of water twice a day; it was mixed with salt water. Meat was cooked with the rice for the sailors, but there was no meat cooked with the rice for the Africans. Before the man-

of-war

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Minutes of  
Investigation.  
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Montego Bay.

of-war came they cooked a little meat with the rice, but it was so red that they could not eat it; this was now and then; the meat did not look like cow meat, it flavoured like horse meat; it was salt meat; they did not know what kind of meat it was, and they were afraid to eat it. He never saw any person killed; he never told any person that he had seen any person killed. A man named Tamboo was sick, and he was taken upon deck; a sail was put across the deck which prevented them from seeing him; he never saw Tamboo again. He knew Carbingay, who died in Montego Bay; he was a little boy. Tamboo was a big man; he did not see what was done with Tamboo, but they never saw him again after he was taken behind the sail. This was in the afternoon; it was a high breeze and rain at that time; the rest of the people were below; the deck was washed that afternoon, and he saw that the water was quite red. A pig was killed two days before Tamboo was taken on deck.

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Montego Bay, 7 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.—*William Green*, Interpreter.

*Clara*, formerly *Nambey*, an African apprenticed to Mrs. Rumpler, Montego Bay, about 20 years of age, stated that she lived in a town in Africa named Caria, a large town; there was a fight, and a number of people were taken and brought to the sea-side; they were a long time in coming. She was pregnant, and her child died on board a ship; she was delivered before she went on board; she was kept in a large house where there were many people. A chain was put about her neck when she was put on board the ship; their clothes were taken from them, and their heads were shaved. She was put below deck with her child; she could not stand up; they could hardly move their legs; they were crowded together, and it was so very hot that her child died; it was thrown overboard. Every day some people died from the heat, sometimes five, sometimes eight or nine; they got no physic; they got nothing but rice to eat; they got a drink of water once a day in a little pan; the water was mixed with salt water; the rice was good at first, but afterwards it was cooked bad, and the people vomited it. Sometimes they got a little meat, which was very salt; it was mixed with the rice only now and then; she heard from the little ones on deck that they killed a man, and salted the meat in a barrel, and cooked it with the rice; she never saw this; she did not believe it; but after this report they could not take the meat: she was never upon deck; she knows Carley; she never saw him till the ship came to Montego Bay; she has seen the sailors beating the people with a stick for not eating the rice; some of them were beat so much that they died afterwards; she has been flogged herself with a whip for not moving a foot, or for making a noise; the sailors never came to take them for wives. A Spanish sailor was left on board after the man-of-war came; he beat a woman named Yacca with a cat all night because she would not submit to him, and she was dead next morning; the man-of-war people could not find it out; the woman was thrown overboard.

*Emily*, formerly *Banniy*, an African apprenticed to Mrs. Rumpler, Montego Bay, about 22 years old, sister of the preceding witness, stated, that she will speak the truth, and she believes in God; that she and her sister were taken in the same fight; they were brought to the sea-side with ropes; there were a number of them; they were put into a large house at the sea-side where there were plenty of people; she was put below deck on board a ship; they were crowded together, and the heat of the place killed them; the want of water and heat killed many; her sister's child died on board the ship; they sometimes got a little meat now and then with the rice; very small pieces; it was salt meat; she heard the piccaninies say that they killed people on board and gave them to eat; but she never saw it; and she would tell a lie if she said she saw it; the meat was quite red; the sailors used to beat the people with a cat for not eating the rice when it was bad cooked; she had no husband on board; the men were separated from the women; a Spanish sailor beat a woman named Yacca for not going with him, and she died two days afterwards; she had been sick, and was hungry; she never saw any person killed, as she lived below; she never saw man's flesh given to eat; she knows Carley; she has heard that Carley said that a man was killed and his flesh cooked, but he never told her so; they got very little water, which was brackish, not enough of it.

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Montego Bay, 9 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.

*John Roby*, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Montego Bay, stated, that the Portuguese Brigantine *Arrogante*, came into Montego Bay on the evening of 3d December 1837, under the charge of Lieutenant R. B. Miller, of H. M. S. *Snake*, who reported that she had been captured off Cape San Antonio on 23d November, when she had on board 406 slaves; she had sailed from the River Galinos on 13th October with 470 people on board; 332 persons were delivered to his, Mr. Roby's, charge, and were landed on the Monday in consequence of their state of disease and extreme emaciation; he never saw such skeletons; the whole of the Africans were naked, and were ravenously hungry; on board the vessel the people were very much crowded; the height of the decks was between two and three feet as

