

Appendix, No. 36.—

Coast of Africa and England, distinguishing from what Place in Africa the Exports were sent.

I M P O R T S.

the United Kingdom from the West Coast of Africa.

CAMWOOD.			C O F F E E.					E B O N Y.				
Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast of Africa, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
22	-	740	5,763	15,581	3,853	-	25,197	-	-	41	1	42
3	-	476	1,696	14,017	944	-	16,657	-	12	3	6	21
16	-	119	1,327	-	6,766	-	8,093	-	-	-	12	12
7	-	450	302	-	16,589	-	16,891	-	-	29	57	86
7	-	386	127	12,265	3,599	-	15,991	1	-	107	19	127
81	-	875	33	-	72,930	-	72,963	-	-	1	10	11
4	-	879	65	42,814	7,027	-	49,906	-	-	-	1	1
165	-	1,037	449	68,797	40,994	-	110,240	-	-	16	-	16
3	-	844	-	33,317	27,299	-	60,616	-	-	2	12	14
115	133	689	6,659	25,856	259	16,163	48,937	-	-	8	1	9
120	97	1,543	27,451	130,949	4,029	2,856	165,285	16	-	58	88	162
138	42	876	181,855	64,696	20,752	-	267,303	-	-	70	29	99
21	-	696	9,300	2,994	224	-	12,518	-	-	3	7	10
87	-	787	25,400	58	16,557	-	42,015	4	-	53	20	77
101	-	956	93,098	-	1,146	-	94,244	39	-	10	13	62

  

GUM, ANIMI, AND COPAL.						GUM, SENEGAL.			
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Coast from Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
-	169	-	36	4	209	-	65	-	65
-	190	1	2	3	196	-	1,033	-	1,033
-	112	-	5	4	121	-	2,587	-	2,587
-	76	3	2	29	110	-	-	-	-
-	49	-	17	48	114	-	385	-	385
31	72	-	11	249	363	3,667	11,320	-	14,987
-	168	-	105	118	391	9,647	3,652	-	13,299
-	235	-	62	258	555	9,148	9,494	-	18,642
-	198	-	163	117	478	2,193	1,798	-	3,991
-	54	-	369	242	656	11,443	4,488	145	16,076
-	22	41	2	42	107	10,577	3,510	56	14,143
-	25	-	9	148	182	29,655	6,822	-	27,477
1	97	-	7	40	145	37,238	6,376	-	43,814
-	181	-	34	49	264	13,926	372	-	13,398
-	87	-	61	30	198	6,691	124	-	5,815

  

P E P P E R.						RED, OR GUINEA WOOD.			RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.			
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
-	92	37	85	-	214	-	5	5	2,708	-	-	2,705
-	97	-	4	-	101	-	4	4	4	264	-	238
-	538	-	1,001	650	2,189	-	3	4	2	-	-	2
-	6,766	-	29,071	530	36,367	1	-	1	1	-	656	657
-	67,171	-	3,914	4,399	75,484	-	7	7	198	952	-	1,150
-	42,919	-	568	1,181	44,659	-	26	26	1,579	-	-	1,576
-	9,982	247	64	218	10,514	47	387	434	2,132	135	-	2,267
-	16,617	-	174	3,480	20,271	136	41	177	2,786	-	-	2,786
-	38,303	-	2,432	8,718	49,453	-	268	268	738	-	-	738
-	47,823	-	8,231	138	56,192	1	47	48	998	23	-	1,021
-	109,512	-	5	48	109,565	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
-	12,770	-	-	5	12,775	-	162	162	3	-	-	3
-	10,827	-	5	-	10,832	-	100	100	2	-	-	2
-	49,521	-	6	-	49,530	-	173	173	225	-	-	225
2	22,012	-	-	345	22,359	-	6	6	20	-	-	20

Appendix, No. 36.]

IMPORTS—continued.

Years.	RICE IN THE HUSK.				TEETH, ELEPHANTS', AND SEA HORSE.					
	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	West Coast, not otherwise described.	TOTAL.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1827	871	-	-	871	690	70	312	561	-	1,633
1828	-	-	-	-	487	144	280	804	-	1,715
1829	1	-	-	1	325	-	640	1,241	-	2,206
1830	8	-	34	42	471	143	595	1,877	-	3,086
1831	-	-	-	-	222	-	1,069	1,294	-	2,585
1832	69	-	-	69	157	-	409	1,183	-	1,749
1833	310	-	-	310	100	106	719	1,241	-	2,166
1834	9,229	-	-	9,229	297	67	787	1,425	-	2,576
1835	11,400	1,546	-	12,946	177	-	714	1,199	-	2,090
1836	12,181	1,208	-	13,389	387	35	742	1,191	56	2,401
1837	4,975	-	-	4,975	193	532	451	980	92	2,248
1838	116	-	-	116	303	6	615	1,185	2	2,111
1839	1,576	-	-	1,576	207	13	609	815	-	1,644
1840	-	-	-	-	233	28	935	747	-	1,946
1841	3,385	-	-	3,385	254	1	851	1,023	-	2,129

## EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

QUANTITIES of the Principal ARTICLES of Foreign and Colonial

Years.	BEADS, AMBER, AND CORAL.					BEEF AND PORK, SALTED.					
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1827	-	1,179	-	18	6	1,203	-	-	-	-	-
1828	-	1,436	-	40	14	1,490	40	-	13	-	53
1829	-	922	-	-	217	1,139	80	-	-	-	80
1830	-	935	-	119	44	1,098	-	-	-	-	-
1831	-	881	-	52	12	945	-	-	-	-	-
1832	-	592	-	93	83	678	70	-	-	40	110
1833	-	586	-	78	67	660	-	-	-	76	76
1834	-	751	-	78	133	962	16	-	-	21	37
1835	-	1,284	-	11	4	1,299	-	-	1	-	1
1836	-	1,190	-	90	129	1,409	49	-	95	38	182
1837	-	792	-	28	174	994	221	23	11	419	674
1838	-	1,369	8	3	20	1,400	109	-	216	251	576
1839	73	1,592	-	125	-	1,790	243	29	267	208	747
1840	-	1,909	-	-	-	1,909	357	-	504	473	1,334
1841	-	2,167	-	-	58	2,225	721	-	546	1,106	2,873

## C O F F E E.

## CORN; viz. WHEAT FLOUR.

Years.	C O F F E E.					CORN; viz. WHEAT FLOUR.				
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1827	-	5,817	192	1,203	7,212	-	638	-	35	673
1828	-	6,719	222	3,043	9,984	-	266	223	8	425
1829	-	7,434	222	5,593	13,249	-	183	-	35	218
1830	-	4,431	443	3,014	7,888	-	258	105	73	436
1831	-	14,812	509	4,136	19,457	-	500	45	52	597
1832	305	7,118	916	7,474	15,813	10	597	107	156	870
1833	-	4,492	160	11,118	15,770	-	210	3	215	428
1834	-	6,794	376	3,787	10,957	-	79	45	115	250
1835	-	6,996	182	3,382	10,510	-	72	50	110	232
1836	189	6,279	169	7,080	13,708	-	160	226	330	716
1837	-	2,019	2,856	4,019	8,894	-	450	139	139	728
1838	-	1,730	126	6,130	7,986	-	111	162	274	547
1839	-	2,167	118	7,144	9,429	-	119	80	145	344
1840	-	2,085	1,664	9,834	13,583	-	93	233	365	691
1841	-	2,792	-	15,161	17,953	-	137	51	807	995



Imports—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

TEAKE WOOD.					WAX, BEES.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
-	15,625	-	-	15,625	-	4,013	-	19	48	4,080
-	11,892	-	62	11,954	-	3,228	24	6	61	3,319
-	15,992	-	-	15,992	-	4,510	-	-	64	4,574
-	19,363	200	-	19,563	-	3,487	8	-	79	3,574
-	23,650	25	1	23,676	-	3,816	-	40	37	3,893
1	15,119	-	1	15,120	23	609	-	18	36	686
-	13,304	-	282	13,586	-	1,209	-	19	24	1,252
-	13,192	-	-	13,192	-	2,974	-	44	40	3,058
-	14,013	3	-	14,033	-	3,834	-	55	20	3,909
-	13,243	4	17	13,406	-	4,195	-	172	21	4,388
-	22,655	3	593	23,251	-	4,529	15	16	40	4,600
-	10,628	34	481	11,143	-	4,296	-	15	74	4,382
-	10,622	-	413	11,035	7	4,706	-	16	33	4,762
-	11,601	-	940	12,541	-	3,680	-	77	16	3,773
-	12,616	-	511	13,127	-	5,048	-	72	40	5,160

EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa.

BUGLES AND GLASS BEADS.					COCOA.					
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
-	81,734	626	7,433	17,973	107,766	-	174	-	9,557	9,761
-	68,760	785	39,624	16,262	125,431	-	161	165	13,339	13,665
-	91,814	980	31,273	32,832	156,899	-	-	-	17,965	17,965
-	62,220	867	62,770	52,003	177,860	-	779	330	13,086	14,395
-	74,773	-	115,892	36,253	226,919	-	743	512	13,445	14,703
151	74,286	2,019	100,168	86,545	263,169	193	335	507	19,238	20,273
-	61,222	-	87,063	128,835	277,120	-	-	-	19,211	19,211
-	61,082	-	53,234	90,857	205,173	-	133	866	10,086	11,085
-	58,815	-	61,631	87,037	206,983	-	-	1,264	19,279	11,543
-	70,943	-	134,656	167,038	372,637	-	340	1,586	11,520	13,446
-	85,424	490	88,163	120,463	294,540	-	-	549	7,073	7,622
-	78,998	2,051	134,106	167,713	382,868	-	-	2,547	14,669	17,216
4,446	108,400	500	104,831	145,433	363,610	-	119	1,276	13,390	14,785
-	106,212	620	91,567	151,442	349,841	-	-	1,695	18,718	20,413
-	44,106	-	100,813	143,139	288,058	-	1,592	175	13,783	15,550

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.					C O W R I E S.					IRON IN BARS.			
Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
3,223	30,002	1,420	17,325	15,620	64,367	-	25	432	-	457	9	-	9
-	38,065	-	16,686	14,645	72,619	-	19	261	81	361	31	-	31
-	53,384	-	15,002	22,566	92,962	-	138	878	66	1,082	19	-	19
-	23,758	-	19,114	10,780	53,662	-	-	643	74	717	36	-	36
-	28,298	-	5,370	7,948	41,616	-	64	1,372	-	1,436	32	-	32
720	26,633	-	3,808	9,814	40,975	-	19	1,465	48	1,532	8	18	26
-	39,913	711	4,987	22,586	62,197	-	-	338	45	383	22	-	22
-	28,019	420	2,627	7,153	57,753	74	47	1,324	342	1,787	15	3	18
240	28,019	-	1,040	2,481	31,780	-	84	1,860	1,109	3,053	29	-	29
223	23,637	-	594	3,172	27,646	-	407	3,046	1,065	4,518	22	-	22
-	49,411	-	30	601	50,042	-	105	1,476	1,187	2,768	31	-	31
-	42,288	248	986	2,841	46,363	-	-	2,005	1,299	3,304	31	-	31
-	43,480	120	10	4,195	47,805	-	30	1,289	1,372	2,691	31	-	31
-	44,892	60	608	3,280	48,840	19	-	2,913	1,181	4,113	50	-	50
-	40,692	-	1,067	8,562	50,321	-	5	1,195	4,563	5,763	21	-	21

Appendix, No. 36.]

EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—continued.

Years.	IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.						RICE, NOT IN THE HUSK.				
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada, to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle, and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	
1827	-	83	7	99	21	210	7	-	-	7	
1828	-	79	4	209	28	320	5	-	-	5	
1829	-	44	4	76	46	170	15	-	44	59	
1830	-	76	-	408	119	603	30	-	-	30	
1831	-	59	-	462	48	569	-	-	10	10	
1832	-	9	-	314	79	408	-	-	42	42	
1833	3	41	3	335	145	521	16	-	117	233	
1834	-	141	-	348	216	705	116	225	113	314	
1835	-	201	-	143	158	502	1,731	40	278	2,049	
1836	-	134	-	521	206	861	-	10	141	151	
1837	-	64	6	166	120	356	-	141	203	344	
1838	-	61	24	227	205	517	-	39	797	836	
1839	-	81	23	206	288	598	-	240	756	996	
1840	-	153	-	250	345	748	-	247	1,267	1,514	
1841	-	100	-	324	250	674	2,275	204	956	3,435	

Years.	SUGAR UNREFINED.						T E A.				
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1827	-	543	-	76	29	648	-	3,756	128	-	3,884
1828	-	421	-	31	39	491	-	1,922	160	-	2,082
1829	-	758	-	32	123	913	-	3,066	408	-	3,474
1830	-	479	-	159	123	761	-	3,547	289	-	3,836
1831	-	722	-	34	208	964	-	3,673	570	406	4,739
1832	6	509	3	52	251	821	-	2,206	738	198	3,142
1833	-	518	-	22	346	886	-	870	164	83	1,117
1834	-	608	-	60	196	864	-	2,164	317	152	2,633
1835	-	475	-	69	192	736	-	2,283	334	192	2,809
1836	6	614	-	122	221	963	82	3,258	859	2,038	7,137
1837	-	569	-	73	162	804	-	2,870	292	190	3,352
1838	-	433	-	172	333	938	110	2,451	1,045	636	4,242
1839	-	542	-	57	327	926	-	3,446	507	821	4,774
1840	-	137	-	161	322	620	-	1,337	777	495	2,609
1841	-	350	-	7	315	672	-	2,765	279	613	3,657

## EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS.

QUANTITIES and DECLARED VALUE of British and Irish Produce and

Years.	APPAREL, SLOPS, AND HABERDASHERY.					
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, inclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada, to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1827	37	7,325	-	252	100	7,714
1828	-	5,516	-	742	72	6,330
1829	-	7,064	-	591	639	8,294
1830	-	5,624	-	497	683	6,809
1831	-	8,596	-	765	835	10,196
1832	-	4,583	-	990	1,713	7,286
1833	-	4,364	-	841	3,293	8,498
1834	-	6,459	-	629	1,936	9,044
1835	72	5,912	-	554	1,498	8,036
1836	150	7,298	-	796	2,600	10,754
1837	-	6,217	-	536	647	7,400
1838	76	7,259	-	919	1,028	9,282
1839	-	8,538	-	570	1,961	11,069
1840	-	5,950	-	1,140	1,583	8,673
1841	-	6,882	-	740	3,815	11,437



EXPORTS; FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.

SPIRITS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
-	-	-	216	425	1,170	-	55,543	2,275	27,281	24,106	109,205
-	-	-	389	755	628	-	56,209	2,169	33,485	41,324	133,187
-	-	-	696	-	319	-	72,911	1,330	22,625	72,678	169,544
-	-	-	475	-	383	-	55,048	2,063	51,585	65,604	174,300
-	-	-	573	-	1,523	-	78,575	-	64,250	66,971	209,805
-	-	-	331	-	1,613	2,740	63,624	2,805	64,928	97,357	231,454
-	-	-	292	-	367	-	68,110	-	77,575	109,589	255,274
-	-	-	302	-	348	-	50,910	1,471	63,625	71,589	187,595
-	-	-	331	-	377	971	41,143	-	52,375	64,066	158,555
-	-	-	457	-	1,219	942	78,838	-	106,073	81,065	266,918
142	634	25	1,168	449	2,418	-	66,323	1,071	42,031	40,007	149,452
-	-	-	607	-	1,609	-	52,175	1,910	56,914	85,956	196,988
-	1,224	-	594	-	3,266	6	59,119	1,883	43,303	126,404	230,715
-	540	-	1,407	-	2,499	-	31,427	677	45,324	216,589	294,017
-	378	-	1,020	-	2,162	93	57,429	-	43,902	208,623	310,047

TOBACCO.

WINES.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
-	989,753	7,110	44,436	76,800	1,118,099	-	6,657	136	2,676	415	9,884
-	458,665	6,638	24,043	70,652	560,998	-	6,355	116	928	1,001	8,400
-	274,646	1,434	35,722	104,827	416,629	-	6,537	-	1,076	1,197	8,810
-	614,482	5,489	54,296	161,159	835,426	-	5,599	12	1,954	1,431	8,996
-	840,032	-	84,216	224,566	1,148,814	-	5,659	-	1,767	1,397	8,723
8,060	386,957	7,446	93,767	404,470	900,709	16	9,090	18	774	1,937	11,741
-	136,872	1,468	69,068	455,288	662,696	-	6,418	-	1,937	1,713	10,068
-	549,650	1,328	92,183	300,302	943,463	-	9,180	-	4,805	729	14,714
11,413	521,851	-	109,275	373,541	1,016,080	582	7,968	-	1,075	811	10,436
37,718	570,558	-	177,751	493,365	1,279,392	295	7,257	-	2,310	710	10,572
-	540,024	6,248	86,181	480,357	1,112,819	61	8,540	-	746	466	9,815
-	256,916	6,246	106,585	591,386	960,233	-	10,303	23	2,703	466	13,495
-	292,985	10,631	86,124	646,690	1,036,430	-	15,580	-	947	511	17,038
11,401	291,673	8,524	135,510	1,219,111	1,666,219	-	6,162	-	1,734	630	8,526
-	150,910	-	88,893	751,527	991,330	-	9,368	-	1,626	799	11,793

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS.

Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
-	16,484	2,933	5,613	21,893	40,923
-	13,332	2,326	10,426	33,372	59,456
-	22,546	2,154	14,229	53,120	92,049
-	19,168	3,517	15,576	42,977	81,238
-	17,136	-	16,508	40,309	73,953
-	15,232	4,462	13,922	61,566	95,182
-	14,017	-	22,655	75,072	111,744
255	23,495	1,350	21,538	44,769	91,407
250	16,136	-	18,331	53,212	87,929
478	27,121	-	28,572	81,527	137,698
500	28,407	-	16,095	43,826	88,828
1,404	32,062	-	20,683	60,061	114,510
400	27,896	-	18,101	61,595	107,922
972	19,959	-	18,956	65,047	104,934
495	16,408	-	24,208	50,046	91,247

Appendix, No. 36.]

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

BEEF AND PORK.												
Years.	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco, to the River Gambia, exclusive.		Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurado.		Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.		Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.
1827	-	-	193	658	-	-	1	4	-	-	194	692
1828	-	-	99	353	-	-	3	16	-	-	102	369
1829	-	-	142	536	-	-	99	338	21	70	253	944
1830	-	-	176	539	-	-	39	148	30	143	245	830
1831	-	-	336	914	-	-	5	17	-	-	341	931
1832	-	-	81	318	-	-	17	82	42	187	140	587
1833	-	-	163	565	-	-	20	95	50	159	233	819
1834	-	-	180	553	-	-	51	183	45	154	276	890
1835	-	-	114	291	-	-	23	85	135	464	272	840
1836	-	-	52	181	-	-	37	113	50	176	139	470
1837	-	-	79	303	-	-	26	120	-	-	105	423
1838	-	-	135	532	-	-	28	96	-	-	163	628
1839	-	-	57	200	-	-	4	15	-	-	61	275
1840	-	-	14	55	-	-	35	155	-	-	49	210
1841	-	-	21	82	-	-	9	44	-	-	30	126

BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURES.												
Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.
1827	-	-	264	1,820	55	440	21	202	122	929	462	3,391
1828	-	-	397	2,164	89	640	34	273	270	2,034	781	5,111
1829	-	-	329	1,999	10	74	78	574	241	1,633	658	4,380
1830	-	-	233	1,642	116	835	84	552	267	1,860	700	4,889
1831	-	-	208	1,393	-	-	228	1,492	207	1,321	643	4,206
1832	-	-	182	960	148	1,039	371	2,050	779	3,593	1,480	7,642
1833	-	-	213	1,131	8	60	413	2,865	1,138	4,915	1,772	8,971
1834	-	-	269	1,547	70	335	564	3,312	1,420	6,460	2,323	11,654
1835	-	-	231	1,410	-	-	812	4,809	220	1,004	1,263	7,223
1836	3	20	167	995	-	-	1,331	8,096	694	3,537	2,095	12,648
1837	-	-	282	1,754	-	-	849	4,857	97	561	1,228	7,172
1838	-	-	346	2,787	-	-	1,380	6,987	229	1,356	1,955	11,130
1839	4	20	265	1,472	-	-	1,520	8,033	207	1,030	1,996	10,555
1840	-	-	219	1,164	-	-	1,959	10,563	243	1,500	2,421	13,167
1841	-	-	239	1,275	-	-	2,423	13,343	252	1,834	2,914	16,452

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WARES.						COTTON MANUFACTURES.						
Years.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.	
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.
1827	-	1,015	-	119	115	1,249	14,813	642	402,842	16,855	119,661	5,997
1828	-	401	-	549	-	950	-	-	271,724	12,070	202,721	8,338
1829	-	426	-	89	32	638	-	-	558,187	22,061	119,484	4,990
1830	-	272	-	220	44	536	-	-	888,767	31,927	103,482	4,742
1831	-	458	-	119	-	577	-	-	786,737	24,918	-	-
1832	-	1,109	8	105	38	1,260	15,000	630	1,218,273	21,814	132,006	5,580
1833	-	552	-	99	175	826	14,000	100	739,646	17,120	4,320	180
1834	-	631	-	168	61	860	-	-	963,850	24,492	40,000	1,600
1835	-	270	-	63	35	368	2,100	123	972,553	27,926	-	-
1836	3	638	-	527	90	1,268	150,680	4,975	1,615,372	42,900	-	-
1837	-	528	-	247	16	791	1,204	25	1,699,819	42,397	-	-
1838	-	659	-	368	160	1,187	15,050	470	2,369,920	57,372	-	-
1839	-	567	-	75	344	986	-	-	1,805,943	47,325	-	-
1840	-	447	-	340	469	1,266	-	-	1,505,065	36,644	-	-
1841	-	882	-	375	266	1,473	-	-	1,586,520	38,181	-	-



EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

BEER AND ALE.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.	Barrels.	£.
-	-	569	2,093	8	27	49	214	53	282	679	2,616
-	-	359	1,171	7	22	86	280	80	350	532	1,823
-	-	350	1,339	4	11	56	204	80	540	490	2,094
-	-	347	1,240	6	17	103	486	104	361	560	2,104
-	-	525	1,257	-	-	110	330	149	536	784	2,123
-	-	280	784	7	16	85	258	202	710	574	1,768
-	-	364	983	-	-	63	217	112	372	539	1,572
1	2	329	1,024	2	5	109	319	84	264	525	1,614
7	23	315	881	-	-	94	328	60	209	476	1,441
7	30	385	1,047	-	-	170	476	96	238	658	1,791
-	-	392	1,073	-	-	92	316	97	222	581	1,611
2	5	427	1,113	-	-	165	379	92	266	686	1,763
-	-	568	1,347	-	-	190	491	108	279	875	2,117
-	-	540	1,436	-	-	197	565	94	305	831	2,306
-	-	518	1,337	-	-	146	376	74	222	738	1,935

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.
-	-	306	1,245	-	-	39	151	18	92	363	1,488
-	-	159	641	-	-	37	164	-	-	196	805
-	-	281	1,055	-	-	22	84	10	30	313	1,169
-	-	256	962	-	-	33	127	3	15	292	1,104
-	-	245	1,090	-	-	37	168	14	53	296	1,311
-	-	164	621	-	-	41	178	30	124	235	923
-	-	222	884	-	-	28	112	15	57	265	1,053
-	-	315	732	-	-	66	253	7	25	388	1,910
7	30	142	571	-	-	40	145	7	19	196	765
3	10	236	1,010	-	-	53	283	12	36	314	1,344
-	-	185	866	-	-	41	200	10	38	236	1,104
-	-	232	1,154	-	-	65	308	10	31	307	1,493
-	-	180	846	-	-	44	203	10	38	234	1,087
-	-	137	698	-	-	54	252	9	39	200	989
-	-	112	485	-	-	36	171	9	40	157	696

ENTERED BY THE YARD

COTTON HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
311,937	11,905	176,551	7,341	1,025,804	41,840	1	219	-	-	-	220
600,127	21,411	462,289	15,557	1,536,861	57,376	-	175	-	19	-	194
551,908	23,827	681,361	19,225	1,910,940	70,104	-	115	-	-	-	115
746,164	27,446	767,833	31,927	2,506,266	96,042	-	205	-	78	-	283
765,820	29,195	831,443	29,945	2,384,000	75,058	-	444	-	-	4	493
922,597	34,049	1,589,864	35,569	3,878,034	97,642	-	311	20	148	32	489
1,562,749	45,685	2,643,951	55,787	4,964,666	118,872	-	348	-	145	-	493
2,411,053	66,743	1,560,530	36,849	4,975,433	129,584	-	266	-	141	320	727
1,558,397	53,774	1,372,108	42,954	3,995,158	124,777	-	398	-	385	-	783
2,461,547	84,222	3,478,154	77,512	7,706,033	209,609	-	788	-	621	15	1,374
1,733,546	55,660	1,538,843	37,241	4,973,412	135,323	-	564	-	222	-	786
1,991,487	58,119	2,992,069	71,140	7,368,526	187,101	-	351	-	251	-	602
2,772,481	85,678	4,666,348	99,798	9,184,772	232,801	-	404	-	614	-	1,018
2,932,338	84,705	6,051,076	139,948	10,488,479	261,297	-	430	-	752	20	1,202
3,004,871	73,606	3,797,875	74,845	8,389,266	183,632	-	301	-	444	95	840

Appendix, No. 36.]

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued

## EARTHENWARE OF ALL SORTS.

Years.	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.		Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.		Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.		Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.
1827	-	-	112,660	1,430	5,280	64	4,050	49
1828	-	-	64,323	865	6,116	64	9,500	108
1829	-	-	89,395	961	2,868	35	20,944	226
1830	-	-	115,150	1,332	4,650	62	44,150	461
1831	-	-	142,176	1,693	-	-	37,540	385
1832	-	-	87,455	1,111	5,290	60	44,120	484
1833	-	-	74,330	793	250	4	48,536	478
1834	60	9	131,975	1,018	200	30	81,480	841
1835	660	7	113,350	1,214	-	-	51,678	457
1836	1,400	15	226,030	1,571	-	-	113,458	1,227
1837	-	-	125,834	1,351	-	-	465	465
1838	-	-	91,646	1,108	-	-	85,826	851
1839	-	-	139,720	1,624	-	-	101,230	1,197
1840	-	-	135,118	1,713	-	-	61,764	743
1841	-	-	134,433	1,502	-	-	103,190	1,140

## HARDWARES AND CUTLERY.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.
1827	-	-	191	1,305	6	28	11	79	279	840	487	2,252
1828	-	-	215	1,242	12	52	70	402	592	2,096	889	3,792
1829	-	-	421	2,495	2	5	44	269	1,194	4,333	1,661	7,102
1830	-	-	247	1,370	16	110	55	318	1,500	3,430	1,818	5,228
1831	-	-	246	1,454	-	-	87	543	1,022	5,045	1,355	7,042
1832	-	-	174	1,037	-	-	352	1,754	2,533	9,779	3,075	12,710
1833	-	-	177	872	16	140	184	886	2,152	9,340	2,513	11,107
1834	-	-	245	1,427	10	70	673	3,088	4,335	9,722	5,263	14,307
1835	1	8	196	1,161	-	-	129	668	3,099	6,872	3,425	8,700
1836	18	163	214	854	-	-	422	2,247	3,370	8,491	4,024	11,785
1837	-	-	305	1,279	-	-	149	842	3,896	9,061	4,350	11,182
1838	-	-	268	1,597	-	-	298	1,514	1,731	5,291	2,297	8,402
1839	-	-	309	1,688	-	-	456	2,282	1,877	8,544	2,633	12,514
1840	16	100	365	1,984	-	-	698	4,008	1,957	7,998	3,036	14,090
1841	-	-	381	1,965	-	-	1,085	5,363	2,585	12,050	4,051	19,378

## IRON AND STEEL, WROUGHT AND UNWROUGHT.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.
1827	-	-	397	4,948	17	146	63	797	544	5,261	1,021	11,152
1828	-	-	517	6,067	21	178	97	1,020	736	6,182	1,371	13,447
1829	-	-	328	6,367	20	120	151	1,575	1,153	8,256	1,857	16,318
1830	-	-	453	5,288	27	195	165	1,363	761	4,977	1,406	11,823
1831	-	-	449	5,753	-	-	141	1,383	646	4,254	1,236	11,890
1832	-	-	614	4,904	31	180	171	1,563	851	5,001	1,667	11,648
1833	-	-	558	5,337	4	10	245	2,339	885	5,822	1,692	13,508
1834	36	337	796	8,108	20	140	293	2,203	642	4,973	1,787	15,761
1835	11	83	332	4,357	-	-	216	2,135	446	3,332	1,105	9,907
1836	50	701	489	7,096	-	-	277	3,668	639	6,534	1,455	17,999
1837	7	170	472	6,171	-	-	112	1,381	364	4,790	955	12,312
1838	94	840	668	8,570	-	-	205	2,348	498	4,833	1,465	16,591
1839	35	355	721	9,364	-	-	329	4,009	654	6,236	1,739	19,964
1840	92	718	672	7,954	-	-	301	3,389	759	6,627	1,824	18,688
1841	85	400	759	8,333	-	-	286	2,893	809	6,178	1,099	17,864



EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

EARTHENWARE OF ALL SORTS.				GLASS OF ALL SORTS.					
Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
99,652	665	221,642	2,208	-	1,742	23	181	681	2,627
149,352	1,205	229,291	2,242	-	1,220	31	598	788	2,637
248,067	2,133	361,274	3,355	-	1,563	12	294	790	2,659
148,210	1,728	312,160	3,587	-	1,295	28	477	1,041	2,841
232,050	2,193	411,766	4,271	-	1,298	-	557	1,068	2,923
336,932	2,912	473,797	4,567	-	1,257	20	671	1,548	3,396
325,898	3,181	449,014	4,461	-	1,293	-	336	1,054	2,683
213,129	2,948	426,844	4,846	3	1,357	6	426	899	2,691
175,113	2,326	340,801	4,034	27	1,158	-	468	780	2,433
190,284	2,723	531,172	5,536	30	1,212	-	986	603	2,831
267,365	1,646	432,769	3,462	-	1,466	-	422	420	2,308
189,610	1,863	367,082	3,822	5	1,516	-	576	1,024	3,121
240,670	2,741	481,620	5,562	-	2,100	-	557	657	3,314
212,102	1,900	408,984	4,356	-	1,702	-	749	536	2,987
151,250	2,450	388,873	5,092	-	1,596	-	572	619	2,787

HATS OF ALL SORTS.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Doz.	£.	Doz.	£.	Doz.	£.	Doz.	£.	Doz.	£.	Doz.	£.
-	-	571	938	46	43	5	11	256	306	878	1,296
-	-	144	483	56	64	50	125	333	362	583	1,034
-	-	580	1,107	8	8	58	115	591	623	1,237	1,853
-	-	457	675	48	48	70	140	708	698	1,283	1,561
-	-	639	1,041	-	-	106	122	442	576	1,187	1,739
-	-	210	519	42	45	160	188	896	827	1,308	1,579
-	-	110	460	-	-	104	180	911	1,084	1,125	1,724
-	-	98	319	5	15	162	308	588	660	853	1,302
10	13	88	246	-	-	93	158	334	428	525	845
12	14	92	519	-	-	211	288	704	844	1,019	1,665
-	-	182	492	-	-	44	89	210	450	436	1,031
-	-	93	270	-	-	125	179	447	550	665	999
-	-	104	244	-	-	101	159	181	246	386	649
-	-	81	250	-	-	105	150	672	661	858	1,061
-	-	45	163	-	-	171	240	141	445	357	848

LEAD AND SHOT.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.	Tons.	£.
-	-	9	174	2	50	20	431	2	45	33	700
-	-	13	254	4	87	36	683	6	150	59	1,174
-	-	8	138	4	100	35	678	5	93	52	1,009
-	-	15	222	3	50	32	470	10	166	60	908
-	-	6	96	-	-	47	690	12	179	65	965
-	-	7	109	8	124	52	690	19	306	86	1,229
-	-	3	51	-	-	46	707	33	463	82	1,321
-	-	5	79	6	90	63	995	14	256	88	1,420
-	-	6	124	-	-	38	833	8	118	52	1,075
-	-	5	134	-	-	68	1,574	4	99	77	1,807
-	-	3	69	-	-	41	858	7	167	51	1,094
-	-	18	341	-	-	58	1,175	9	205	85	1,721
-	-	8	156	-	-	63	1,231	8	170	79	1,557
-	-	7	139	-	-	56	1,072	6	128	69	1,339
-	-	5	121	-	-	56	1,122	9	163	70	1,406

Appendix, No. 36.]

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued

Years.	LEATHER AND SADDLERY.						LINEN MANUFACTURES						
	Senegal, and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone, and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
1827	£. 38	£. 1,941	£. -	£. 10	£. -	£. 1,989	Yds.	£. -	Yds.	£. 34,526	£. 1,514	Yards.	£. -
1828	-	2,124	-	101	-	2,315	-	-	-	34,320	1,705	-	-
1829	-	2,215	-	289	-	2,504	-	-	-	36,503	1,657	-	-
1830	-	1,890	-	113	-	1,703	-	-	-	32,546	1,437	-	-
1831	-	1,818	-	204	39	2,061	-	-	-	49,915	2,065	-	-
1832	-	1,860	15	334	165	1,874	-	-	-	33,319	1,371	-	-
1833	-	849	-	286	62	1,197	-	-	-	34,702	1,228	-	-
1834	-	1,054	-	89	87	1,230	-	-	-	80,962	3,109	-	-
1835	26	879	-	139	-	1,044	-	-	-	45,888	1,948	-	-
1836	26	1,529	-	327	25	1,907	-	-	-	45,004	2,193	-	-
1837	-	1,518	-	358	64	1,940	-	-	-	122,350	4,088	-	-
1838	-	1,366	-	267	66	1,699	-	-	-	75,766	2,698	-	-
1839	-	1,301	-	216	131	1,648	-	-	-	90,384	3,278	-	-
1840	-	977	-	182	-	1,159	-	-	-	42,652	1,592	-	-
1841	-	895	-	104	105	1,104	-	-	-	40,601	1,879	-	-

Years.	PLATE, PLATED WARE, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.						SALT						
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
1827	£. -	£. 433	£. -	£. 130	£. -	£. 563	Bushels.	£. -	Bushels.	£. 51,618	£. 989	Bushels.	£. -
1828	-	87	-	395	-	482	-	-	-	65,905	1,410	-	-
1829	-	494	-	85	-	579	-	-	-	38,440	424	-	-
1830	-	462	-	599	69	1,130	-	-	-	61,370	1,291	-	-
1831	-	100	-	283	5	388	-	-	-	60,400	1,129	-	-
1832	-	436	-	700	95	1,231	800	20	-	88,960	1,569	-	-
1833	-	169	-	68	-	237	-	-	-	39,610	523	-	-
1834	-	743	-	206	-	949	-	-	-	16,065	312	-	-
1835	-	432	-	40	-	472	-	-	-	41,212	893	-	-
1836	-	320	-	160	20	500	20,132	563	-	45,280	1,125	-	-
1837	-	1,130	-	24	-	1,154	-	-	-	41,946	927	-	-
1838	-	328	-	803	-	1,131	-	-	-	34,280	1,247	-	-
1839	-	327	-	40	-	367	-	-	-	98,306	2,180	-	-
1840	-	281	-	379	40	700	-	-	-	27,240	777	-	-
1841	-	871	-	132	22	1,025	-	-	-	131,360	2,902	-	-

Years.	SOAP AND CANDLES.										STATIONERY.				
	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	
1827	Lbs.	£. -	Lbs.	£. 57,479	£. 2,101	-	-	Lbs.	£. 4,148	102	£. 13,806	£. 391	£. 75,433	£. 2,594	£. 1,088
1828	-	-	-	45,587	1,823	-	-	-	7,005	203	22,030	502	74,622	2,528	927
1829	-	-	-	56,105	1,670	-	-	-	2,322	62	30,256	679	88,683	2,411	958
1830	-	-	-	62,242	1,638	-	-	-	4,916	190	35,338	800	102,496	2,628	684
1831	-	-	-	88,684	2,384	-	-	-	1,680	47	23,335	567	113,699	2,998	581
1832	-	-	-	53,450	1,334	-	-	-	9,643	327	47,164	1,115	110,257	2,776	695
1833	-	-	-	32,221	842	-	-	-	9,493	222	69,891	1,246	111,605	2,310	574
1834	-	-	-	39,223	872	-	-	-	11,467	255	55,812	871	106,492	1,998	526
1835	396	17	-	45,126	1,006	-	-	-	9,677	245	29,169	470	84,308	1,738	696
1836	-	-	-	63,520	1,445	-	-	-	20,385	451	65,890	1,031	149,795	2,927	986
1837	-	-	-	58,536	1,341	-	-	-	13,414	360	29,505	456	101,455	2,157	664
1838	-	-	-	50,591	1,109	-	-	-	23,546	465	86,280	1,321	160,367	2,895	1,072
1839	-	-	-	63,181	1,409	-	-	-	19,569	435	108,409	1,860	186,169	3,704	952
1840	-	-	-	49,486	1,189	-	-	-	15,171	423	95,028	1,598	160,585	3,215	644
1841	-	-	-	62,974	1,478	-	-	-	18,901	395	54,344	739	136,210	2,612	695



EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

ENTERED BY THE YARD.

LINEN THREAD, TAPES, AND SMALL WARES.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Yds.	£.	Yds.	£.	Yds.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,402	66	-	-	35,928	1,580	-	68	-	-	-	68
2,488	157	-	-	36,808	1,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,817	167	1,853	75	42,173	1,899	-	41	-	-	-	12
3,831	234	490	50	37,967	1,721	-	59	-	-	-	71
5,078	276	4,867	283	59,860	2,624	-	12	-	15	-	41
3,712	252	359	20	37,390	1,643	-	11	-	-	-	11
1,217	104	1,882	105	37,801	1,437	-	50	-	-	-	50
4,329	224	2,851	126	88,142	3,459	-	122	-	-	13	135
4,602	290	2,210	180	52,700	2,418	-	93	-	-	-	93
6,483	332	1,074	57	52,561	2,582	-	-	-	11	-	11
4,091	200	-	-	126,441	4,288	-	1	-	-	-	1
8,336	497	-	-	84,102	3,195	-	50	-	80	-	80
7,979	380	5,200	220	103,563	3,878	-	54	-	-	30	84
6,538	265	1,750	54	50,940	1,911	-	38	-	-	-	38
7,766	330	17,856	570	66,223	2,779	-	105	-	-	20	125

SALT.

SILK MANUFACTURES.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.		Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
Bushels.	£.	Bushels.	£.	Bushels.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
-	-	99,800	2,088	151,418	3,077	-	68	-	-	-	68
-	-	130,480	2,784	196,985	4,194	-	146	-	200	-	270
-	-	141,700	3,175	180,140	3,599	-	86	-	-	60	146
-	-	108,760	2,916	170,130	4,207	-	175	-	-	-	318
-	-	184,840	2,743	195,240	3,872	-	347	-	15	-	465
2,400	100	169,740	3,094	261,900	4,783	-	156	-	563	-	1,297
-	-	290,700	5,449	330,310	5,972	-	34	-	316	-	397
800	28	199,615	3,517	216,480	3,857	-	184	-	108	-	422
635	30	172,200	3,303	214,047	4,226	-	140	-	12	-	295
660	31	248,120	6,375	314,132	8,094	-	110	-	108	-	1,083
400	15	137,773	3,337	180,119	4,333	-	25	-	150	-	699
1,400	44	289,360	5,926	275,040	7,217	-	135	-	282	-	1,632
6,808	253	284,460	6,935	389,574	9,318	-	-	-	40	-	294
2,640	93	314,860	5,750	344,740	6,620	-	61	-	120	-	1,226
6,150	155	249,640	4,894	387,150	7,951	-	348	-	365	-	1,449

STATIONERY.

SUGAR, REFINED.

Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.					
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.					
£.	£.	£.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.	Cwt.	£.					
-	19	-	1,107	-	298	714	-	34	98					
-	120	-	1,047	-	213	478	-	23	60					
-	45	-	1,003	-	199	435	-	15	41					
-	52	-	736	-	139	368	-	34	94					
-	47	9	637	-	219	569	-	31	91					
-	71	35	801	-	104	297	-	29	83					
-	89	42	705	-	131	340	-	36	94					
-	109	25	660	-	92	243	1	72	196					
-	117	10	823	-	193	551	-	50	143					
-	233	5	1,270	3	9	140	437	105	299					
-	47	1	712	-	211	437	-	64	128					
-	162	-	1,234	-	186	461	-	97	243					
-	138	45	1,135	-	208	489	-	61	144					
-	80	5	738	-	192	379	-	93	166					
-	150	2	847	-	116	208	-	70	130					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	236	410	476	716	855
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	195	404	350	390	350
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	343	365	723	627	827
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	194	320	628	831	831
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	187	284	627	828	928
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	50	311	615	615	615
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	91	331	795	795	795
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	147	354	780	780	780
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	72	339	617	617	617
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	132	276	470	470	470

Appendix, No. 36.]

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

Years.	TIN AND PEWTER WARES, AND TIN PLATES.						WOOD, viz.	
	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada	Windward Coast, from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	No.	£.
1827	-	282	-	55	-	337	-	-
1828	-	537	-	250	27	814	-	-
1829	-	795	-	41	77	913	-	-
1830	-	882	-	83	34	999	-	-
1831	-	417	-	342	4	763	-	-
1832	-	218	45	707	6	976	-	-
1833	-	168	-	960	8	1,136	-	-
1834	-	269	-	96	12	377	-	-
1835	-	193	-	213	-	406	-	-
1836	-	152	-	178	-	330	-	-
1837	-	212	-	73	121	406	-	-
1838	-	328	-	244	-	572	-	-
1839	-	254	-	242	90	586	-	-
1840	-	186	-	403	8	597	-	-
1841	-	256	-	202	-	458	-	-

## WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ENTERED BY THE PIECE.

Years.	Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.	Pieces.	£.
1827	-	-	163	681	-	-	492	819	-	-	655	1,500
1828	-	-	215	1,039	-	-	651	1,453	32	95	898	2,587
1829	-	-	196	1,022	3	23	225	416	40	67	467	1,528
1830	-	-	424	839	-	-	723	919	43	74	1,190	1,832
1831	-	-	619	2,043	-	-	1,938	2,456	66	121	2,623	4,620
1832	-	-	174	641	-	-	1,178	2,149	57	143	1,409	2,933
1833	-	-	186	746	-	-	793	1,639	50	111	1,029	2,496
1834	-	-	229	1,000	-	-	829	1,444	455	715	1,513	3,139
1835	-	-	475	1,158	-	-	567	633	370	1,227	1,412	3,018
1836	-	-	470	1,663	-	-	1,062	1,259	63	234	1,595	3,156
1837	-	-	142	768	-	-	1,129	1,113	134	570	1,405	2,451
1838	-	-	523	1,600	-	-	1,450	1,216	229	796	2,202	3,612
1839	95	145	231	1,013	-	-	1,658	1,455	197	905	2,371	3,518
1840	-	-	159	470	-	-	945	1,097	579	1,149	1,683	2,716
1841	-	-	353	1,040	-	-	559	580	1,253	2,257	2,165	3,877

## WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.

## ALL OTHER ARTICLES - -

Years.	WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.						ALL OTHER ARTICLES - -		
	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.	Cape Coast Castle, and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal, &c.	Sierra Leone, &c.	Windward Coast.
	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
1827	-	80	11	-	752	843	-	6,941	120
1828	-	77	15	23	872	987	-	5,727	108
1829	-	331	3	99	1,324	1,757	-	5,057	55
1830	-	219	31	3	1,442	1,735	-	5,749	13
1831	-	459	-	46	1,873	2,429	-	5,330	-
1832	-	277	42	-	1,476	1,755	-	6,030	90
1833	-	271	-	52	1,067	1,390	121	3,524	8
1834	-	414	-	135	1,044	1,593	189	5,742	15
1835	-	121	-	90	465	676	15	5,143	-
1836	-	325	-	168	1,132	1,625	104	4,785	-
1837	-	355	-	129	185	699	107	4,700	-
1838	-	403	-	263	1,563	2,229	104	6,408	-
1839	-	307	-	295	1,498	2,100	41	7,455	-
1840	-	344	-	183	2,231	2,758	-	5,499	-
1841	-	385	-	242	2,457	3,084	22	7,259	-



SELECT COMMITTEE ON WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

509

EXPORTS; BRITISH GOODS—continued.