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## ON THE ATROCITIES OF SLAVE TRADERS (JAMAICA). 17

he thinks; their legs had been contracted, at least of many of them; 64 of the Africans must have died while the vessel was in charge of the Portuguese; 74 must have died while in charge of Lieutenant Miller; seven of the latter died on the night of the vessel's arrival in Montego Bay, and a number of them were in a state of extreme debility and emaciation from disease, such as dropsy and dysentery; 65 have died since they came to Montego Bay under his care, and another died as an apprentice, but before his delivery he understood that they had been fed on rice. An apprentice named Cabingi survived, and has been apprenticed under the name of Charles Roby to the Estate of Barbican in Hanover, he seemed about 16 years of age. Another boy named Cabingi, is also an apprentice to Barbican, under the name of William Kemp. Tamba, an apprentice to Fish River in Hanover, was named George Thompson, about 12 years of age; another, Cobingi, is named Henry Vaughan, and is apprenticed to Greenwich Hill, St. James's, aged about 13. Tumba, now named William Rust, about 12 years old, is apprenticed to John Rust, shipwright, Montego Bay. Jombo, named Henry Petgrave, 12 years old, is apprenticed to Thomas Petgrave, Lucea; he believes that the males were separated from the females on board; he has repeatedly heard reports that people had been murdered; and also that the people had been fed on the flesh of their companions; he made inquiries among them, but none could say to their own knowledge that they had seen any thing of the kind; but the belief seemed to be prevalent among them that people had been murdered, and that the Africans had been fed on the flesh of their companions; he does not know the precise dimensions of the slave vessel; the vessel sailed again very soon, and none of the crew were left in Montego Bay; he received a quantity of rice (40 sacks) from Lieutenant Miller, but there was no beef or other provisions given from the vessel; the rice was good and wholesome; the Africans seemed to be very angry at the Portuguese sailors, whom they called Spaniards.

Minutes of  
Investigation.  
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Montego Bay.

Montego Bay, 11 July 1838.

Justices *Finlayson* and *Facey*.—*William Green*, Interpreter.

*Candune*, a captured African, apprenticed to Mr. Lewen, stated that she believes in God, and will speak the truth; she goes to church; about 15 or 16 years of age; in her country she lived far from salt water; she is a Portuguese Congo; she lived in Kimbata; there was a fight, and her mother and herself were taken; her mother got away, but she was carried to the sea-side; she was soon put on board a ship; all her clothes were taken off; she was put below deck; it was full of people, more than it could hold; it was so hot that the people with sweat were as wet as if they had been in water; the heat and the bad victuals killed them; the food they got was rice; they never got meat among the rice; they cooked the rice with the water in which the meat had been boiled for the sailors; they never got meat among their rice till the man-of-war take them; every morning some of them were dead; they heaved them overboard; the little ones were allowed to go on deck in the mornings, she was one of them; she has seen them throwing bodies overboard; she never saw any person killed on board; she never saw any person leap overboard; she never knew that man's flesh was dressed with the rice; one of the men named Bania told lie, and said they killed somebody to give them to eat; when they heard so, the Spaniards flogged him for telling lie; Bamboo said that it was not cow meat they got, and he was flogged for it; the rice was very bad, and they could not eat it; Bania died in Montego Bay; Bamboo lives in Montego Bay; she can't tell if any person named Carbingay died on board a ship; she did not hear that any person had been killed; she does not believe that any person was killed on board a ship; she does not remember any person named Tamboo; they got plenty of rice; they only got a half pint of water; the people were often flogged on board a ship with a cat; she has been flogged herself because she slept in the daytime, or when she made a noise; she never saw any person flogged or beat with a stick till they died; a cook, one of their own people, was beat with a stick, and was cut on the head, but he did not die; sometimes two or three were dead in the mornings, sometimes more; they got no physic when sick; many of them were sick, and they soon died. A girl named Wenga was taken from the hold upon deck by a sailor, upon pretence of giving her water, in the daytime; he took her below for water, and he had connexion with her; she cannot tell if this was common; she saw some fresh meat put into a barrel; it was cow's meat; it was salt meat, not fresh meat, that she saw put into the barrel; she saw a hog killed on board a ship with fowls; one-half of the hog was eaten, and the other half was salted; she recollects that she never got meat given to her with her rice on board; the rice used to make her vomit; the other people vomited too; the water was stinking; she remembers Carley; he never told her that a man had been killed.

*Amanthea Waite*, a captured African, formerly apprenticed to Mr. Charles Waite, but now in the service of Mr. Lewin, believes in God, and will speak truth; that she is a Portuguese Congo; her family were fighting, and she was taken; her family planted rice; she was taken to the sea-side with five of her family; she alone was sold on board a ship; she was put below deck, and her clothes were taken away; she could not stand up; it was so crowded that some of them died of heat during the night, and they were flung overboard in the morning; she never saw any person beat till they were dead; she has seen them flogged for making a noise during night with a cat; they got rice to eat; plenty of it, but it was not cooked good; they mixed salt water with the water they gave them to drink; sometimes they got a little meat cut small with the rice before the man-of-war came; very little pieces of meat; she cannot tell what meat it was; she was told by some person on board,

## 18 REPORT OF HALL PRINGLE AND ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, &amp;c.

Minutes of  
Investigation.  
—  
Montego Bay.

board, that the place they were carrying to they would eat them ; one hog was killed, and the people got a little of the meat ; this was before man-of-war came ; she did not see the hog killed ; she never saw any man killed on board ; she never heard that a man was killed ; Carbingay died on board a ship, but she did not hear that any person killed him ; she saw the sailors fling him overboard when he was dead ; there were several persons of that name on board ; she cannot tell about Tambou ; there were several females named Wenga ; one of that name is with Dr. Spence ; she knows Carley ; he never told her that any man was killed on board a ship ; Tom sometimes flogged the women ; they got no physic when they were sick.

Humbly reported by,

(signed) *Walter Finlayson*, Special Justice.  
*Rich<sup>d</sup> B. Facey*, Special Justice.

17 July 1838.

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SLAVE TRADE.

COPY of the REPORT of HALL PRINGLE and  
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esquires, Associate  
Justices of the Peace, relative to certain Atrociti-  
ties of SLAVE TRADERS.

(*Mr. Charles Lushington.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
27 March 1839.*

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