[Appendix, No. 36.]

EMPTY CASKS AND STAVES.

Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantit	Declared Value.
No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.	No.	£.
269	201	65	33	345	235	10,180	5,348	10,859	5,817
-	-	180	84	866	755	14,218	7,878	15,264	8,717
170	120	200	100	1,285	1,079	10,747	5,868	12,402	7,167
290	160	-	-	1,322	1,152	10,527	5,960	12,130	7,272
63	72	-	-	1,981	1,441	10,285	6,084	12,329	7,597
155	102	250	125	1,510	1,040	17,372	10,727	19,287	12,093
267	188	134	124	4,228	2,814	20,185	12,501	21,814	15,627
322	220	200	109	1,716	1,138	15,128	9,348	17,366	10,806
20	21	-	-	1,255	653	17,321	8,611	18,596	9,285
726	495	-	-	1,861	1,032	21,023	12,310	23,610	13,837
629	387	-	-	1,180	721	14,993	8,195	16,402	9,303
711	450	-	-	1,466	898	25,024	13,614	27,201	14,962
1,181	711	-	-	3,878	2,178	25,107	15,454	30,166	18,343
1,042	630	-	-	4,446	2,662	33,100	19,573	38,588	22,865
1,692	1,122	-	-	4,984	2,815	23,309	13,345	29,985	17,282

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES ENTERED BY THE YARD.

Senegal, &c.		Sierra Leone, &c.		Windward Coast.		Cape Coast Castle, and Gold Coast.		Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.		TOTAL.	
Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.	Yards.	£.
-	-	1,050	74	-	-	92	6	-	-	1,142	80
-	-	936	66	-	-	60	4	-	-	996	70
-	-	800	52	-	-	80	6	650	40	1,530	98
-	-	700	47	-	-	120	8	300	28	1,120	83
-	-	4,192	287	-	-	430	25	460	27	5,082	339
-	-	2,260	89	-	-	300	27	750	46	3,310	162
-	-	1,000	55	-	-	540	40	1,860	47	3,400	142
-	-	1,368	114	-	-	463	45	300	25	2,131	184
-	-	1,000	59	-	-	1,670	81	-	-	2,670	140
-	-	2,654	209	-	-	1,217	76	200	30	4,071	315
-	-	286	23	-	-	450	27	3,000	200	3,736	250
-	-	1,467	124	-	-	284	18	1,400	60	3,151	202
-	-	330	28	-	-	-	-	800	40	1,130	68
-	-	846	48	-	-	230	12	3,160	212	4,236	272
-	-	2,903	186	-	-	4,140	333	649	37	7,692	556

ALL OTHER ARTICLES.

Total declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the West Coast of Africa.

Cape Coast Castle and Gold Coast.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.	Senegal and the Coast from Morocco to the River Gambia, exclusive.	Sierra Leone and the Coast from the River Gambia, inclusive, to the River Mesurada.	Windward Coast from the River Mesurada to Cape Apollonia.	Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast, from Cape Apollonia to the Rio Volta.	Coast from the Rio Volta to the Cape of Good Hope.	TOTAL.
Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
£. 871	£. 785	£. 8,717	£. 718	£. 75,456	£. 9,015	£. 22,414	£. 48,156	£. 155,759
1,358	526	7,719	-	62,100	12,009	41,985	75,358	191,462
1,548	729	7,989	-	85,700	7,690	46,962	103,901	214,253
1,040	442	7,244	-	87,144	9,648	52,889	102,142	252,123
1,688	963	7,881	-	85,192	-	59,214	90,362	234,768
1,897	1,084	9,101	650	69,255	12,011	65,291	142,854	299,061
1,939	1,842	7,434	221	58,336	386	86,263	184,004	329,210
2,407	1,265	9,618	795	86,431	3,657	107,627	127,973	326,463
1,932	668	7,758	694	75,388	-	87,841	128,617	299,540
3,697	1,298	9,834	7,337	108,978	-	142,063	208,808	467,186
3,365	556	8,728	802	109,597	-	89,020	113,519	312,938
2,600	835	9,847	2,904	134,470	-	102,685	173,295	418,354
2,413	1,178	11,087	961	123,539	-	131,444	212,426	468,370
3,319	1,423	10,241	1,790	93,640	-	136,877	259,821	498,128
2,850	1,833	11,966	977	96,002	-	133,510	180,219	410,798

William Irving,  
Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Appendix, No. 37.

— Appendix, No. 37. —

Messrs. Zulueta  
& Co. to Lord  
Viscount Sandon,  
25 April 1842.

COPY of a LETTER from Messrs. Zulueta &amp; Co. to Lord Viscount Sandon.

My Lord,

London, 25 April 1842.

A LETTER has been addressed to us under date of the 15th instant, by Mr. R. K. Gibbons, sending to us, at your Lordship's desire, a copy of Dr. Madden's Report on the Gold Coast of Africa, and its dependencies, and stating that this is done in consideration of "our being personally interested therein, but that we are to consider it as entirely confidential."

In common with all other merchants in this city, we may of course be said to possess more or less of a professional interest in all matters which relate to commerce.

As having occasionally executed shipping orders for ports in the Coast of Africa, on foreign account, of lawful merchandise, lawfully, and therefore publicly cleared at Her Majesty's Customs, in lawful vessels, and as far as we, as mere shipping agents, could be supposed or expected to know, to the best of our knowledge, for no unlawful purpose, without any other interest or emolument in the operation antecedent or subsequent to the shipment than that of the simple and regular commission usually charged in, or legitimately connected with the invoice, and possessing no control, direct or indirect, over either vessels or goods, from the moment they left the shores of Great Britain, we may perhaps be supposed to feel a more direct interest in whatsoever throws light on the subject of trade with ports with which in the course of our mercantile career, we may have had general business transactions, although they have not been either extensive or frequent.

Still more as shippers, in the form and capacity just described, and in no other, of a cargo consisting not only of legal, but even unsuspected merchandise on board the English schooner *Augusta*, Captain Jennings, the Report of Dr. Madden, as a document in which the capture of that vessel is alluded to, may also be supposed to form an interesting piece of information, whatever its merits may be in other respects.

Such is the nature and the extent of the interest which we acknowledge to possess in the Report of Dr. Madden, neither more or less; and we submit that, in describing it as personal, a supposition is advanced which, considering the nature of that Report, we have reason to deem unfavourable to our characters, which the facts will not justify, and which we may say, even appearances will not warrant.

The Report brings together a number of transactions, not one of which have we even the remotest knowledge until the perusal of it, with the sole exception of the case of the *Augusta*. Now, as when looking at them together as a whole, and in conjunction with the other facts, most probably equally unknown to us, which in the course of the investigation now carried on before the Committee may be brought forward, there is no telling to what extent the association of our name with the matters of the Report may be carried, we have thought it right to explain to your Lordship what kind of interest we have no objection to be supposed to possess in the perusal of Dr. Madden's Report, or in the inquiry now before the Committee. Beyond casual shipments in the manner described, and the acceptance of credits opened at our establishments by parties abroad, in behalf of parties resident in that coast, we have not even one single correspondent, or have we even consigned or sold, or in fact transacted any business whatsoever, or had any intercourse with individuals resident in those parts. We possess no interest in the trade with them, and even the agency for buying and shipping, which now and then we have had, is so insignificant, that we look with the most perfect indifference, as may easily be believed by any one who knows anything of our business, as to any future legislation which may be the result of the present Parliamentary inquiry, or, indeed, as to any construction which may be put upon that now in existence. It is not, therefore, with the view of in any degree influencing the deliberations of the Committee, or of offering any remark on the facts or on the opinions contained in Dr. Madden's Report, that we address your Lordship. Let the result of the labours of the Committee be what they may, and let the merits or the influence of Dr. Madden's Report be what it may, whatever legislation may emanate from these proceedings, as a matter of business, it is of no moment to us, and therefore it is not our intention to throw the weight of a feather in the balance. Our sole object is to place our position in its true light; and the simple fact of our possessing no interest whatever, either personal or otherwise, in any branch of trade with the coast of Africa, much less with that lamentable branch of it which, much before the law was carried to even its present extent, our firm has shunned in all its branches and ramifications during an existence in business of more than 70 years, independent of the consideration of its illegality, without partaking in many of the views entertained by others concerning it, but from the principle of not wishing to derive profit or advantage from the sufferings of humanity, whether avoidable or unavoidable.

We have, &c.  
(signed) Zulueta & Co.



## — Appendix, No. 38. —

Appendix, No. 38.

Colonel Findlay to  
M. Forster, Esq.  
4 July 1842.COPY of a LETTER from Colonel *Findlay* to *M. Forster*, Esq.

Sir,

Nairn, N. B. 4 July 1842.

I HAVE been informed that the Rev. Mr. Morgan has stated before the Committee on the Affairs of the West Coast of Africa, that the evidence I gave in reply to Question 3563 is incorrect: and in answer to the 3d question put to him, he asserts that he never was ordered to attend a prisoner under sentence of death, and never refused to do so. In answer to several other questions put to him, he positively denies the correctness of my evidence.

As Mr. Morgan's positive denial of the truth of my evidence may have made some impression on the Committee, and may have even induced some to suppose that I have misrepresented his conduct, I must in justice to myself transmit to you a copy of my letter to the Under-secretary of State on the subject, and extracts from the Minutes of Council, and request that you will lay them before Lord Sandon, and the Committee of which you are a member.

From the copy of my letter to the Under-secretary of State, you will see that I directed the Colonial Secretary to order the Rev. Mr. Morgan to attend a prisoner of the name of Lake, confined in gaol under sentence of death, and on finding that my orders, conveyed through the Colonial Secretary, had not been attended to, I considered it my duty to submit his conduct to the Council, as you will see by the extract from the Minutes of Council enclosed. And it was not until I found that he disregarded the orders of the Governor and Council, conveyed to him through their clerk (bearing that it was not only his duty to attend the prisoners and sick in gaol, but also every individual in sickness or distress within the parish), that I represented his conduct to the Secretary of State. I trust that the Committee will see that if the Rev. Mr. Morgan had complied with my orders, I should not have had any grounds for bringing his conduct before the Council, or for representing it to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.  
(signed) *Alexander Findlay*.

ENCLOSURES referred to in Colonel *Findlay's* Letter.

EXTRACT from the MINUTES OF COUNCIL, dated Sierra Leone, 8th and 9th April 1833.

His Excellency represented to the Board that it has come to his knowledge that the Rev. David Morgan has not visited the prisoners in gaol since his return to the colony, on the 15th February 1832.

Resolved, That a letter be written to the Reverend Gentleman, to know the reason why this important part of his duty has been neglected.

Council Chamber, Sierra Leone, 9 April 1833.

READ, a letter from Mr. Morgan, in answer to the letter addressed to him by the Board, calling on him for his reasons in not attending to the prisoners and sick in gaol, wherein he states that he does not consider the attendance at the gaol of Freetown any part of his duty.

Resolved by the Council, That the clerk acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Morgan's letter, and state that it is the opinion of the Board that he should not only attend the prisoners in gaol, but every person in sickness, misery, and distress throughout the parish, and should suggest any alleviation which the necessity of the case might be considered by him to call for.

Sir,

Sierra Leone, 18 April 1833.

SENTENCE of death having been passed on Lake, convicted at the last sessions of felony and slave dealing, I inquired of the Colonial Secretary, a day or two after, whether the Colonial Chaplain attended him; the Secretary made the necessary inquiry, and informed me that the Rev. Mr. Morgan had not visited the gaol since his return from England, about 14 months before. I ordered the Secretary to write to the Rev. Gentleman, and to desire him to attend the prisoner, and endeavour to make some impression on his mind as to the awful situation in which he was placed, and by administering spiritual comfort, to use every means in his power to prepare him for the change about to take place.

Mr. Graham, an apothecary, who formerly belonged to the Church Missionary Society in this colony, but who had left that society on account of some misunderstanding among its members, waited on me, and requested permission to read prayers to the prisoners in gaol every Sunday. I told Mr. Graham, that I considered it the duty of the Colonial Chaplain

Appendix, No. 38.

Colonel Findlay to  
M. Forster, Esq.  
4 July 1842.

lain to visit the gaol frequently, and to read prayers to the prisoners, but that I would submit his request to the Council at their first meeting, which I did. The Council were of opinion, with myself, that it was as much the Colonial Chaplain's duty to attend the prisoners confined in gaol, and to administer spiritual comfort to them, as the duty of the Colonial Surgeon to attend and prescribe medicines for them. Consequently the clerk was directed to convey to the Rev. Gentleman this opinion of the Council.

The Colonial Chaplain's reply to the Clerk of the Council I herewith enclose; in it the Rev. Gentleman states, that any service he may have heretofore performed in gaol, he considers as voluntary, and that he shall consider any service he may hereafter perform in the same light, thus setting the Council at defiance.

I observe the following remarks of Lord Goderich's, on the inquiry instituted by the House of Assembly, in Antigua: "It would be a subject of sincere satisfaction to learn that the Assembly of Antigua have provided more adequate means of imparting religious instruction to the slaves generally, and it is particularly desired that the liberated Africans should be especially attended to by that portion of the church established in Antigua, which is provided for by a Parliamentary grant." If the liberated Africans in Antigua are to be attended by the clergymen paid from the Parliamentary grant, surely it is not too much to expect that the chaplain of this colony, who is paid 500 *l.* per annum from the same source, and 80 *l.* from the Colonial fund for house rent, should attend the prisoners confined in gaol. I, however, leave it for Lord Viscount Goderich to decide whether Mr. Morgan ought or ought not to perform this necessary part of a clergyman's duty for the salary which he receives.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *Alexander Findlay,*  
Colonel and Lieut.-governor.

R. W. Hay, Esq.  
Under-Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 39.

Letter from  
Capt. Denman to  
the Chairman of  
the Committee,  
19 July 1842.

— Appendix, No. 39. —

LETTER from the Honourable Captain *Denman*, R. N. to the Right honourable the Chairman of the Committee.

My Lord,

Portland-place, 19 July 1842.

ACCORDING to your desire, I have the honour to address you relative to the subjects before the African Committee, which I mentioned to you on Friday last.

Mr. Theodore Canot being in a very peculiar situation, I think it due to him to remark on some observations, which, it has been stated, I once made with regard to that individual.

When I first heard a rumour of Mr. Canot's having abandoned slave trade, I certainly shared the doubts very generally and naturally entertained as to the fact.

I then went to New Cestros, where I found reasons for modifying that opinion; I therefore directed that the experiment should be made of settling him at Cape Mount.

By this step a large and long-established slave trade, at New Cestros, was annihilated, and at the same time we obtained the undoubted right of destroying his settlement at Cape Mount if it should ever be perverted to improper uses.

A strict surveillance of this establishment, however, for 12 months, enables me to state that during that time there was not the smallest ground for suspicion, and that I am perfectly convinced of Mr. Canot's honest desire of devoting his future life to legitimate pursuits.

His settlement promises the most beneficial results; commerce to a very considerable extent has been already created by him, and he is at the same time making arrangements for the raising of produce on an extended scale.

Mr. Canot afforded me most important information respecting slave trade on various occasions, the correctness of which I had opportunities of ascertaining. His highly meritorious conduct at Liberia, when the Niger was lost, has been already stated in my evidence.

Finally, I consider the opportunity of bringing slave trade and legitimate trade into direct comparison, in the person of Mr. Canot, as an object of great importance, and as one having strong claims to every possible support: particularly as his energy, intelligence, and attainments, far superior to any other slave factor in Africa, are well known in Cuba; and therefore, while they afford the best promise of success in his new occupation, may also be fairly expected to be not without influence in inducing others to follow his example.

The River Gambia.—It was, in my opinion, wholly unnecessary to keep a cruiser in the Gambia; it would have been to sacrifice her utility, and probably many of her crew.

The Griffin lay there for a long time in 1835, and I believe was never once required for any service.

The Rolla was also stationed there a long time in 1836; her services were confined to carrying the Governor up the river, and procuring vaccine matter from Goree; a duty which might have been performed by the smallest canoe.

Neither



Neither vessel took a single slave vessel while on this station.

During the two years that the Gambia was a part of the station under my charge but one disturbance occurred, which was in the middle of March 1840.

The Saracen, in the river at the time, instantly proceeded to Macarthy's Island; the Bonetta arrived within a week, and remained to afford assistance, but found she was not required. The news reached me on the 30th March, when I ordered the Rolla to proceed also to the Gambia, and placed her at the disposal of the Governor, to take up troops.

Since then the river has been frequently visited by the cruisers, besides the one I sent annually to Portandick. I was there four times, three of which I remained several days.

In time of peace occasional visits only are required; in time of war all the settlements on the coast of Africa must be entirely dependent upon a naval force for protection.

Rio Nunez is seldom visited, from the great mortality usually caused by the prolonged exposure in sailing vessels or boats in the ascent of the river.

My visit in 1841 cost 14 lives; and two American vessels of war had been up a few days before, with even severer loss of life.

Except in steamers, when the time and even amount of exposure for that time is one fourth only of that in sailing vessels or boats, I do not think any officer justified in going up the Nunez except in cases of real necessity: and I think that a yearly visit is as much as can be possibly expected until a steamer is employed. The months of February and March are the most healthy.

The slave trade of this river, as has been frequently stated, is carried on by canoes, to a very small extent with the Pongas; to a very large and increasing extent to Bissao.

The amount to the latter, it has been stated (by Mr. Hughes) has decreased, and is decreasing; in contradiction to which, I offer the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. B. Campbell, a leading merchant in the Nunez, dated 14 March 1841:—

“ I omitted to mention that the American Captain —— told me that there is a very active slave trade going on there (at Bissao) now: indeed the fact of Caetano having three European besides a host of native emissaries in this river, seeking slaves for him, fully confirms the report.”

Native wars excited to supply slave trade.—Extract from a letter from Tucker, chief of Sea Bar (whose name has been before mentioned to the Committee), to a slave-dealer.—[*Vide* Printed Correspondence for the year 1840. Class (A.)]:—

“ I am sorry to say the country is very scarce of bultos (slaves) for the present, owing to not having any war in the country this time; but I no doubt but what they will be some, some war raised before this and next year.”

(literatim.)

Outrages committed by British merchant ships on the coast frequently occur.—A vessel having had Kroomen on board nearly two years, returned to the Kroo Coast, and sent them away in their canoes at a place with which their country people were at war: they would have been certainly murdered had not they been afforded refuge on board an English brig, the master of which afterwards informed me that the goods given to them in payment for two years' labour were not sufficient for that of as many months.

At a place called Sack Lahon the native merchants came off with their gold-dust tied in small bags to their girdles; the master of a ship calling there robbed all who came on board, sent them on shore, and then made sail off without making any payment whatever.

Cases have also often occurred of ships wantonly firing on native towns; and there is no means by which such conduct can be punished or prevented.

The masters of the ships in the African trade are, upon the whole, highly respectable men, being very generally entrusted with all the duties of supercargo as well: these however are the persons most interested in the attention of the Committee being called to such conduct as that of which I have given instances, as it cannot fail to be highly injurious to the general interests of trade, and tends also to produce (I had almost said to justify, considering the barbarous condition of the natives) acts of violence and retaliation in return, which rarely fall upon the guilty parties.

Some inquiry on this subject, particularly as regards parts near the Gold Coast, will prove to the Committee that the evil is not inconsiderable.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to a statement which appears at page 677 of the Evidence; wherein, in a letter signed by Mr. Matthew Forster, he states, with reference to my proceedings at Gallinas, that there was “ wholesale destruction of life and property.”

Upon this subject I have the honour to state that not a single life was lost on the occasion in question, and that I offered refuge to any Spaniards on board my own ship, with security for their private property.

Twenty or thirty took advantage of this offer, and were carried by me to Sierra Leone, where I requested the Governor to supply them with rations until they could return to Cuba; a request which was immediately granted by Colonel Doherty.

The Right Hon. the Chairman  
of the African Committee.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Jos. Denman.

Appendix, No. 40.

— Appendix, No. 40. —

Letter from  
W. M. Hutton, Esq.  
to Lord Viscount  
Sandon.

COPY of a LETTER from *W. M. Hutton*, Esq. to Lord Viscount *Sandon*.

My Lord,

Watling-street, 27 July 1842.

THAT portion of the evidence which I have given before the Committee upon the affairs of the West Coast of Africa, respecting the instructions given by myself, and generally by merchants in the African trade to their supercargoes, having been commented upon, I consider it due to myself to enclose to your Lordship a declaration made this morning by Captain Ormond, who has traded largely on the coast of Africa on account of my house for some years past.

If it were considered necessary by the Committee, I am sure that the merchants of Liverpool and Bristol would gladly satisfy the Committee that their instructions have been acted upon by their supercargoes in a similar manner.

I would request your Lordship to allow this letter, and the declaration, to be appended to the Report of the Committee, if such request be consistent.

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. M. Hutton*.

I, William Frederick Ormond, do declare, that I have been for the last eight years in the employ of Messrs. W. B. Hutton & Sons, of London, in the capacity of trading master and supercargo, for the bartering of British merchandise upon the Western Coast of Africa, on account of my employers. I arrived in London on Monday last, July 25th, direct from Cape Coast Castle, which place I left on the 14th of May last.

The instructions which my owners have always given me on each of my several voyages have been, to avoid making sales of goods to parties engaged in the slave trade.

I have had many opportunities of doing business to considerable amount with such parties, but I have always declined doing it, on the ground that I considered it contrary to my instructions, as well as illegal.

London, 27 July 1842.

(signed) *W. F. Ormond*.

Appendix, No. 41.

— Appendix, No. 41. —

Letter from  
F. Swanzy, Esq.  
to Lord Viscount  
Ingestre, M.P.

LETTER from *F. Swanzy*, Esq. to Lord Viscount *Ingestre*, M. P.

I BEG to offer to your Lordship a few hints on the most effectual method of putting a stop to the slave trade in the Bight of Benin.

A few years ago might be seen at Whydah, and other neighbouring slave factories, 20 and more vessels waiting for their cargoes of slaves; the demand and competition were so great, that some of these waited sometimes a twelvemonth or more before they succeeded in completing their object. At that time our cruisers could not touch them, and they landed their goods, and carried on their trade in perfect safety, unless they had slaves actually on board. New treaties were made, and the men-of-war became empowered to seize vessels so equipped as plainly to prove them engaged in that abominable traffic; great numbers were taken, and the slave trade suffered a very severe check. A slaver could not now remain at anchor off Whydah, Popoe, or Lagos, a day or two without been seen by one of the cruisers, or her boats, which are sent away for many days together on the look out, nor could they in the rivers remain as formerly, trading leisurely for their slaves.

They do not therefore, now, generally bring goods, as they could not land them, but specie, which is landed, and the slaves shipped in a few hours. The commanders of the cruisers are most active and indefatigable in their duty, but unfortunately some of them, through the bad sailing of their ships, often see their exertions unavailing, and slavers escape them. The *Rolla*, *Buzzard*, and such, are quite unfit for the service they are on; they are obliged to rely chiefly on their boats and a calm for success. None but such craft as the *Waterwitch*, and new brigs *Ferret*, *Cygnnet*, &c. &c. should be appointed to the coast of Africa.

There is no slave trade between Capes Palmas and St. Paul's; to leeward of that are the great slave marts, from which, although with difficulty, they still contrive to smuggle off slaves. It is carried on in a similar manner to smuggling on the coasts of England formerly (receiving instead of running cargoes), and to put it down, a similar system, as far as possible to that for the prevention of smuggling here, must be employed on the coast of Africa. Revenue cutters and coast guard, cruisers at sea and settlements on shore.

To render the blockade by sea as efficient as it can be, there should be none but fast vessels on the station; each vessel should be allowed some supernumerary officers and petty officers, and to fit out as a tender a captured vessel, suitable for the purpose, to be principally manned with Kroomen; this would not be very expensive; Kroomen prefer rice to anything else, which is cheap on the coast, and occupies little space; the strength of the squadron would be thus greatly increased, and with their boats would make it very difficult indeed



indeed to ship slaves safely. It is unnecessary to say that steamers would be of immense service. Appendix, No. 41.

It would be also far better were there victualling stores and supplies for the ships nearer at hand than Ascension, and particularly Sierra Leone, where they are now generally obliged to go; the necessity also of sending the prizes to Sierra Leone for condemnation is very detrimental to the service. It would be far more advantageous to have both a Mixed Commission Court and victualling stores on the Gold Coast. Letter from  
F. Swanzy, Esq.  
to Lord Viscount  
Ingestre, M. P.

But to put a certain stop to the exportation of slaves from these places, it is not alone sufficient to have a blockading squadron at sea, we should also have settlements on shore, for a double purpose, as well to prevent the slave trade as to improve the condition of, educate, and civilise the natives, and at the same time increase our commerce, and encourage agricultural produce.

When it is considered what the forts on the Gold Coast have done, with very poor means, none but enemies to the progress of civilization in Africa but will advocate the re-occupation of abandoned settlements and formation of new ones. On the Gold Coast, unless by a few old slave dealers the slave trade is seldom thought of—never wished for. We hear not of human sacrifices (in the neighbourhood of the forts), massacres or sales of whole families, wars, fights, and other formerly common occurrences. The people are rapidly becoming civilised; they show a great desire for education; there is peace and confidence through the country, and the trade with the interior and in agricultural produce are increasing. To mention all the improvements and discontinuance of former customs would take too much time. These benefits could be conferred on the people of other parts of the coast where the slave trade exists, and where they are oppressed and tyrannised over. Whydah and other places could be occupied, where by our presence alone, and trade, a lasting and decisive stop would be put to the operations of the slavers and their factories. I say lasting, in contrast to the merely temporary remedy of a sea blockade, as, were the cruisers withdrawn or much lessened in number, through a war or any other cause, the slave trade would soon be again in full force, and the coast would swarm with slavers.

There should be establishments at Whydah, Popoe, Badagry, and Lagos, the three latter to be inferior to and dependent on the first. It may be said, the people or chiefs there will not permit it, we shall constantly be in hot water; but Whydah was formerly a British settlement, and although it is true the attempt may be attended with some difficulty at first, yet, if persevered in, and a conciliating and proper line of conduct followed, it cannot fail of meeting with success. The king of Dahomey may perhaps object, but I doubt not but that he would, on payment of a small sum of money and some presents, agree to it, and even assist. Nor perhaps would the formation of these settlements at first have the immediate effect of stopping the slave trade, as the slaves may be carried further down the coast, but must do so, and be of immense benefit after they are fairly established and have extended their influence. I think also there would be ample repayment of any expenditure of money in this attempt, by the trade which would be thrown into the hands of the English (an object not to be lost sight of), and in the saving of part of the large sum now annually spent in blockading by sea, which, although it has in a measure the desired effect, gives only one benefit, while establishments on shore would be giving two or three: on stopping the slave trade, benefiting the natives by establishing schools and missions, and the influence of the British Government, and thirdly, throwing a valuable trade into our hands.

I will offer another reason for having as far as possible settlements on shore. The men-of-war succeed in rendering it very difficult but not impossible to ship slaves off the coast; while that possibility exists, the trade between the factories on shore and the interior, for slaves, will not be discontinued; as, like gamblers, they still look forward to getting them off safely some lucky day, and keep numbers in barracoons ready for shipment, of whom many die. Thus the natives are little benefited by our present efforts, and the demoralizing effect of this traffic still exists. Now, had we settlements on shore at these slave factories, there would be an impossibility of shipping slaves, and consequently no reason for keeping them on hand in expectation of sending them off. The profits of a successful voyage are so great that, while there is any chance for them, the slavers will not discontinue their efforts.

There can be little doubt but that these establishments would be far less expensive than cruisers; between Capes St. Paul's and Formosa, there cannot well be less than two cruisers stationed; the pay of the officers and men, cost of provisions, and wear-and-tear, must amount to something greater than the sum of money which would support establishments at Whydah and the other places; the first cost of these would not exceed or equal that of these two cruisers; which of the two would be most beneficial to ourselves and the natives I have already pointed out. Once finished, and put on a pretty firm and respectable footing, the principal expense would be the pay of the officers and native soldiers; as a very small annual sum will keep them in proper repair and efficient condition, while a ship is always wearing and requiring new supplies; the pay of native soldiers is small, and they can feed themselves at little expense (about 5s. monthly); a fort like those at Dixcove or Annamaboe could be kept in excellent order (including even improvements) at an annual cost of about 150*l.*, exclusive of course of all salaries.

The unhealthiness of the country may be pleaded as an objection to having any more settlements on the coast; but I believe Whydah is not much, if anything, more unhealthy than the Gold Coast settlements, which are the most healthy of any on the coast of Africa. There would be no necessity for more than three whites at Whydah, and one or



Appendix, No. 41.

Letter from  
F. Swanzy, Esq.  
to Lord Viscount  
Ingestre, M. P.

two at the other places; and the first fever, or seasoning over, those would run no greater risk than the Cape Coast residents. It would be advisable to allow them, as well as others, to have leave of absence when required, for a short time, to take a trip to Ascension or elsewhere; although some of the men-of-war may not, through the great carefulness of the commanders, suffer very much, yet others have returned to England at the expiration of their three years, with few (in one instance the Buzzard, only three or four) of the hands they took out with them; so that the difference as to the loss of life, on account of the employment on shore of but very few whites, must be in favour of establishments on shore.

As it is doubted which of the two, Sierra Leone or the Gold Coast, is most unhealthy I will mention that during the last 12 years there have been at Cape Coast but one governor, who still fills that situation, five captains of the guard, not one of whom died there, having left or being still in the country; six secretaries, three of whom died, and three surgeons, none of whom died while in the Castle; making 15 officers, of whom but three died. Can any similar statement be made regarding Sierra Leone; how many governors and officers have died there?

Mr. Robertson, in his Work on Africa, says, after describing some horrible customs at Whydah, "I entreat my readers to pause for a moment at this picture, and after perusing it let them say whether the efforts of Great Britain could not be beneficially and worthily directed to the introduction of another and a better system in Africa; let them say whether our enlightened country be not called upon by every tie which attaches us to humanity, to arouse, to clothe herself with the mantle of justice and benevolence, and to teach the poor and savage African in the first place the arts of civilized life, and afterwards his duties and expectations; there is indeed a field worthy of a great nation."

I am, &c.  
(signed) F. Swanzy.

Appendix, No. 42.

Letter from  
Lord Aberdeen to  
the Lords Com-  
missioners of the  
Admiralty.  
20 May 1842.

— Appendix, No. 42. —

LETTER from Lord Aberdeen to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

My Lords,

Foreign Office, 20 May 1842.

I BEG to call your Lordships' attention to the subject of the instructions given to Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing slave trade on the coast of Africa, and to the proceedings which have taken place with reference thereto, as detailed in the papers named in the margin of this letter.

Her Majesty's Advocate-general, to whom these papers have been submitted, has reported that he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea Bar, are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to Her Majesty's naval officers, as referred to in these papers, are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution.

The Queen's Advocate is of opinion that the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations, or by the provisions of any existing treaties; and that however desirable it may be to put an end to the slave trade, a good, however eminent, should not be attained otherwise than by lawful means.

Accordingly, and with reference to the proceedings of Captain Nurse at Rio Pongas, on the 28th April 1841, as well as to the letters addressed from this department to the Admiralty on the 6th of April, the 1st and 17th of June, and the 28th of July of last year, I would submit to the consideration of your Lordships, that it is desirable that Her Majesty's naval officers employed in suppressing the slave trade should be instructed to abstain from destroying slave factories and carrying off persons held in slavery, unless the power upon whose territory or within whose jurisdiction the factories or the slaves are found, should by treaty with Great Britain, or by formal written agreement with British officers, have empowered Her Majesty's naval forces to take these steps for the suppression of the slave trade; and that if, in proceeding to destroy any factory, it should be found to contain merchandise or other property which there may be reason to suppose to belong to foreign traders, care should be taken not to include such property in the destruction of the factory.

With respect to the blockading rivers, it appears from the papers referred to, that the terms blockade and blockading have been used by British naval officers, when adverting to the laudable practice of stationing cruisers off the slave-trading stations, with a view the better to intercept vessels carrying on slave trade, contrary to treaties between Great Britain and the powers to which such vessels belong.

But as the term blockade properly used extends to an interdiction of all trade, and indeed all communication with the place blockaded, I beg leave to submit for your Lordships' consideration, whether it will not be proper to caution Her Majesty's naval officers upon this head, lest by the inadvertent and repeated use of the term blockade, the exercise of the duty confided to British officers in suppressing slave trade might, by any one, be confounded with the very different one of actual blockade.

I have, &c.  
(signed) Aberdeen.



## — Appendix, No. 43. —

Appendix, No. 43.

Earl Bathurst to  
Sir C. M'Carthy.  
19 Sept. 1821.EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Earl *Bathurst* to Governor Sir *Charles M'Carthy*,  
dated Downing-street, 19 September 1821.

By an Act which passed in the last Session of Parliament, of which a copy is enclosed, the several forts on the Gold Coast, which have heretofore been in the occupation of the African Company, have become vested in his Majesty; and as his Majesty has been pleased to signify his command that they should be annexed to the Government of Sierra Leone, it becomes necessary for me to give you such instructions with respect to them as this change of circumstances appears to require.

As the Act of the last Session, to which I have referred, has repealed the several previous statutes by which the condition of these forts was established and regulated, and as they are now made part of a British colony, they will, from the date of their annexation to Sierra Leone, fall under the provisions of the 7th & 8th Will. 3, c. 22, by which no goods or commodities can be imported into or exported out of any colony or plantation in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, but in a British-built ship owned by a British subject, and navigated according to law. You will also observe, that the Act subjects these forts to all the laws in force at or applicable to Sierra Leone; the consequence will be, that many local regulations and customs which have long prevailed in those forts will be altogether superseded and repealed; and you will find it necessary to make some general notifications to the inhabitants, in order to guard them against being implicated in any illegal proceeding, by continuing to adhere to ancient usages, which may be now inconsistent with the law. I mention this more particularly as applying to the state of slavery, which, being expressly prohibited in Sierra Leone by Act of Parliament, cannot be permitted to exist in any of the forts now placed under your jurisdiction.

1 &amp; 2 Geo. 4, c. 28.

## — Appendix, No. 44. —

Appendix, No. 44.

Sir C. M'Carthy  
to Earl Bathurst.  
16 May 1822.EXTRACT of a REPORT from Governor Sir *Charles M'Carthy* to Earl *Bathurst*, dated  
Cape Coast Castle, 16 May 1822.

I GAVE a general notification to the native inhabitants with regard to their ancient usages, as to the state of slavery being contrary to law; but on this point I feel a considerable degree of difficulty in reconciling together the precise line of my duty and principles with the former established rights of the natives and Europeans on this coast. I have at present no means of ascertaining the number of persons who are held in a state of bondage by the native inhabitants. No census has, I believe, ever been taken, not even of the population of any of the towns living under the immediate protection of the guns; and I believe that almost every person of that description employed his slaves to cultivate the ground at krooms (small hamlets), situated from three to seven miles distant from each town, and in the case of Accra, as far as 16 or 17 miles. I cannot, at present, even form a conjecture on that subject (slaves). The inhabitants of each of the principal towns have not been thought to consider themselves British subjects, or amenable to the laws of England, except in those cases when difficulties have arisen between some of them and the Europeans, and the matter in dispute has been decided in their presence, after long "palavers," by the person administering the government; in all other cases they have settled their differences among themselves, according to tradition; in general their decisions have been influenced by the grossest superstition or partiality. In some cases appeals have been made from those judgments to the Governor, and his protection has often been claimed for the recovery of such of their relations or followers as have been "panyared" by the inhabitants of some kroom, under the protection of a fort belonging to another power. "Panyaring" is seizing a person on a "man's head," either connected "to a debtor, or belonging to his village or town." I had been given to understand that, owing to the active exertions of the late Governor-in-Chief, that baneful practice, contrary to all principles of right and civilization, had ceased; yet since I have taken the government, several instances have occurred wherein I have been solicited to use my authority, either to order an inhabitant of this town to restore some free male or female from Accra, or other places, or where I have been obliged to request the assistance of the Governor of Elmina. So little do the natives residing near or along the shores of the Gold Coast understand their own immediate interests, that although the greater number of the chiefs from Appolonia to Christianburg have been compelled to surrender to the King of Ashantee a great proportion of their notes, and are frequently called upon to pay tribute to him upon the most frivolous pretences, yet the inhabitants of a town living under British protection will frequently panyar, or purchase a person panyared from another town living under the same protection. I believe that since the abolition of the slave trade, the Governors of the British forts have used every means to prevent the natives, being under their immediate protection, carrying on that odious traffic with Portuguese or Spanish slave vessels; but as they have no registry of slaves, and no control as to the mode of their treatment by the owners, they can only have acted in those

cases



Appendix, No. 44.

Sir C. M'Carthy  
to Earl Bathurst.  
16 May 1822.

cases (and they are very rare) when they received private information. I am not aware that they have been able to prevent the purchase of new slaves. A circumstance which occurred lately fully proves that no restrictions have been placed over them with regard to the treatment of their slaves:—it having been stated to me that a man of colour had cruelly flogged several of his slaves residing on a kroom about four miles from this, and afterwards absented himself, I directed inquiries to be made into the circumstances, which caused some degree of anxiety in the minds of the principal Cabboceers; they accordingly asked me the motives of the inquiries; and on my answering that it was in order to ascertain the correctness of the report against that man charged with flogging his people and absenting himself, they offered to stand his securities for his surrendering himself, which he did a few days after, and I appointed a day of hearing, when in presence of the whole of the chiefs, of the principal inhabitants, he declared that he had ordered four of his men to be punished; that in doing so he had merely followed the custom of the country; that they had not in any former cases been prevented from inflicting punishment on their slaves; and I am sorry to say that his statement was correct. I took that opportunity to explain, as I had done before, my abhorrence of such criminal conduct; I stated that, according to the laws of England, no individual possessed the power of ordering summary punishment; that the lowest man was entitled to protection, and to be heard in his own defence before a magistrate; that as he appeared unworthy of being considered as a British subject, he must return to the interior. I have had many applications for his forgiveness on the part of the chiefs, with promises that such a circumstance should never occur again, but I have not yet deemed it advisable to comply with their petition; although, in order to prevent a recurrence of the same nature, I propose assembling them before my departure, and to take their securities for his future good conduct, and promise that they will prevent any thing of the kind.

I have, in every public and private meeting, declared that every individual who resided under the British flag must consider himself as amenable to British law.

In consequence of the declaration I made with regard to the state of slavery being contrary to our laws, I have had applications from two of the native merchants of Accra, educated in England, and of English descent, to grant them indentures for a certain number of years of their slaves; and, although I was much surprised at being informed that each of them possessed upwards of 200 persons of that description, as the Act of Parliament in abolishing the slave trade has sanctioned the indenture of liberated Africans, and as in fact most of those slaves are always employed several miles from town, I conceived that I would secure their emancipation, and accordingly granted indentures agreeably to the form I supposed most binding (one of which is herewith enclosed). I beg leave to solicit your Lordship's instructions on the subject. Several Europeans and natives have since solicited the same favour, which I have granted.

No. 1.

Nos. 2&amp; 3.

Enclosure No. 1.

PROCLAMATION issued by Sir Charles M'Carthy on annexing the Forts on the Gold Coast to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

By his Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Charles M'Carthy, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone, of the Forts and Settlements in the River Gambia, Cape Coast Castle, and the Forts on the Gold Coast, of the Isles de Loss, and the Islands, Territories and Factories to his Majesty belonging on the Western Coast of Africa, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Commissary of the same, Commanding his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.

CHARLES M'CARTHY:

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the first and second years of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for abolishing the African Company, and transferring to and vesting in his Majesty all the Forts, Possessions and Property, &c. belonging to or held by them," it is among other things enacted, that from and after the third day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, the said corporation of the company of merchants trading to Africa should wholly cease and determine and be abolished, and the said company of merchants trading to Africa should no longer be, or be deemed to be, a body politic or corporate, and that all grants made to the said company by or under or in pursuance of certain therein recited Acts of Parliament, or any or either of them, or in pursuance of any thing therein contained, should, and the same were thereby declared to be thenceforth null and void, and that the said company should be, and the said company were thereby divested of and from all forts, castles, buildings, possessions or estates or rights which were given to the said company by or under or in pursuance of the said therein recited Acts, any or either of them, or which had been since purchased or otherwise acquired by the said company in addition thereto, or which then were possessed or claimed or held by the said company on the said coast, and that the said forts, castles, buildings, possessions, estates and rights so acquired, possessed, enjoyed or claimed, or then held by the said company, should thenceforth be, and the same and every of them were and are thereby declared and enacted to be fully and absolutely vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever: And whereas it was further enacted in and by the said Act of Parliament, that from and after the passing of that Act it should and might be lawful for his Majesty to order and direct that

all



all or any of the forts and possessions therein and hereinbefore mentioned, and all or any territories, islands or possessions on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which then did, or at any time hereafter should or might belong to his Majesty, should be annexed to or made dependencies on the said colony of Sierra Leone, they should be subject to all such laws, statutes and ordinances as should be in force in the said colony, or as should at any time hereafter be made, granted or ordained by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and should not be disallowed by his Majesty, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone:

And whereas his Majesty having considered the premises, and being willing and desirous to provide for the future good government, as well of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held by the said African Company, as of all and every other the territories, islands or possessions on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, which now do, or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, did, by letters which he caused to be made patent, dated Westminster, the seventeenth day of October, in the second year of his Majesty's reign, by virtue and in pursuance of the said recited Act, and of his special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, order, direct and appoint, that all and every of the said forts and possessions so heretofore acquired, purchased, enjoyed, claimed, or held of the said African Company, and also all territories, islands and possessions which now do, or at any time hereafter shall or may belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, on the West Coast of Africa, between the twentieth degree of north latitude and the twentieth degree of south latitude, shall be annexed to and made dependencies on, and the same are annexed to and made dependencies on the said colony of Sierra Leone, and that from the publication of the said letters patent in the said colony of Sierra Leone, the same shall be and are hereby made subject to all such laws, statutes and ordinances as shall be in force in the said colony, or as shall at any time hereafter be made, enacted or ordained by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and shall not be disallowed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the same manner as if the said forts, possessions, territories or islands had originally formed part of the said colony of Sierra Leone:

And whereas the said letters patent were duly published and proclaimed on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February last, and the contents thereof were publicly known within the said colony, and immediately after the same were in full force and effect within the said colony:

And whereas the said letters patent were further duly published and proclaimed here this day at Cape Coast Castle;

Be it therefore known to all persons whom it may concern, that the several forts on the Gold Coast which had heretofore been in the occupation of the African Company having become vested in his Majesty, and his Majesty having been pleased to signify his gracious command that they should be annexed to the government of Sierra Leone, and be made part of a British colony from the date of their annexation to Sierra Leone, fall under the provisions of the 7th & 8th Will. 3, cap. 22, by which no goods or commodities can be imported into or exported out of any colony or plantation in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, but in a British-built ship, owned by a British subject, and navigated according to law; and that the said forts are further subject to all such statutes, laws and ordinances now in force in the said colony, or shall at any time be made or enacted by the Governor and Council of the said colony, and shall not be disallowed by his Majesty, his heirs and successors.

Given at the Government Hall, Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast, the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and of his Majesty's reign the third.

By his Excellency's command.

(signed) *J. W. Wetherill,*

Private Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Enclosure No. 2.

### INDENTURE.

#### GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE.

THIS INDENTURE, made this tenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between his Excellency Sir Charles M'Carthy, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies, on behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, of the one part, and James Bannerman, of Accra, in Africa, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said Sir Charles M'Carthy, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested, has placed and bound, and by virtue of these presents doth place and bind Amah, a male liberated negro, of the age of twenty-eight years, or thereabout, as an apprentice to the said James Bannerman, with him (after the manner of an apprentice) to dwell, from the day of the date of these presents, unto the full end and term of ten years from thence next following, to be fully completed and

Appendix, No. 44.  
 Sir C. M'Carthy  
 to Earl Bathurst.  
 16 May 1822.

ended: during which term the said apprentice his said master faithfully shall serve, his lawful commands every where willingly perform, and honestly and obediently in all things behave himself towards his said master and his household: And the said James Bannerman, on his part, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, that he, the said James Bannerman shall and will teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed, his said apprentice the English language, the principles of the Christian religion, and useful, personal, domestic or agricultural services: And also, that he the said James Bannerman shall and will treat his said apprentice humanely; finding and providing unto him good and sufficient meat, drink, wearing apparel, washing and lodging, and all other necessaries during the aforesaid term: And further, the said James Bannerman doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors or administrators, covenant, promise and agree, that on the expiration of the aforesaid term of apprenticeship, he shall furnish to the said apprentice two suits of clothes, and shall and will then, if required so to do, place the said apprentice at the disposal of the Governor for the time being of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies: Provided always, and it is hereby expressly covenanted, declared and agreed between the parties to these presents, that the said apprentice shall be subject to the regulations now in practice, or that may in future be adopted or ordered by the Governor of this Colony, regarding the inspection and examination of apprentices: And that, in case the said James Bannerman shall make default in any of the covenants herein contained, then this Indenture to be null and void.

In witness whereof, the said parties interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

---

Enclosure No. 3.

Know all men by these Presents, That I, James Bannerman, of Accra, am held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lord the King in the sum of twenty pounds sterling, to be well and truly paid to his Excellency the Governor of Sierra Leone, and his successors. Dated and given, at Freetown, under my hand and seal, this tenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the within-named James Bannerman shall well and truly fulfil and perform the several engagements of the foregoing Indenture, then this obligation to be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of



I N D E X.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

ALPHABETICAL and CLASSIFIED LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS contained in this INDEX, with the Page of the INDEX at which they will be respectively found.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
ACCRA - - - - -	525	Apprenticeship - - - - -	529
Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships - - - - -	525	Emigration - - - - -	500
Benin, Bight of - - - - -	533	Kroomen - - - - -	591
Captured Slavers - - - - -	543	Liberated Africans - - - - -	596
Condemned Slavers - - - - -	594	Aquapim - - - - -	529
Crews of Slavers - - - - -	550	Ascension, Island of - - - - -	530
Mixed Commission Court, 2 - - - - -	610	Mixed Commission Court, 3 - - - - -	610
Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - - -	621	Ashantee - - - - -	530
Slave Ships - - - - -	627	Slave Trade, I. 2 - - - - -	628
Administration of Effects - - - - -	525	Auctions - - - - -	530
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :		Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments - - - - -	621
1. Generally - - - - -	526	Augusta, The (Slaver) - - - - -	530
2. At the Settlement of Anamaboe - - - - -	526	De Zulueta, Messrs. - - - - -	555
3. At Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	526	Gallinas, The - - - - -	571
4. In the Gambia - - - - -	526	Benin, Bight of - - - - -	533
5. On the Gold Coast - - - - -	526	Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships - - - - -	525
6. At Sierra Leone - - - - -	527	Biafra, Bight of - - - - -	534
British Jurisdiction - - - - -	537	Bills - - - - -	534
Death, Punishment of - - - - -	552	Baring, Brothers, & Co. - - - - -	532
Debts - - - - -	552	De Zulueta, Messrs. - - - - -	555
Diacove - - - - -	555	Bissao - - - - -	534
Gaols - - - - -	575	Palm Oil - - - - -	614
Magistrates - - - - -	605	Slave Trade - - - - -	627
Prisoners - - - - -	617	Blockades - - - - -	534
Prisons - - - - -	617	Blockhouses - - - - -	534
Solicitors - - - - -	630	Bonny, The - - - - -	536
Stipendiary Magistrates - - - - -	631	Cruisers - - - - -	551
African Committee - - - - -	527	Ports - - - - -	570
African Company - - - - -	527	Slave Trade - - - - -	627
Agents - - - - -	527	BONNY, THE - - - - -	536
AGRICULTURE :		1. State of the Country generally in the Neighbourhood of the Bonny ; Climate, Produce, &c. - - - - -	536
1. Generally - - - - -	528	2. State of the Slave Trade there - - - - -	536
2. In the Gambia - - - - -	528	3. Papers laid before the Com- mittee - - - - -	536
3. In Sierra Leone - - - - -	528	British Goods - - - - -	537
Aquapim - - - - -	529	Palm Oil - - - - -	614
Climate - - - - -	546	Peppel, King - - - - -	615
Napoleon Coffee Plantation - - - - -	611	Slave Trade - - - - -	626
Provisions - - - - -	617	British Goods - - - - -	537
Soil of Africa - - - - -	630	European Commodities - - - - -	564
Almirante, The (Slaver) - - - - -	528	Slave Goods - - - - -	626
America - - - - -	528	British	
United States - - - - -	635		
American Vessels - - - - -	529		
Anamaboe - - - - -	529		
Administration of Justice, 2 - - - - -	526		
Soil of Africa - - - - -	630		

## ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—continued.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<i>British Jurisdiction</i> - - -	537	<b>CLIMATE :</b>	
<i>Administration of Justice</i> - - -	526	1. <i>Generally</i> - - -	546
<i>Anamaboe</i> - - -	529	2. <i>Papers laid before the Com-</i>	
<i>Mixed Commission Court</i> - - -	610	<i>mittee</i> - - -	546
<i>Slave Ships</i> - - -	627	<i>Bonny, The, 1</i> - - -	536
<b>BRITISH SETTLEMENTS :</b>		<i>Bulama, Island of</i> - - -	539
1. <i>On the Coast generally</i> - - -	537	<i>Cape Coast Castle, 3</i> - - -	543
2. <i>In the Gambia</i> - - -	538	<i>Fernando Po</i> - - -	564
3. <i>On the Gold Coast</i> - - -	538	<i>Health on the Coast of Africa</i> - - -	581
<i>Anamaboe</i> - - -	529	<i>Gold Coast</i> - - -	576
<i>Bulama, Island of</i> - - -	539	<i>Sierra Leone</i> - - -	624
<i>Cape Coast Castle</i> - - -	542	<i>Coals</i> - - -	547
<i>Forts</i> - - -	570	<i>Fuel</i> - - -	571
<i>Gambia, The</i> - - -	572	<i>Steam Vessels</i> - - -	630
<i>Gold Coast</i> - - -	576	<i>Coffee</i> - - -	547
<i>James's Fort, Accra</i> - - -	590	<b>COLONIAL GOVERNMENT :</b>	
<i>Sierra Leone</i> - - -	624	1. <i>Of the West Coast generally</i> - - -	548
<i>British Trade</i> - - -	538	2. <i>Of the Gambia</i> - - -	548
<i>Bulama, Island of</i> - - -	539	3. <i>Of Sierra Leone</i> - - -	548
<i>Captured Slavers</i> - - -	543	<i>British Jurisdiction</i> - - -	537
<i>Climate</i> - - -	546	<i>Cape Coast Castle</i> - - -	542
<i>Cameroons, The</i> - - -	540	<i>Colonial Posts</i> - - -	548
<i>Canoes</i> - - -	542	<i>Colonial Revenue and Expenditure</i> - - -	548
<b>CAPE COAST CASTLE :</b>		<i>Gambia, The, 2</i> - - -	572
1. <i>British Establishment there,</i>		<i>Gold Coast</i> - - -	576
<i>and Condition of the Settle-</i>		<i>Sierra Leone</i> - - -	624
<i>ment generally</i> - - -	542	<b>COLONIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :</b>	
2. <i>Government of this Settlement</i> - - -	542	1. <i>Of Cape Coast Castle</i> - - -	548
3. <i>Papers laid before the Com-</i>		2. <i>Of the Gambia</i> - - -	548
<i>mittee</i> - - -	543	3. <i>Of Sierra Leone</i> - - -	548
<i>Administration of Justice</i> - - -	526	<i>Gambia, The, 7</i> - - -	573
<i>Colonial Revenue and Expenditure</i> - - -	548	<i>Imports and Exports</i> - - -	589
<i>Domestic Slavery</i> - - -	556	<i>Sierra Leone</i> - - -	624
<i>Education, II. 2</i> - - -	558	<i>Commerce</i> - - -	549
<i>Forts</i> - - -	570	<i>Bulama, Island of</i> - - -	539
<i>Imports and Exports</i> - - -	589	<i>Lawful Trade</i> - - -	594
<i>Sierra Leone</i> - - -	624	<i>Trade</i> - - -	635
<b>CAPTURED SLAVERS :</b>		<i>Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers</i> - - -	549
1. <i>Generally</i> - - -	343	<i>Factories</i> - - -	569
2. <i>Usual mode in which the Slaves</i>		<i>Slave Goods</i> - - -	626
<i>are treated and disposed of</i> - - -	543	<i>Commission of Inquiry</i> - - -	549
3. <i>Recommendation that the Slaves</i>		<i>Condemned Slavers</i> - - -	549
<i>should be taken direct to the</i>		<i>Auctions</i> - - -	530
<i>West Indies</i> - - -	543	<i>Mixed Commission Court</i> - - -	610
4. <i>Complaints made by the Captors</i>		<i>Slave Ships</i> - - -	627
<i>of the smallness of their remu-</i>		<i>Conversion of the Natives</i> - - -	549
<i>neration</i> - - -	543	<i>Crews of Slavers</i> - - -	550
<i>Adjudication of captured Slave Ships</i> - - -	525	<i>Cruisers</i> - - -	551
<i>Auctions</i> - - -	530	<i>Sailing Vessels</i> - - -	621
<i>Condemned Slavers</i> - - -	549	<i>Steam Vessels</i> - - -	630
<i>Crews of Slavers</i> - - -	550	<i>Cruising Stations</i> - - -	551
<i>Mixed Commission Court</i> - - -	610	<i>Cuba</i> - - -	552
<i>Sales of captured Slave Ships and their</i>		<i>Death, Punishment of</i> - - -	552
<i>Equipments</i> - - -	621	<i>De Zulueta, Messrs. &amp; Co.</i> - - -	555
<i>Cassamanza River</i> - - -	544	<i>Doherty, Governor</i> - - -	555
<i>Cestos, New</i> - - -	544	<b>DOMESTIC SLAVERY :</b>	
<i>Canot, Theodore</i> - - -	542	1. <i>Generally</i> - - -	556
<i>Destruction of Barracoons</i> - - -	554	2. <i>Papers laid before the Committee</i> - - -	556
<i>Church Missionary Society</i> - - -	544	<i>Pawns</i> - - -	641
<i>Education</i> - - -	558	<i>Dos Amigos Slaver</i> - - -	557
<i>Missionaries</i> - - -	609	<i>Duties on Imports into Africa</i> - - -	558
<i>Schools</i> - - -	622	<i>East Coast of Africa</i> - - -	558
<i>Civilisation of Africa</i> - - -	544	<i>Echo, The (Slaver)</i> - - -	558
<i>Europeans</i> - - -	564	<b>EDUCATION :</b>	
<i>Foolahs</i> - - -	568	I. <i>Generally</i> - - -	558
<i>Gold Coast, II. 3</i> - - -	576	II. <i>Establishment of Schools on the</i>	
<i>Westeyan Missionary Society</i> - - -	636	<i>Coast of Africa how main-</i>	
<i>Clergy</i> - - -	546	<i>tained :</i>	
		1. <i>Generally.</i> - - -	558
		2. <i>At Cape Coast Castle</i> - - -	558
		3. <i>In the Gambia</i> - - -	559
		4. <i>In Sierra Leone</i> - - -	559
		III. <i>Capabilities</i>	



## ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—continued.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<b>EDUCATION—continued.</b>		<b>FORTS—continued.</b>	
III. <i>Capabilities of the Natives for receiving Instruction; their willingness to receive it</i>	559	Blockhouses - - - -	534
Church Missionary Society - - - -	544	Cape Coast Castle - - - -	542
Liberated Africans - - - -	596	Dahomey - - - -	552
Schools - - - -	622	Gold Coast - - - -	576
Elmina - - - -	559	French Settlements - - - -	571
Emancipated Negroes - - - -	559	Gaboon, The - - - -	571
<b>EMIGRATION FROM AFRICA:</b>		<b>GALLINAS, THE:</b>	
1. Generally - - - -	560	1. Generally - - - -	571
2. From the Gambia - - - -	560	2. Trade of the Gallinas - - - -	571
3. From the Gold Coast - - - -	560	3. Operations at the Gallinas; their Effect upon the Slave Trade, and otherwise - - - -	572
4. From Sierra Leone - - - -	560	4. Papers laid before the Committee	572
5. Emigration into the West Indies generally - - - -	561	Denman, Captain - - - -	552
6. Materials for a Free Emigration from Africa to the West Indies - - - -	561	<b>GAMBIA, THE:</b>	
7. Whether it would be desirable for the Africans to make the change - - - -	562	1. Generally - - - -	572
8. Whether it could be carried on without a probability of creating or encouraging a new Slave Trade - - - -	562	2. Separation of the Government from that of Sierra Leone, &c.	573
9. Objections to the Scheme - - - -	562	3. Infrequency of Communication between Sierra Leone and the Gambia - - - -	573
10. By whom the Expense should be defrayed - - - -	562	4. Presence of Ships of War - - - -	573
11. Evidence respecting the Emigrants who have already arrived in the West Indies - - - -	562	5. Extent of British Jurisdiction and Influence; Relations with the Natives - - - -	573
12. Papers laid before the Committee - - - -	563	6. Propriety of removing the Seat of Government higher up the River, or of establishing Posts there considered - - - -	573
Accra - - - -	525	7. Commercial State and Prospects of the Settlement - - - -	574
Apprenticeship - - - -	529	8. As to the existence of Slavery on the Gambia - - - -	574
Fishmen - - - -	568	9. Probability of Emigration from the Gambia - - - -	574
Gallinas, The - - - -	571	10. Papers laid before the Committee - - - -	574
Kroomen - - - -	591	Agriculture, 2 - - - -	528
Equipment Treaty - - - -	563	Colonial Revenue and Expenditure - - - -	548
Destruction of Barracoons - - - -	554	Emigration, II. - - - -	560
European Commodities - - - -	564	Forts, 2 - - - -	570
British Goods - - - -	537	Gaols - - - -	575
Extension of British Influence - - - -	564	<b>GOLD COAST:</b>	
Fantee Territory - - - -	564	I. Generally - - - -	576
<b>FERNANDO PO:</b>		II. Government thereof:	
1. Generally - - - -	564	1. Importance of its being independent of Sierra Leone - - - -	576
2. Its Climate, and Effect thereof upon the Health of Europeans, 365		2. Re-occupation of the Forts by the Crown; future maintenance and extension thereof - - - -	576
3. Government thereof - - - -	565	3. Jurisdiction and influence of the Government: improvements in the Administration suggested - - - -	577
Amboises, The - - - -	528	III. Present State and Prospects of Commerce on the Gold Coast	577
Emigration - - - -	560	IV. Condition of the Slave Trade	577
<b>FORTS:</b>		V. Operations of the Missionaries,	578
1. Advantages of a general extension of Forts on the African Coast - - - -	570	VI. Papers laid before the Committee - - - -	578
2. Resumption by the Crown of Forts on the Gold Coast recommended - - - -	570	Cape	
3. Gambia - - - -	570		
4. Sierra Leone - - - -	570		

## ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—continued.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<b>GOLD COAST—continued.</b>		<b>LIBERATED AFRICANS :</b>	
Cape Coast Castle - - - -	542	I. <i>In the Gambia :</i>	
Climate - - - - -	546	1. Generally - - - -	596
Education, I. - - - - -	559	2. Papers laid before the Committee - - - -	596
Emigration, III. - - - - -	560	II. <i>In Sierra Leone :</i>	
Fort, 2 - - - - -	570	1. Generally - - - -	596
Head Money - - - - -	581	2. Their present Condition - - - -	596
Health of the Coast of Africa - - - -	581	3. Their willingness to Emigrate; whether any Benefit would accrue to them by their being sent to the West Indies - - - -	597
Climate - - - - -	546	4. Present Cost of Maintaining them - - - -	597
Fernando Po - - - - -	564	5. Papers laid before the Committee - - - -	598
Fort, 1. - - - - -	570	Agriculture - - - - -	528
Hen Island - - - - -	581	Apprenticeship - - - - -	529
Hutton, Messrs. - - - - -	588	Communication with the Interior - - - -	549
<b>IMPORTS AND EXPORTS :</b>		Education - - - - -	558
1. Coast of Africa generally - - - -	589	Kidnapping - - - - -	591
2. The Gambia - - - - -	589	Kroomen - - - - -	591
3. Gold Coast, and Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	589	Liberia - - - - -	598
4. Sierra Leone - - - - -	589	Liverpool - - - - -	598
Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	542	Maclean, Captain - - - - -	601
Gambia, The, 7 - - - - -	574	Cape Coast Castle - - - - -	542
Gold Coast - - - - -	576	Madden, Dr. - - - - -	605
Sierra Leone - - - - -	624	Magistrates - - - - -	605
Instructions to Captains of Vessels - - - -	589	Manna, Prince - - - - -	606
Gold Coast, I. - - - - -	576	Marriages - - - - -	606
Hutton, Messrs. - - - - -	588	Mary's, St., Island - - - - -	606
Intercourse with the Natives - - - - -	590	Military Force - - - - -	609
Jamaica - - - - -	590	Militia (Sierra Leone) - - - - -	609
Emigration - - - - -	560	<b>MISSIONARIES :</b>	
Kidnapping - - - - -	591	1. On the Coast of Africa generally - - - -	609
Kissy - - - - -	591	2. On the Gambia - - - - -	609
Kroo Coast and Country - - - - -	591	3. In Sierra Leone - - - - -	609
<b>KROOMEN :</b>		<b>MIXED COMMISSION COURT :</b>	
1. Their general Character, Habits and Condition - - - -	591	1. Generally - - - - -	610
2. Their Employment on board Ships - - - - -	592	2. Constitution of the Court; Mode of proceeding - - - - -	610
3. Their Qualifications as Emigrants to the West Indies; expediency of encouraging them to Emigrate; means of effecting that object - - - -	592	3. Removal of the Court from Sierra Leone recommended - - - -	610
Emigration - - - - -	560	4. Objections to the Removal of it - - - -	611
Fernando Po - - - - -	564	Morgan, Rev. Mr. - - - - -	611
Fishmen - - - - -	568	Native Chiefs - - - - -	612
Liberated Africans - - - - -	596	Niger Expedition - - - - -	613
Languages - - - - -	593	Nunez, Rio - - - - -	613
Lawful Trade - - - - -	594	<b>PALM OIL :</b>	
Blockade - - - - -	534	1. Generally - - - - -	614
Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers - - - - -	549	2. Increase in the Trade - - - - -	614
Gallinas, 2. - - - - -	571	4. Decrease of the Slave Trade in consequence of this - - - - -	614
Palm Oil - - - - -	614	Pawns - - - - -	614
Slave Goods - - - - -	626	Domestic Slavery - - - - -	556
Slave Trade - - - - -	626	Pensions	
Suppression of the Slave Trade - - - -	631		



ANALYTICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—*continued.*

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<i>Pensions</i> - - - - -	615	<i>SLAVE TRADE:</i>	
<i>Peppel, King</i> - - - - -	615	I. <i>General state of the Slave Trade on the West Coast; Increase or Diminution thereof:</i>	
<i>Bonny, The, 2</i> - - - - -	536	1. <i>Generally</i> - - - - -	627
<i>Piece Goods</i> - - - - -	616	2. <i>At Ashantee</i> - - - - -	628
<i>Popo</i> - - - - -	616	3. <i>Bonny</i> - - - - -	628
<i>Captured Slavers</i> - - - - -	543	4. <i>The Gallinas</i> - - - - -	628
<i>Gold Coast, 3</i> - - - - -	576	5. <i>Gold Coast</i> - - - - -	628
<i>Quitta</i> - - - - -	617	6. <i>Sierra Leone</i> - - - - -	628
<i>Religious Instruction</i> - - - - -	618	7. <i>Whydah</i> - - - - -	629
<i>Aqupim</i> - - - - -	529	II. <i>Operations of the Cruisers; effect thereof upon the Slave Trade</i> - - - - -	629
<i>Church Missionary Society</i> - - - - -	544	III. <i>Opinions and Suggestions as to the means of preventing the Slave Trade</i> - - - - -	629
<i>Jamaica</i> - - - - -	599	IV. <i>Papers laid before the Committee</i> - - - - -	629
<i>Missionaries</i> - - - - -	609	<i>Baring, Brothers, &amp; Co.</i> - - - - -	532
<i>Right of Search</i> - - - - -	619	<i>Bissao</i> - - - - -	534
<i>Robert Heddle, The</i> - - - - -	619	<i>Blockades</i> - - - - -	534
<i>Rules and Regulations</i> - - - - -	621	<i>Cabenda</i> - - - - -	540
<i>Sailing Vessels</i> - - - - -	621	<i>Cameroons, The</i> - - - - -	540
<i>Cruisers</i> - - - - -	551	<i>Cestos, New</i> - - - - -	544
<i>Steam Vessels</i> - - - - -	630	<i>Canoes</i> - - - - -	542
<i>Sales of Captured Slave Ships and their Equipments</i> - - - - -	621	<i>Canot, Mr.</i> - - - - -	542
<i>Auctions</i> - - - - -	530	<i>Cruisers</i> - - - - -	551
<i>Captured Slavers</i> - - - - -	543	<i>Destruction of Barracoons</i> - - - - -	554
<i>Mixed Commission Court</i> - - - - -	610	<i>Gallinas, The, 1</i> - - - - -	571
<i>Slave Goods</i> - - - - -	626	<i>Lawful Trade</i> - - - - -	594
<i>Sea Witch, The</i> - - - - -	622	<i>Slave Goods</i> - - - - -	626
<i>Sewgal, The</i> - - - - -	623	<i>Suppression of the Slave Trade</i> - - - - -	631
<i>Sénégal, The</i> - - - - -	623	<i>Specie</i> - - - - -	630
<i>Serawoollies</i> - - - - -	623	<i>Steam Vessels</i> - - - - -	630
<i>SIERRA LEONE:</i>		<i>Coals</i> - - - - -	547
1. <i>General Condition of the Colony</i> - - - - -	624	<i>Cruisers</i> - - - - -	551
2. <i>Extension of its Limits recommended</i> - - - - -	625	<i>Fuel</i> - - - - -	571
3. <i>Population of Sierra Leone; Means of Employment</i> - - - - -	625	<i>Sailing Vessels</i> - - - - -	621
4. <i>General Trade of the Colony</i> - - - - -	625	<i>SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE:</i>	
5. <i>Commercial Intercourse with Slave-trading Places</i> - - - - -	626	1. <i>Extent to which the Trade has already been suppressed</i> - - - - -	631
6. <i>Papers laid before the Committee</i> - - - - -	626	2. <i>Measures already taken, and that should be resorted to for its more effectual Suppression</i> - - - - -	631
<i>Benin, Bight of</i> - - - - -	626	3. <i>Papers laid before the Committee</i> - - - - -	631
<i>Cape Coast Castle</i> - - - - -	542	<i>Lawful Trade</i> - - - - -	594
<i>Colonial Revenue</i> - - - - -	548	<i>Slave Trade</i> - - - - -	627
<i>Education</i> - - - - -	558	<i>Timber Trade</i> - - - - -	634
<i>Emancipated Negroes</i> - - - - -	559	<i>Timmanees, The</i> - - - - -	635
<i>Emigration</i> - - - - -	560	<i>Trade</i> - - - - -	635
<i>Evidence before the Committee</i> - - - - -	564	<i>Credit</i> - - - - -	550
<i>Gallinas, The</i> - - - - -	571	<i>Floating Trade</i> - - - - -	568
<i>Gambia, The, 2</i> - - - - -	573	<i>Gallinas, The</i> - - - - -	571
<i>Gold Coast, II, 1</i> - - - - -	576	<i>Lawful Trade</i> - - - - -	594
<i>Kroomen, 1</i> - - - - -	591	<i>Restrictions on Trade</i> - - - - -	619
<i>Slave Goods</i> - - - - -	627	<i>Slave Trade</i> - - - - -	627
<i>Commercial Intercourse with Slave Dealers</i> - - - - -	549		
<i>Lawful Trade</i> - - - - -	594		

## ANALYTICAL LIST of the PRINCIPAL HEADINGS—continued.

	Page of Index.		Page of Index.
<i>Trinidad</i> - - - - -	635	<i>West Indies—continued.</i>	
<i>Ascension, Island of</i> - - - - -	530	<i>Condition of the Natives</i> - - - - -	549
<i>Emigration</i> - - - - -	560	<i>Emigration</i> - - - - -	560
<i>Wages</i> - - - - -	636	<i>Health on the Coast of Africa</i> - - - - -	581
<i>Wesleyan Missionary Society</i> - - - - -	636	<i>Jamaica</i> - - - - -	590
<i>Agriculture, 3</i> - - - - -	528	<i>Kraomen</i> - - - - -	591
<i>Cape Coast Castle, 1</i> - - - - -	542	<i>Liberated Africans</i> - - - - -	596
<i>Education, 3, 4</i> - - - - -	558	<i>Trinidad</i> - - - - -	635
<i>Emigration</i> - - - - -	560	<i>Whydah</i> - - - - -	637
<i>West Indies:</i>		<i>Captured Slavers</i> - - - - -	543
<i>Apprenticeship</i> - - - - -	529	<i>Dahomey</i> - - - - -	552
<i>Captured Slaves</i> - - - - -	543	<i>Gold Coast, III.</i> - - - - -	576
		<i>Robert Heddle, The</i> - - - - -	619



## I N D E X.

[*N. B.*—In this Index, *Rep.* i. v. &c. refers to the Page of the Report; the *Figures* following the Names of Witnesses, to the Number of the Question in the Evidence; *Ev. p.* to the Page of the Evidence; and *App.* to the Page of the Appendix.]

## A.

**ABOLITION of the Slave Trade.** Case brought by witness from his employers for the opinion of the Attorney-general, on the meaning of the Act of the 5th Geo. 4, c. 113, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade;" opinion of the Attorney-general on this case, *Immes* 5739-5742, *Ev.* p. 342.

**Accra.** Willingness of the free men at Accra to emigrate; there are a great many free men there; they are petty traders, to the detriment of the merchants; way in which this free population has arisen, *Broadhead* 2740-2745.

Commissioners' Report regarding Accra, *App.* 17.—Queries addressed to Mr. J. Topp, commandant of James fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, dated 6th March 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of justice, &c. at this settlement, *Ib.* 75, 76.—Also on the subject of the imports and exports, and trade generally, of the settlement, *Ib.* 78, 79.—And respecting the slave trade in the neighbourhood of Accra, and the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 85-87.—Queries addressed to the commandant on the climate, soil, and health of this settlement, *Ib.* 104-106.

**Adjudication of Captured Slave Ships.** Inconvenient situation of Sierra Leone for the adjudication of slave ships, *Rep.* ix.—Adjudications relative to slavers taken in the Bight of Benin should not be at Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 680.—Accra or Cape Coast would be more suitable places for the court, *Ib.* 681.—Slaves, when captured, might as well be landed at the West Indies as at Sierra Leone, *Beecham* 3670, 3672.—Expenses in detail attendant on the adjudication of captures; explanation of the charges made in particular instances; general working of the system, *Macaulay* 5164-5191. 5474.—Remarks on the passage in Dr. Madden's Report, page 34, regarding the charges on the adjudication of prizes in the Commission Courts at Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 5349-5365.—Amount of the charges in particular cases, *Ib.* 5349, 5350.—There is a regular scale of fees drawn up on the model of the schedule of fees paid in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, *Ib.* 5351.—Observations on Dr. Madden's recommendation "that the effects of the captured vessel, prior to adjudication, should remain in them under the charge of the captors," *Ib.* 5378-5386.

**Administration of Effects:**

**Cape Coast Castle.**—Capt. Maclean confined the exercise of his functions with regard to the administration of deceased persons' effects to one commercial house; some authority should exist for this purpose at Cape Coast; the person at the head of the government would be the best qualified to act; complaints against the governor's exercising this authority, *Madden* 9169-9185.

**Sierra Leone.**—Irregularity in the system of rendering accounts of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, *Sauerbray* 10367-10369.—Want of regularity and correctness in administering to the effects of deceased persons in Sierra Leone; the number of lawyers and law courts is one great cause of this evil; Gambia is much better in this respect, *Redman* 3483-3490. 3496-3518. 3533-3538.—The governor of Sierra Leone should have the responsibility attached to him of managing the property of persons who die without executors or administrators, *Ib.* 3505-3515.—Explanation of the abuses complained of in the system of administering to the estates of deceased persons at Sierra Leone, *Findlay* 3540-3548. 3557-3560.—Want of commercial integrity at Sierra Leone; delay and misapplication of funds in the administration of property of deceased persons in the colony; the evil is of long standing; causes to which it may be attributed, *Forster* 10697, 10698.

Report, 1842—continued.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE :

1. Generally.
2. At the Settlement of Anamaboe.
3. At Cape Coast Castle.
4. In the Gambia.
5. On the Gold Coast.
6. At Sierra Leone.

## 1. Generally :

Strictures on certain parts of Dr. Madden's Reports relative to the administration of justice, *Swanzy* 810-814—System of criminal law in force in the colonies, *Macaulay* 5314, 5315—Present number of criminal and civil courts; their constitution and jurisdiction; anomalies in the administration of justice, *Hughes*, 7941-7961—Utmost importance of a speedy and certain administration of justice at an African settlement, *Ib.* 7971.

Principles upon which we should model and introduce judicial institutions into our African dependencies; policy of extending our influence over parts of the country which it may not be advisable to subject to territorial jurisdiction, *Forster* 10678.

## 2. At the Settlement of Anamaboe :

Great preference shown by the natives to our principles of law; anxiety displayed by them to have their disputes settled by our laws, *Gedge* 8575-8590—Kind of law administered by witness; necessity of conforming in some measure to the native laws and social habits, *Ib.* 8591-8594—Punishments inflicted by the magistrates; rarity of resistance to the punishment decreed; officers by whom carried into execution, *Ib.* 8605-8608—Advantage that would result from having the law administered by a regularly educated lawyer, *Ib.* 8610-8617.

## 3. At Cape Coast Castle :

Reasons why trial by jury should take place at Cape Coast as well as at Sierra Leone, *Madden* 9096-9100—List of prisoners confined in the gaol of Cape Coast Castle on the 22d March 1841, with a detailed statement showing the length of each person's imprisonment, and the circumstances under which each was confined, *App.* 162-168.

Copy of proceedings at a meeting of council at Cape Coast Castle 24th December 1839 and 13th April 1840, relative to the trial of a prisoner for murder, *App.* 158, 159—Copy of proceedings at a meeting of council at Cape Coast Castle, dated 10th February 1841, relative to two cases of murder, *Ib.* 161—Proceedings at a meeting of council, dated Cape Coast Castle 1841, relative to the charge of murder made against the people of Aggerfooah village, *Ib.* 171.—See also *infra*, 5.

## 4. In the Gambia :

Appointment of a district judicial officer for that settlement recommended, *Rep.* viii.—Serious inconvenience suffered by the colony from its dependence on Sierra Leone for the discharge of the judicial office, and in other respects, *Finden* 7431-7434—Rarity of gaol deliveries at the Gambia; serious effects resulting from the delays, *Hughes* 7939-7970—Manner in which the evidence of witnesses is taken; weight attached by them to an oath, *Ib.* 7962-7965—Great inconvenience arising from the connexion of the Gambia with Sierra Leone in judicial matters, *Hook* 8205—Necessity for a court of justice, independent of Sierra Leone; magnitude of the evil, *Forster* 10665.

Queries addressed to Lieutenant-governor Huntley on the judicial establishment, &c. maintained at the settlement, *App.* 211, 212—Copy of despatch from Mr. T. L. Ingram, administering the government of the Gambia, dated 27th November 1841, to Lord Stanley, representing the serious injury sustained by the colony from there being no periodical gaol delivery, and including papers bearing on the subject, *Ib.* 230-232—Copy of Despatch from Mr. Ingram to Lord Stanley, dated 10th February 1842, on the same subject, and enclosing papers, *Ib.* 232, 233.

## 5. On the Gold Coast :

Remarks of the Committee that the judicial authority at present existing in the forts is not altogether in a satisfactory condition; in whom it is vested, *Rep.* v.—Alteration recommended, *Ib.*—Plan suggested with regard to the judicial arrangements, by which a supreme judicial officer might be placed at Ascension, at Fernando Po, or at some other island off the coast, visiting with the aid of a steamer the various settlements on the Gold Coast periodically, *Ib.* vi.

There is no judicial authority; application has been made to the Colonial Office, but no funds are applicable to the purpose, *Nicholls* 6—No difficulty in hearing complaints; the judicial authority vested in the president of the council and the magistracy, *Ib.* 14—Want of judicial authority on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1397-1403—Cases brought before the magistrates at Cape Coast are decided free of expense; it is not so with cases brought



Report, 1842—continued.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—continued.

## 5. On the Gold Coast—continued.

brought before the native judges; fees paid them, *Ib.* 1467-1469—Nature of the forms of law which would be desirable for the administration of justice on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9066-9073—No two classes of persons upon the coast hold the same opinion with respect to the jurisdiction, *Ib.* 9073—The forms of British law would give greater sanction to our adjudication, and greater satisfaction to the people; complaints made against the present mode of administering justice; not only the forms, but the spirit of English justice is wanting, *Ib.* 9083-9093.

Questionable advantage of the natives submitting their disputes to English notions of justice, *Madden* 9831—Time employed by witness in an examination into the cases of the prisoners confined at Cape Coast Castle; dissatisfaction at the result; case of a debtor, *Ecottie*, *Ib.* 9860-9862—Evidence respecting a complaint brought before witness by a black soldier, *Ib.* 9893-9899.

Suggestions for placing the legal powers of the president on a different footing; appointment of a stipendiary magistrate proposed, *Hutton* 10203-10207—Extent to which the jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate should be carried in civil and criminal cases, *Ib.* 10208-10210—Upon what authority the execution of the sentence or decree should devolve, *Ib.* 10211-10217, 10224-10227—The magistrates need not now be of legal education, *Ib.* 10218-10230—Suggestions for the appointment of an assessor to interfere in disputed accounts between merchants and traders, and to take charge of insolvent and intestate estates, *Ib.* 10229—The present system of administering justice has not worked well; objections to the discretionary power exercised by the Governor; appointment of a special officer unconnected with mercantile affairs urged, *Ib.* 10231-10236.

## 6. At Sierra Leone:

The legal forms used in the colony are too numerous for the good of the colony, *Findlay* 3554-3556—Courts for judicial purposes at Sierra Leone; their powers and jurisdiction, *Hook* 8206-8214—Statement of the fines imposed by the police magistrates at the police office, Freetown, during the year 1840, *App.* 272.

See also *British Jurisdiction.* *Death, Punishment of.* *Gaols.* *Magistrates.* *Prisoners.* *Prisons.*

*Adultery.* Principal jurisdiction exercised by the natives in the neighbourhood of Dixcove in cases of adultery; fines imposed according to the rank of the party, *Swanzy* 452, 453.

*African Committee.* Recommendation of the Committee that the government of the forts on the Gold Coast should be transferred from the African Committee to the Crown, *Rep.* iv.—Witness does not derive any advantage, either pecuniary or in trade, from being a member of the committee of merchants for the management of the trade on the Gold Coast; duties of the committee; how appointed; powers exercised by them, *Hutton* 3928-3941.—See also *Gold Coast.*

*African Company.* Authority formerly exercised by the company; it was exercised almost exclusively for the protection of merchants, *Sevell* 1350-1363—They maintained troops; they have never carried on war, except in defending their own forts and towns, *Ib.* 1364, 1365—Mode in which the soldiers under the company were paid; English money is not used by the natives, but its value is fully understood, *Ib.* 1487-1489, 1504-1516—Extracts from the 1 & 2 Geo. 3, for abolishing the African Company, and transferring the forts on the Gold Coast to Government, *Madden* 9030.

*African Institution.* Lengthened examination respecting the African Institution, the African Civilisation Society, and respecting Messrs. Macaulay, Stephen, and Thornton, as connected therewith, *Forster* 10681-10696, 10829-10863, 10880.

*Agents.* Some of the Sierra Leone merchants act as agents to the slave dealers at the Gallinas and other places; all the returns are in dollars, *Hook* 8471-8474, 8481—The practice has decreased since the destruction of the barracoons at the Gallinas by Captain Denman, *Ib.* 8475—Necessity for the law being put on such a footing that agents may be able to understand what course they are to pursue with their correspondents, with respect to fulfilling any orders they may send, *De Zulueta* 10479-10482.

*Aggression of the Natives.* Witness would have considered it his duty to interfere to protect the factories and stores of the merchants of Sierra Leone beyond the jurisdiction of the colonies from plunder by the natives, *Findlay* 3572.



Report, 1842—continued.

## AGRICULTURE :

1. Generally.
2. In the Gambia.
3. In Sierra Leone.

## 1. Generally:

Agricultural instruction given in the schools of the Church Missionary Society, *Hook* 8404—The establishment of farms would be found a source of profit, *Campbell* 8444—Proposed establishment of Government farms for adults; plan on which they should be conducted; trifling expense that would be incurred, *Ib.* 8898-8900—Additional superintendence that would be required, *Ib.* 8901. 8913, 8914—Desirableness of selecting persons of colour for the office of manager or director of the model farm; importance of this point with reference to emigration, *Ib.* 8915, 8916.

## 2. In the Gambia:

The details in witness's Report of the agriculture of the settlement at the Gambia were found in the Blue Book in the year 1840, *Madden* 10172.

## 3. In Sierra Leone:

Agriculture is not at all followed at Sierra Leone for export, *Macaulay* 5134. 5533—Little encouragement offered in promoting a regular system of agriculture, *Ib.* 5135-5139—The little progress made in the internal improvement of the colony, in relation to agriculture, is to be ascribed to the payment for the produce being made in goods instead of money; injurious working of the system, *Schan* 7297. 7302—Want of capital amongst the blacks to employ in agricultural pursuits; preference given by them to commerce, *Ib.* 7303-7309.

Agriculture might be prosecuted to a much greater extent in the colony than it is at present, and it would support a much greater population than it now contains, *Beecham* 7704—Extract of a letter from the Rev. William Sanders, one of the Wesleyan Society's missionaries in the colony, on this subject, *Ib.*—Want of a systematic plan for the instruction of the liberated Africans in agriculture, *Ib.* 7704, 7705—Want of facility for the regular cultivation of exportable produce within the peninsula of Sierra Leone itself, *Whitfield* 9703—Articles which might be grown with advantage if encouragement were given, *Ib.* 9704-9707—Steps that should be taken to encourage the cultivation of these articles, *Ib.* 9708—Observations on the past efforts for the introduction of improved agriculture on the West Coast of Africa; on the causes of their failure, and on the principles by which they should be guided in future efforts, *Forster* 10681-10696.

See also *Aquapim*. *Napoleon Coffee Plantation*.

*Akoos*. Observations on the remarks of Colonel Doherty on that part of witness's Report in which the colonel says that witness represents the *Akoos* as strangers, who are all liberated Africans, *Madden* 9907, 9908.

*Albredar*. Grounds for thinking that the French have no right to the settlement at *Albredar*, *Findlay* 2890-2893; *Finden* 7586-7589—The French have a settlement on the Gambia, at *Albredar*, which is a source of great annoyance; establishment maintained there, *Finden* 7455-7457. 7586-7589.

*Alimam Dalla Muhammad*. King of the *Bulum* country; his general character, and disposition towards the British, *Campbell* 8870-8874.

*Almirante*, The (Slaver). Case of this vessel, for which 600*l.* was offered by an officer of Government, to be used as a tender, which offer was refused, and the vessel sold for 1,500*l.*, and immediately employed in the slave trade; such things were taking place continually, *Macaulay* 5238. 5519-5522—Attempt made by witness to negotiate for the purchase of the *Almirante*, a condemned prize vessel; with whom the negotiation was made; sum offered, *Nichol* 5731-5737.

*Amboises*, The. There is slavery at *Amboises*, opposite *Fernando Po*, *Midgley* 4311, 4312—The *Amboises* are not so healthy as *Fernando Po*, but more so than the *Cameroons*, *Ib.* 10804.

*America*. The Americans have more trade with the East Coast than the English, *Bosquet* 4470—Reason for the cessation of the supply of goods to slave factories on the part of the Americans; contemplated introduction of a law, by Mr. Van Buren, to prohibit American vessels from frequenting slave factories and supplying them with goods, *Madden* 9743-9745. 9750, 9751—Disinclination on the part of the Americans to engage in the slave trade, *Ib.* 9752, 9753.

See also *United States*.



*American Vessels.* There is a great deal of competition between the English and American ships along the coast, *Clegg* 1865, 1866—There are a good many American vessels trading down the coast from point to point, and also continental vessels, *Madden* 9765, 9766—Very few vessels under the American colours are engaged in the lawful trade, *Dring* 2086-2091—No *bonâ fide* American vessels are engaged in the slave trade; but for one year almost every slaver was under American colours, *Broadhead* 2617, 2618—Large number of vessels seized in the years 1838 and 1839 with American papers, and sailing under the American flag, *Macaulay* 5017-5021—Course pursued with respect to these vessels; alteration made in the practice of the Mixed Commission Court by Lord Palmerston so as to reach them; they were usually Spanish vessels in disguise, *Ib.* 5022-5046.

*Anabon Island.* Brief geographical and general notice of Anabon Island, *App.* 206.

*Anamaboe.* Limits of the British jurisdiction from the fort of Anamaboe, *Gedge* 8563-8574—Present state of the fort and garrison of Anamaboe, *Ib.* 8579, 8580—Beneficial effects of British influence on the natives; suppression of human sacrifices; great spread of Christianity, *Ib.* 8595-8601—Number of missionaries at Anamaboe, *Ib.* 8602-8604—Inutility of keeping up the forts unless the present influence is allowed to go on among the natives, *Ib.* 8605.

Commissioner's Report regarding Anamaboe, *App.* 16—Queries addressed to Mr. Brodie Cruikshank, commandant of Anamaboe Fort, dated 1st March 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of the laws, &c. at this settlement, *Ib.* 71-73—Queries addressed to Mr. Brodie Cruikshank, dated 1st March 1841, on the subject of the imports and exports and trade generally of the settlements, *Ib.* 79-81—Also on the subject of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of this settlement, and the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 83-85—Queries addressed to the Rev. L. Hesk, at Anamaboe, dated 22d February 1841, respecting the Christian missions: state and means of education and marriages at this settlement, *Ib.* 94-96—Queries addressed to Mr. Cruikshank, dated 1st March 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of this settlement, *Ib.* 106-108.—See also *British Jurisdiction*.

*Appolonia.* The last case of slave trade on the coast of Dixcove in 1822 was at Appolonia, *Swanzy* 462—State of Appolonia, *Ib.* 898—Re-occupation of the fort recommended, *Ib.* 903—Atrocities committed by the king, *Ib.* 905—Expedition of Governor Maclean, *Ib.* 916.

*Apprenticeship.* Reasons for raising the fees on apprentice bonds, *Findlay* 2990-2992—Premiums paid for apprentices; terms of apprenticeship, &c. *Hamilton* 4644-4649—Doubt thrown on Dr. Madden's assertion that the payment of the 20s. fee by the master on receiving a liberated African as an apprentice, is looked upon as a payment made for the purchase of the freedom of the child, *Ib.* 4854—The system of apprenticeship of liberated African children should be done away with altogether, *Ib.* 4856, 4857—Difficulty of otherwise disposing of the children; inefficiency of the Government schools to which they are sent, *Ib.* 4858, 4859—Manner in which the apprentices are employed; the children should be sent to the West Indies, *Ib.* 4867-4873—General treatment of the apprentices by their masters, *Ib.* 4876, 4877.

Different classes of duties imposed upon the masters to whom the negroes are apprenticed; the whole system is bad, and ought to be done away with, *Macaulay* 5583-5588—System witness would propose to substitute for it; no other system could be substituted without considerable expense to the Government, *Ib.* 5589-5598—Points in which the apprenticeship system worked ill; modifications effected by witness, *Campbell* 8775-8798—Form of indenture for liberated African children, *App.* 273, 274.

See also *Emigration. Liberated Africans.*

*Aquapim.* The natives of Aquapim are capable of improvement; human sacrifices are not so frequent amongst them as in Ashantee, *Rües* 3227-3232—Case in which witness interferred and succeeded in saving a man's life; respect with which he was treated, *Ib.* 3233—Europeans behaving properly would be perfectly safe amongst those tribes, *Ib.* 3234—Simplicity of their mode of living, *Ib.* 3235—They have no wants, and therefore have no inducement to cultivate the earth better, *Ib.* 3236-3239—The manufactures they chiefly use are British; the trade is increasing; they give oil and gold dust in exchange, *Ib.* 3240-3244—Mode of carrying their products down from the interior, *Ib.* 3245-3251.

The chiefs engaged in the slave trade complain that there is greater difficulty than there was in carrying it on, *Rües* 3252, 3253—Extent of the Danish settlement; injudicious interference of the Danish governor, Mr. Möick, in the disputes of the natives, *Ib.* 3255-3259—Witness, whilst missionary, got all his supplies from the negroes, and the first portion of the time he lived in a hut like them; it is very undesirable that Europeans should live in that manner, *Ib.* 3274—Improvement in the condition of the people while witness was there, *Ib.* 3275, 3276—Maize is cultivated, and coffee upon the hills; efforts have been made to cultivate cotton and sugar, *Ib.* 3277,



Report, 1842—continued.

*Aquapim*—continued.

3278—There are no roads, but materials exist for their construction, *Ib.* 3279, 3280—Willingness of the natives to receive religious instruction, *Ib.* 3293—The natives were willing to entrust the education of their children to witness, *Ib.* 3298, 3299.

*Arabia.* Description of merchandise sent in exchange for slaves from Arabia, *Bosanquet* 4469.

*Ascension*, Island of. Means at Ascension for providing sustenance, *Nicolls* 10555—Healthiness of the island, *Ib.*—Length of the voyage from Ascension to Trinidad, *Ib.* 10556—Negroes taken off the East Coast must go to the Cape first, but from 20° north to 20° south, where the greatest proportion of negroes are taken at present; you run straight before the wind to Ascension; advantages of this spot to men-of-war in getting their prize crews back quicker and safer, *Ib.* 10558, 10562.

See also *Mixed Commission Court*.

*Ashantee.* Copy of a treaty entered into by Captain Maclean with the king of Ashantee and other chiefs, *Nicholls* 93—Evidence concerning stipulations in the treaty of Captain Maclean, *Ib.* 115-124—Power of interference on behalf of the natives in future should be vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by magistrates, *Swanzy*, 655, 656—It would contribute to the interests of the trade on the Gold Coast, if there was a white resident at Ashantee, *Ib.* 823—Witness was cautioned not to speak to the king on the atrocity of human sacrifices, *Rües* 3232—Export of slaves from Ashantee; the king of Ashantee keeps a very great number of slaves constantly in chains, chiefly for the purpose of sacrifice; number sacrificed upon the death of the last king of Ashantee, *Beecham* 3692-3698—A beneficial influence, to a certain extent, is exercised in Ashantee by the English settlement, *Ib.* 3710-3712.

There is a very friendly feeling cherished by the king of Ashantee towards the English, and there are great opportunities now afforded for cultivating a friendly acquaintance with the Ashantee nation, *Beecham* 7693—Explanation respecting the force of British soldiers employed under Sir Charles Macarthy in the engagement with the Ashantees, mentioned in page 2 of witness's Report, *Madden* 10127-10137—Increased tranquillity and confidence latterly existing between the Ashantees and the neighbouring tribes on the Gold Coast, *Forster* 10593, 10594—Policy that should be pursued as regards the Ashantees and other tribes for the maintenance of peace between them, *Ib.* 10595-10602—Probable ultimate importance of the trade with Ashantee, and the district immediately connected with it, *Forster* 10637, 10638—Extracts from the Rev. T. B. Freeman's journal and letters, illustrative of his intercourse with the king of Ashantee, *App.* 489-492.—See also *Human Sacrifices*.

*Ashantee Dialect.* Countries in which it is spoken, *Rües* 3261.

*Ashantee Wars.* Ruin in which the settlements were involved when under the management of the Crown, owing to the Ashantee war carried on by Sir C. Macarthy, *Nicholls* 205—The Ashantee war was undertaken for British purposes; results of this war, *Sewell* 1414-1427, 1474-1478.

*Auctions.* Objections to Dr. Madden's suggestion that the auctions of slave trade cargoes and equipments should be abolished, and that instead they should be placed at the disposal of the British Government, *Hamilton* 4897-4900—Result of the system of selling the prize goods by auction in Sierra Leone, *Ib.* 4901-4908.

Vessels, as also prize goods, have been sold to agents of slave traders on the coast; there is nothing to prevent it, *Macaulay* 5108-5113—Lower price paid for goods at auction at Sierra Leone than for goods imported in other ways; advantage derived by the liberated Africans from those sales; reason for the merchants not purchasing those goods at the sales, *Ib.* 5128-5131—Impossibility of making regulations for the sale of prize goods without contributing to the encouragement of the slave trade, *Ib.* 5157-5160—Advantage is given by the forced sales of prize goods by auction at unnaturally low prices, though it may interfere with the regular trade of the colony for a time, *Ib.* 5239-5250.—See also *Slave Goods*.

*Augusta*, The (Slaver.) Case of the *Augusta*, originally called the *Gollupchik*, which was seized at the Gallinas by witness; connection of Messrs. De Zulueta with the vessel, *Hill* 7145-7149, 7958\*-7976\*—Way in which Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. were criminally implicated in the transactions connected with the *Augusta*; whether a shipping agent is bound to make himself acquainted with the pursuits of the parties to whom he ships lawful goods, *Ib.* 7158-7173—Possibility of custom-house officers being ignorant of goods being unlawfully shipped, *Ib.* 7175-7177—The right we possess by the treaty of preventing goods from going in foreign vessels into slave-trading ports, was exercised in the case of this vessel, which had no equipments on board, but a quantity of merchandise and letters, and papers proving the guilty intention of the parties, *Madden* 9739.



Report, 1842—continued.

*Augusta*—continued.

Part taken by Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. in regard to the purchase of the *Augusta*; manner in which Mr. Jennings is mixed up in the transactions connected with such purchase, comments generally on the evidence given on the subject, *De Zulueta* 10375-10394, 10400-10405, 10438, 10447-10454—Explanation respecting the cause of the *Augusta* having put into Cadiz on her voyage from Liverpool to the Gallinas, *Ib.* 10464—Case of "the *Augusta*," taken under the British flag and condemned, for aiding and abetting the slave trade, *App.* 321.

## B.

*Badagry*. Emigration has been going on to a considerable extent from Sierra Leone to Badagry; there are a large number of liberated Africans there, *Macaulay* 5469.

*Bailey, Captain Richard*. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded a vessel in the palm oil trade; on what part of the coast, and in whose employ, 1868-1873—Is well acquainted with the trade on the coast, 1874-1877—Effect of the increase in the legitimate trade on the slave trade, 1878-1890—Nature of his proceedings on arriving in the Bonny to commence trade, 1879-1882—Most of the persons engaged in the palm oil trade are more or less engaged in the slave trade, 1883, 1884—Slave dealers visiting the Bonny in search of slaves regard English traders as very unfavourable to their operations, 1887—It would take a great many ships of war to put down the slave trade on the coast, 1891, 1892—The import of goods supplied from Europe and North America to the coast has greatly increased, 1893-1895—No permanent connexion is formed between the natives and the English merchants, 1896—Vessels always have to wait for the collection of palm oil; the natives do not keep it in store, 1898-1903—The Bonny is a very unhealthy place, 1912-1921—Extent of country in which the Kroomen are to be found; how they are employed on board vessels on the coast; how paid; character of the Kroomen, 1922-1955—Mode best calculated to promote civilisation in Africa, and to put down the slave trade, 1956-1958—Sir Patrick Campbell has done a deal of good in suppressing the slave trade in the Bonny, 1958—A steamer would be very useful on the coast, 1959, 1960—If British vessels visiting the coast would only deal with those natives who did not engage in the slave trade, it would have a good effect, 1961-1963, 1967-1970.

There is no one in the Bonny who does not engage in the slave trade, 1964-1966—King Peppel is a slave-trading chief, 1973—If a British vessel were to refuse to deal with any of the slave-trading chiefs in the Bonny, they would get goods from some other quarter, 1974-1984, 1993-1995—Produce is generally brought to the coast by slaves, 1985, 1986—As far as the English are concerned, the chiefs confine themselves to the trade in manufactured goods, bartering them for the produce of their own country, 1988—There is no demand in the Bonny for slaves now, 1990-1992—Slavery exists in the interior of the Gold Coast, 1998—A cargo of goods will do more than purchase a cargo of slaves, 2001, 2002—How slaves are generally shipped on board, 2003-2005—How they are generally paid for, 2006, 2007—When the slave dealing prevailed more in the Bonny it retarded the regular trade, 2008-2011—Description of the canoes made in the Brass River for carrying the produce down the river, 2012, 2013—The natives generally have about 40 wives, and if any of them displease them they sell them; the more wealthy they are the more wives they have, 2015—Principal articles of commerce, 2016, 2017—The trade in English manufactured goods is increasing, 2019-2021.

*Ballast*. Vessels frequently come home to Africa in ballast or only partially loaded, *Madden* 9774-9777, 9783-9785—Witness never recollects a vessel having come home from Africa in ballast, *Sauerbray* 10347-10349.

*Bannerman, James*. Extract from letter from Mr. James Bannerman, dated British Accra, 19th March 1842, relating to the attempts made by the French to obtain a footing on the coast, *Ev.* p. 700—Copy of a letter from Mr. J. Bannerman, dated 1st September 1841, to Dr. Madden, respecting the slave-trade factories on the coast, *App.* 66.

*Barclay, Mr. A.* Printed notices addressed by Mr. Barclay, as emigration agent for Jamaica, to the inhabitants of Sierra Leone, *App.* 282, 283.

*Baring, Mr. F.* Letter from Mr. F. Baring to Sir George Grey, dated 27th February 1838, requesting information as to whether there is any commercial settlement at Rio Nunez, on the West Coast of Africa; whether it is considered a dependency on Sierra Leone; and also whether coffee is grown to any extent in the neighbourhood, *Forster* 10699—Letter from Mr. Stephen, by direction of Lord Glenelg, dated 6th March 1838, in reply to the foregoing, *Ib.*



Report, 1842—continued.

*Baring, Brothers & Co.*, Messrs. Witness never knew but of one bill being drawn by a slave dealer in the neighbourhood of the Gambia on a London house, and that was on Baring Brothers & Co. in 1833, *Hughes* 8754-8759—There is no reason to presume that Messrs. Baring are in any way connected with the slave trade, *Id.* 8760—Explanation of a transaction connected with a bill drawn upon them by Pedro Blanco, *Whitfield* 9714-9731.

*Barra Point.* Barra Point is itself dry, being a rock, but round it is swampy and low; there is no anchorage near it, and there is danger in landing with boats, *Findlay* 2848—Witness differs from Dr. Madden's opinion that Barra Point would be a good situation for a commercial settlement, *Id.* 2855, 2856.

*Barsansang, Upper Gambia.* Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Fox, dated 13th July 1841 respecting the slave war at Barsansang, Upper Gambia, *App.* 207.

*Barter.* The trade of Africa is entirely carried on by barter; goods and produce pass in payment without the introduction of currency, *Sewell* 1394-1396—The French and American trade is not a barter trade; the ships generally go away in ballast, having carried goods for the slavers, *Levinge* 3987-3995.

*Bassamen.* Reasons for supposing the Bassamen would not emigrate; they do not work much on board ship, *Courtland* 2368-2370.

*Beavor, Mr.* See *Bulama*, Island of.

*Beecham, Rev. John.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—One of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 3586—Extent of British influence among the natives on the Gold Coast; this influence has beneficially interfered with the internal arrangements of the natives, 3587-3597—The check which has been put to the practice of human sacrifices is an especial instance of this, 3591-3593—The Dutch forts do not exercise a similar influence, 3598, 3599—Another instance of the benefits arising from British influence is the advancement of education among the natives, 3599—The missionary name and character are so much respected by the native kings that they have always travelled in safety when they have penetrated into the interior, 3602, 3603—Extent of the operations of the missionaries on the Gold Coast; whole number of persons employed in the mission, 3604, 3605, 3608-3610—Extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Freeman on the Ashantee character delivered in, 3606, 3607—Salary given to the missionaries, 3611, 3612—There is an establishment of native agents; they have been drawn from the schools which have been founded at Cape Coast; their pay; the missionaries are generally satisfied with their services, 3613-3618—The native mind is susceptible of being brought by proper education to the same level as that of Europeans, 3619—The missionaries manage, with regard to the language of the country, chiefly through the medium of interpreters; they can be got on the coast; the employment of them is a source of additional expense, 3620-3623.

Attempts made by witness and others to present the language in a written form; an extensive vocabulary has been formed, 3624-3626—There has been no translation made yet of any part of the Bible; it is an object, however, that will be kept in view, 3627—Effect of the climate of the Western Coast upon the missionaries; it is thought best to allow them to return to this country for a time after three years of service, 3628-3632—How far it would be advantageous to establish a commissioner or civil representative of the British Government at Coomassie, 3633-3636—The evil example and influence of some of our countrymen present one of the greatest obstacles to the endeavours of missionaries to promote the improvement of the natives, 3634—Extent to which a beneficial change has been observed by the missionaries of witness's society in the people under their immediate care, 3637, *et seq.*—Effect it has had upon polygamy, 3638—Number directly under the influence of the Wesleyan missionaries, 3639-3641—There is a taste induced for the decencies and comforts of civilised life to a great extent; orders brought to this country by Mr. Freeman from Christian natives for English articles of dress and furniture, 3645—The natives are willing to labour steadily for the purpose of obtaining these articles of English manufacture, 3646-3664—Commission given by the Chief of Domonasi to Mr. Freeman to obtain for him in this country implements of husbandry, that he might cultivate his land in a superior manner and make improvements in his style of living; situation of Domonasi, 3646-3648.

Nature of the difficulties which the missionaries have experienced in promoting the improvement of the natives, 3649—Domestic slavery is one of the great obstacles that oppose themselves to all efforts to improve the natives; all who till the soil are slaves, 3649-3652—Countries from which the people have come into the Fantee boundary, in order to enjoy British protection, enumerated, 3652—The Fantee country, from these immigrations, has become much more populous than it was a few years since, 3653, 3654—The chiefs of the countries enumerated would, to a great extent, bring their cases to be adjudicated before the British authorities upon the Gold Coast, 3655-3657—Great hope expressed by Mr. Freeman, that he should induce the old chief of Domonasi to let out his land to his captains, and thus raise them to the condition



Report, 1842—continued.

*Beecham, Rev. John.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

condition of free tenants, instead of being serfs or slaves, 3658-3660—The missionaries always pay the persons they employ themselves, 3661—Many of the native converts are slaves; since their conversion they have become more industrious, 3662-3664.

It would be extremely difficult to adopt any safe plan for carrying on emigration from Africa to the West Indies, without producing a real or seeming slave trade, 3665, 3674, 3675—Whether it would be as advantageous to their temporal interest as individuals, as their remaining in their own country, 3666-3669—Slaves, when captured, might as well be landed at the West Indies as at Sierra Leone, 3670-3672—The remuneration for labour is higher in the West Indies than in any part of Africa, 3671—The population is not very redundant at Sierra Leone; there is ample employment for those that are there, 3673, 3675—Information from letters, &c. respecting the king of Dahomey; his territory is the scene of some of the principal slave trade in that part of Africa, 3675-3685—Population of the Gold Coast upon which the Wesleyan missionaries act, 3686, 3687—Evil example to the natives set by Europeans generally, in all our settlements upon the coast of Africa, 3689.

The missionaries find no appearances of the slave trade being carried on internally in the district connected with the Gold Coast, 3690, 3691—Export of slaves from Ashantee; the king of Ashantee keeps a very great number of slaves constantly in chains, chiefly for the purpose of sacrifice; number sacrificed upon the death of the last king of Ashantee, 3692-3698—Witness conceives the Gold Coast to be a peculiarly favourable situation for missionary operations; the mission derives considerable advantage from the support of the English forts upon the coast, 3699-3706—The influence of the British settlements on the coast of Africa promotes general peace; it affords facility for the introduction of all manner of improvements, 3707-3709—A beneficial influence to a certain extent is exercised in Ashantee by the English settlement, 3710-3712—It would be productive of good effects if British influence were to be exerted for the purpose of attempting to get rid of domestic slavery on the Gold Coast, 3713-3718—The government upon the Gold Coast as at present constituted, is the best adapted for the spread of civilisation on that coast, 3719-3722.

[Second Examination.]—Since his previous examination before the Committee he has received further information from the coast of Africa with regard to the Wesleyan missions there, 7688—States to the Committee the purport of them, and puts in documents comprising passages from the journal of Mr. Freeman, 7689-7693—Reason of the society or not purchasing Napoleon Farm; its distance from Cape Coast, 7694—The society has no schools there, 7695—Further remarks respecting the administration of the settlements on the Gold Coast, 7696—Length of time witness's society has carried on operations at Sierra Leone; present establishment maintained in the colony, and annual cost of the same, 7697—Course of instruction pursued with the higher classes in the schools belonging to the mission, 7698—Situations in the colony filled by the best of the scholars, 7699—Employment of them as native teachers, 7700—Evidence respecting Charles Knight, a native of Eboe, and Joseph May, an Aku, who were brought to this country, and placed at the Borough-road school, 7701-7703—Agriculture might be prosecuted to a much greater extent in the colony than it is at present, and it would support a much greater population than it now contains; extract of a letter from the Rev. William Sanders, one of the society's missionaries, on the subject; want of a systematic plan for the instruction of the liberated Africans in agriculture, 7704, 7705.

Views of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone on the subject of emigration to the West Indies; extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Dove, one of the society's missionaries, with reference to the failure of the emigration plan, 7706—General opinion of the society with regard to emigration, 7707-7712—No liberated Africans have reached such a state of improvement as to be trusted with the charge of the mission, 7713—Number of missionaries maintained by the society at the Gambia; establishment maintained there; annual expense of the same, 7716-7718—Nature and effects of the Civilisation Institution maintained by the society at Macarthy's Island, 7719, 7720—State of the country contiguous to Macarthy's Island, 7721—Furthest point from the English settlement to which any of the society's missionaries have proceeded, either from Sierra Leone or the Gambia; treatment which they have received from the native powers, 7722-7724—The instructed Africans are looked upon with respect among their own countrymen when they go forth as teachers, 7725.

*Belgium.* The Belgians and the Dutch, and the Hamburgers, are in the habit of supplying slave goods, *Redman* 3452, 3453.

*Benin, Bight of.* Adjudication relating to slaves taken in the Bight of Benin should not be at Sierra Leone, *Swanzy* 680—Average passage of sailing-vessels from the Bight of Benin to Sierra Leone, *Hill* 7203-7207—Average passage from the Bight to the Havannah, *Ib.* 7208, 7209—Length of the passage from the Bight of Benin to British



Report, 1842—continued.

*Benin, Bight of—continued.*

Guiana, *Hook* 8407—Doubts as to the utility of attempting to form any settlement on shore in the Bight of Benin, *Forster* 10574—Copy of letter from Mr. F. Swanzy to Lord Ingestre, offering hints on the most effectual method of putting a stop to the slave trade in the Bight of Benin, *App.* 514-516.

See also *Mixed Commission Court.*

*Biafra, Bight of.* The slave trade is much reduced at Bight of Biafra, *Levinge* 4000—The slave trade is carried on very little in Bight of Biafra, between Cape Lopez and Cape Formosa, except at the island of St. Thomas and Prince's Island, *Blount* 6006—In the Bight of Biafra there has not been a single vessel captured during the last two years with slaves on board, *Madden* 9789.

*Bible.* No translation has been made yet of any part of the Bible into the native language; it is an object, however, that will be kept in view, *Beecham* 3627.

*Bills.* Operations connected with the acceptance of bills by Messrs. De Zulueta & Co. drawn by slave traders on the coast, *De Zulueta* 10374, 10375, 10455-10458, 10462, 10463—Evidence respecting the acceptance of bills by the house of De Zulueta & Co. drawn by Pedro Blanco and others at the Gallinas, *Ib.* 10455-10458, 10462, 10463, 10477-10479.—See also *Baring, Brothers & Co. De Zulueta, Messrs. & Co.*

*Bimbia.* Copy of the treaty made by Colonel Nicolls with the chief of Bimbia, dated 24th January 1833, *Ev.* p. 722.

*Bissao.* The factories at Bissao are principally supplied by English vessels, *Blount* 6169-6171—There is a little trade carried on at Bissao, such as hides and bees' wax, but the principal trade is the slave trade, *Ib.* 6172-6174—Case of a French squadron being sent to Bissao to seek redress for the plunder of a French merchant vessel, *Ib.* 6311-6314—Great difficulty of cruising off Bissao; two steamers are indispensable, assisted by two cruisers at least, for eradicating the slave trade between the isle of Bulama and Bissao, *Denman* 6571-6575, 6578.

Truth of the charge frequently made against the Governor of Bissao of his being engaged in the slave trade, *Hill* 7278-7280—Bissao is a Portuguese settlement; establishment maintained there, *Finden* 7557, 7558—The slave trade is carried on at Bissao and Cacheo; the same persons who carry on the slave trade are engaged in the legitimate trade; at Cacheo the currency is regulated by the value of slaves, *Hughes* 7762-7769—Extensive and increasing trade carried on at Bissao, *Ib.* 7906-7910—The diminution of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of Bissao is not to be attributed to the burning houses and property on shore, *Ib.* 7914—Toleration of the slave trade by the Portuguese authorities at Bissao, *Ib.* 7918—Almost all the residents at Bissao and Cacheo are slave dealers, *Ib.* 8084.

To some extent both produce and slaves are exported from Bissao, *Madden* 9786—Dr. Madden's Report on the Portuguese slave trade at this settlement, *App.* 190—Queries addressed to Mr. Colonial Secretary Ingram, dated 10 June 1841, respecting the trade carried on between the Gambia and Bissao, *Ib.* 214.

*Blanco, Pedro.* A merchant formerly engaged for a long series of years in the Gallinas, and the principal person carrying on the slave trade there, *Macaulay* 5476, 5477—Probable returns which would come from the West Coast to this country to provide payment for a bill of exchange drawn by Pedro Blanco on a mercantile house in London, *Forster* 10620-10624—See also *Baring, Brothers & Co.*

*Blockades.* Upon the blockade of the settlements depends the success of the cruisers; the blockade of a port materially obstructs the slave trade for some time afterwards, *Macaulay* 5064-5074—The establishment of a blockade on the coast would not interfere with legitimate trading, *Ib.* 5124—Effectiveness of blockades in driving the slave trade out of any particular spot, *Hook* 8305—Change in the present system of blockade compared with the former system, *Denman*, 6562-6568—How far it would be possible to establish an effective blockade upon the coast which has been the scene of the slave trade by means of a combination of steamers and sailing cruisers; force necessary for this purpose, *Ib.* 6613-6625—Effect of witness's proceedings at the Gallinas in suppressing the slave trade; blockade alone is quite sufficient to stop the slave trade there, *Ib.* 6789-6791.—See also *Bonny, The*, 2. *Gallinas, The.*

*Blockhouses.* Erection of small blockhouses, suggested by the Committee, either up the Gambia itself, or along the coast, as at Cestos and the Gallinas on points where British commerce is superseding the slave trade, *Rep.* viii.—They would protect the lawful trade, and prevent the re-appearance of the slave trade where it has been extinguished or is dying away. *Ib.*—See also *Forts.*

*Blount, Capt. William Simpson.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has lately returned from the command of the Pluto on the coast of Africa; service in which he has been engaged, 5997-5999—Relative efficiency of steam-boats and sailing-vessels in the prevention of the slave trade, 6000, 6106-6111—Witness took very few prizes; reason of this, 6001-6005—The slave trade is carried on very little in the Bight of Biafra between Cape Lopez and Cape Formosa, except at the island of St. Thomas and Prince's Island, 6006—Witness had no difficulty in dealing with the slave trade in those islands; protection



Report, 1842—continued.

*Blount, Capt. William Simpson. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.*

tection afforded to the slave trade, 6007-6009—Refusal of the native chiefs of Gaboon to enter into any treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, 6010-6019—How fuel is procured for the use of the steamers, 6020-6022—Every obstacle is put in the way of men-of-war on the coast by the natives, as they interfere with the slave trade, 6023-6027.

There is no difficulty in getting fuel at Sierra Leone or at Bathurst, 6029—Depôts for coals should be established by Government upon the coast; an enormous price is charged for coals sent on speculation, 6030-6036—One steamer is equal in efficiency to three sailing-vessels, 6037—Range in which the slave trade is carried on on the coast, 6039-6044—Evidence respecting the capture of 70 slaves near Bulama, 6045-6049—Length of time it took witness to navigate from Fernando Po to Bissoa, 6050—Tonnage of the *Pluto*; quantity of fuel she carries, 6051-6057—Evidence relating to the system of kidnapping men from Sierra Leone, 6061-6066—Sails are of very little advantage to steam-vessels on the coast of Africa, 6068, 6069—System pursued by witness in the execution of his orders for the suppression of the slave trade, 6070-6076. 6082-6088—The slave trade up the Brass is carried on by agents from the Brazils and from the Havannah, 6079-6081—Crews of slave vessels landed on the banks of the Bonny, would not receive any assistance there; their only mode of escape is by the merchant vessels that are in the rivers; many of them perish, 6089-6099.

Witness deterred slave vessels from coming to the coast, in addition to those captured and destroyed, 6102—Welsh coal makes little or no smoke; it is more destructive to the machinery than other coal, 6103-6105—Inconvenience experienced by witness from the machinery being out of order; great difficulty attending the repair of a steam-vessel where there are no established factories, 6112—Witness was engaged lately in an expedition to the Gallinas; circumstances attending the expedition; the natives encourage the slave trade, 6113-6139—Manner in which the slave dealers obtained a footing at Gallinas, 6140—Reasons for fearing that witness's operations will not put an effectual stop to the exportation of slaves from that river, 6144-6147—Treaties are in some measure a check upon the slave trade, 6148-6150—No English vessels whatever go to the Gallinas; reasons for this, 6153-6168—The factories at Bissoa are principally supplied by English vessels, 6169-6171—There is a little trade carried on at Bissoa, such as hides and bees' wax, but the principal trade is the slave trade, 6172-6174.

Capture of a slave ship off Bulama; few of our cruising vessels visit the neighbourhood of Bulama; a steamer is more useful on that station, 6175-6178—Principal depôts upon the north of the line for the slave trade; a steamer might be usefully employed on that part of the coast, 6179-6185—Number of sailing-vessels employed; the crews generally suffer most in point of health from the boat service, 6186, 6187—British articles are preferred on the coast of Africa for the slave trade; description of articles usually carried, 6190-6198. 6202, 6203—Evidence respecting the destruction of the house of Signor Mattos, a perfect receptacle for slaves on Hen Island, one of the Biquegas, 6204-6207. 6212-6248—The natives and chiefs at Gallinas do not regard slave trading as any crime or offence, 6249, 6250.

If all persons who were found supplying noted slave dealers with goods were treated as pirates, the slave trade would be very soon abolished; nothing short of absolutely prohibiting any trade with a factory dealing in slaves can be effectual for the object, 6251-6259. 6266, 6267—Mr. Caitano is a known slave dealer; he is also a dealer in lawful produce, 6261. 6265—The island of Fernando Po does not appear to be under any control; somebody should be placed there with power to regulate and govern the island; it is very healthy; extent to which the clearing has been carried, 6268-6274—Settlers might be drawn from the adjoining coast; the climate is much the same as all the rest of Africa; the wages of labour are very trifling, 6275-6279—Fernando Po, Clarence Cove, is not a good naval station, it is too far in the Bight, 6283, 6284—St. Thomas's is the finest point on the coast as a depôt for steamers, 6285, 6286—Sierra Leone is the best position on the coast for the Mixed Commission Court, 6287, 6288—Kroomen are very glad to work on any part of the coast for very trifling wages; they are to be found on every part of the coast, 6292, 6293.

If a ship of war got information of any English factory being engaged in the slave trade, they would be justified in destroying it, 6295-6298—Under whose orders witness acts, 6299-6302—The smaller the steamers are which are employed for the service the better, 6303—Witness has found very great obstruction both from the Portuguese and Spanish authorities, 6304—Numerous depôts for coals ought to be established on the coast; places at which it would be most useful to establish them, enumerated, 6305-6307—Number of steamers witness would recommend to be employed upon the coast, 6308, 6309—Number of sailing-vessels at present upon the coast, 6310—Case of a French squadron being sent to Bissoa to seek redress for the plunder of a French merchant vessel, 6311-6314—Joined plank is considered one of the prohibited articles as indicating the carrying on of the slave trade, 6315-6331—There is a great quantity of wood in the Cameroons fit for slave-decks, 6332-6336—Witness never saw any fir on the coast of Africa, 6337.



Report, 1842—continued.

**Bold, Mr. (Liverpool.)** Instructions given by him to his captains to avoid trading with slave dealers, *Hutton* 10276.

**Bonny, The:**

1. *State of the Country generally in the neighbourhood of the Bonny; Climate; Produce, &c.*
2. *State of the Slave Trade there.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

- \* 1. *State of the Country generally in the neighbourhood of the Bonny; Climate; Produce, &c.:*

Articles of produce supplied at Bonny besides palm oil, *Clegg* 1587—The country in the neighbourhood of the Bonny is intersected by water communication, *Ib.* 1605-1611—Description of the country round Bonny, and how the natives live, *Ib.* 1653-1661—If the supply of goods were interrupted at Bonny it would still be very difficult for the cruisers to keep down the slave trade, *Ib.* 1833, 1834—The Bonny is a very unhealthy place, *Bailey* 1912-1921—No Europeans are settled at Bonny; they cannot live on shore for any time; witness never allows his white sailors to go on shore without an officer, *Midgley* 4142—A British resident at Bonny would be of great service, but he could not live there long, *Ib.* 4143-4145.

2. *State of the Slave Trade there:*

Extensive slave trade carried on at the Bonny, *Vidal* 355—In what way the slave trade is principally carried on in Bonny and at Whydah; how the slaves are generally paid for; mode of collecting the slaves, *Clegg* 1704-1744—There were formerly some slave factories in Bonny, *Macaulay* 5601—Possibility of English goods sent to the Bonny in return for palm oil being used by the chiefs there to purchase slaves, *Madden* 9789, 9790.

Witness has formerly seen 20 vessels in the river, all engaged in the slave trade; now there is not such a thing there, *Levinge* 4000—On the Bonny River the principal slave dealers give all their energies to the palm oil trade as there are no slavers there, *Midgley* 4121, 4122—Different classes of slave traders on the Bonny; chiefs and their slaves; their dependence on King Peppel, *Ib.* 4133-4137—There have been no slave vessels at Bonny since the treaty with King Peppel, and the trade in the creeks of the Brass River is very much reduced, *Ib.* 4265-4273.

Great diminution in the slave trade in the Bonny; the blockade has been the cause of this; this system is pursued at great risk and loss of life; a great number of Kroomen are employed in this service; they can be relied on in case of actual contest, as well as for the management of the boats, *Peters* 5805-5813—Crews of slave vessels landed on the banks of the Bonny would not receive any assistance there; their only mode of escape is by the merchant vessels that are in the rivers; many of them perish, *Blount* 6089-6099—Witness deterred slave vessels from coming to the coast in addition to those captured and destroyed, *Ib.* 6102—Great influence of the legitimate trade in putting down the slave trade in the Bonny; efficiency of the blockade established by Commodore Tucker, *Madden* 9817.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

List of Bonny trading ships, 1846, showing the name, tonnage, and crew, of each vessel, *App.* 54—Queries addressed to Captain Gentle Brown, master of the Brig May, trading to Bonny, dated 2d February 1841, on the subject of the trade in that river, *Ib.* 115-118.—See also *Peppel, King.*

**Boollibamy.** Extract from Mr. Fox's journal, descriptive of Boollibamy, *Beecham* 7724.

**Boonsoo, Chief.** Evidence respecting the execution of a chief of the Ashantees, named Boonsoo, by the Dutch general Veerveer, in 1838, mentioned by Dr. Madden, at page 76 of Appendix (B.) of the Gold Coast Report, *Swanzy* 10548, 10549.

**Bosanquet, Captain Charles John, R. N.** (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commanded the *Leveret*, off the coast of Africa, from September 1835 to July 1839; 4438-4441—The slave trade latterly had increased on every part of the coast, 4442, 4443—The large number of cruisers, and the numerous captures, had rendered it necessary to send up more slaves, and the market was better supplied at the Havannah, 4444-4446—Reasons for believing that the slave trade has been driven from the West to the East Coast, 4447-4457—While witness was there about 15,000 a year were sent across the Atlantic, and still more to Arabia, from the Portuguese settlements on the East Coast, 4458-4461—Very great commercial intercourse is carried on with the East Coast; but the Portuguese have latterly put on an extra duty of 30 per cent., in addition to the five per cent. of the treaty, 4462-4464—The export of slaves was with the sanction of the Portuguese authorities, though not permitted by the laws of Portugal, 4465, 4466—British commerce on the West Coast has a favourable tendency to improve the country, and to suppress the slave trade, 4467, 4468—Description of merchandise sent in exchange for slaves from Arabia, 4469—The Americans have more trade with the East Coast than the English, 4470—The 30 per cent. duties are illegal,



Report, 1842—continued.

*Bosanquet, Captain Charles John, R.N.* (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

illegal, but have not yet been removed, 4471, 4472—Taking the whole coast of Africa, the slave trade has enormously increased of late, 4473-4482—The slavers from the East Coast come round the Cape of Good Hope, where there are so many vessels that they are not detected, 4482\*, 4483—It was usual to put the crews of slavers ashore anywhere; it is a barbarous system, but cannot well be avoided without detriment to the suppression of the slave trade, 4484-4488—When put on shore in a desert place, some got to Sierra Leone or across the Atlantic, and many died; case of the *Marineto*, 4489, 4490.

*Brass River.* Slaves may be taken from the Bonny to the Brass River, and are taken there; the Brass River is not under King Poppel, and separate treaties must be made with the kings, *Midgley* 4258-4261—The slave trade up the Brass is carried on by agents from the Brazils and from the Havannah, *Blount* 6079-6081.

*Bricklayers.* Natives on the Gold Coast are very good bricklayers, *Swanzy* 888.

*British Commerce.* Remarks of the Committee on the subject of the facilities which British commerce is charged with having furnished to the slave trade, and of the extent and nature of the connexion which exists between them, *Rep.* xvii.

See also *Slave Goods*.

*British Goods.* The English always have the preference over the commodities of other countries; of what the bulk of the merchandise chiefly consists, *Clegg* 1771, 1772—When goods are sold at Bonny or Whydah, they are sold indiscriminately to any man who pays, without inquiring to what object he appropriates them, *Ib.* 1773-1776—It is impossible for a merchant to be aware of the ultimate purposes to which the goods which he sells in exchange for produce on the coast of Africa may be applied, *Hutton* 3741—British articles are preferred on the coast of Africa for the slave trade; description of articles usually carried, *Blount* 6190-6198. 6202, 6203—Extent to which British manufactures are made serviceable to the slave trade, *Finden* 7540, 7541—There is an increase in the demand for our goods, *Hughes* 7773—Probability of British goods being employed in the purchase of slaves; description of goods usually so employed, and from whence obtained, and mode of payment for the same; impossibility of excluding British goods, *Ib.* 8085-8113—It is since the year 1835 that the practice of the slave factories obtaining their supplies through the means of British merchants first arose, *Madden* 9741, 9742—Fallacy of attempting to prevent British subjects from selling goods to persons known to be engaged in the slave trade, *Forster* 10870, 10871.

See also *Lawful Trade. Slave Goods*.

*British Guiana.* Extract from the despatch of Governor Light to the Secretary of State, dated 21st September 1841, respecting the condition of the liberated Africans transferred to this colony, *Rep.* xiii.—Extract from Report of Committee on Emigration respecting the means of general education and religious instruction in this colony; also with regard to the rate of wages and allowances to the negroes beyond money wages, *Ib.*—Papers delivered in by Mr. W. Holmes, M. P. agent for British Guiana, relative to the emigration of liberated Africans to that colony, *App.* 462-465.—See also *Benin, Bight of*.

*British Influence:*

*Sierra Leone.*—Instances in the administration of Sierra Leone of the error of declining to exert a material influence over the neighbouring tribes; necessity of granting adequate protection to merchants, *Forster* 10678-10680.

*British Jurisdiction:*

*Gold Coast.*—Limitation of our authority on the Gold Coast; the magistrates are strictly prohibited from exercising jurisdiction even over the natives and districts immediately under the influence and protection of the forts, *Rep.* v. vi.—Extent over which British jurisdiction prevails on the Gold Coast; compulsory jurisdiction is exercised, *Madden* 9032-9046—It would be very desirable if the bounds of our jurisdiction on the Gold Coast were determined, *Ib.* 9105—British law should be administered to all those living within native towns under British protection, *Ib.* 9106-9110.

*British Merchants.* In every case the dealings of British merchants with slave dealers, although their produce trade may be mixed with the slave trade, is in a very high degree objectionable and improper, *Denman* 6835-6837.

**BRITISH SETTLEMENTS:**

1. *On the Coast generally.*
2. *In the Gambia.*
3. *On the Gold Coast.*

1. *On the Coast generally:*

The influence of the British settlements on the coast of Africa promotes general peace; it affords facility for the introduction of all manner of improvements, *Beecham* 3707-3709—The British settlements on the coast of Africa have done some service in the suppression of the slave trade, but not half so much as they might have done, *Denman* 6648-6651. 6674-6677.



Report, 1842—continued.

## BRITISH SETTLEMENTS—continued.

## 2. In the Gambia:

For the purposes of trade and useful communication of every kind with the interior of Africa, the settlement in the Gambia seems to possess advantages far beyond those of any other settlement on the coast of Africa, *Rep.* vii.

## 3. On the Gold Coast:

The British settlements on the Gold Coast have put down the slave trade, but this has not been by the unassisted force of commerce, *Denman* 6692-6703.

See also *Forts*.

*British Subjects.* Subjects who may be considered British subjects on the Gold Coast, *Madden* 9080-9082.

*British Trade.* The British trade, by offering means of exchange, has induced the chiefs not to part with their slaves, *Findlay* 2862-2867—British trade to a certain extent gives facilities for the slave trade, *Macaulay* 5441-5444—Although some additional facility to the slave trade may arise from the lawful traffic, on the balance much more good accrues; legitimate commerce, even with slave-dealing natives, may be used as a means of inducing them by negotiation to give up dealing in slaves, *Ib.* 5448-5456.

See also *Lawful Trade*.

*British Waters.* As to what may be considered British waters on the coast of Africa, *Macaulay* 5047-5050.

*Broadhead, Captain Henry, R.N.* (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been serving three years and a half on the coast of Africa, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade (from November 1837 to July 1841), 2452, 2453—Nature of the change witness has observed in the slave trade during that period; whether this change is to be attributed to the extension of the palm-oil trade, 2454-2464—It would be advantageous to plant a fort at Whydah; other means less expensive by which the slave trade might be put an end to in that part of the coast, 2465-2467—The use of steamers would be far preferable to sailing-vessels in the capture of slavers; there would be no difficulty in obtaining fuel; reasons for supposing there would be difficulty in having depôts of coals, 2468-2477—The English trade has tended nearly as much in the last three years to suppress the slave trade as the exertions of the cruisers, 2478—Way in which the slave trade has been carried on lately, 2479-2489—If evidence were furnished of a vessel being engaged in supplying goods for the purpose of the slave trade, witness would consider himself justified in seizing, 2490-2496—Witness has never heard that the English trade was in any way employed in furnishing goods to be paid for in slaves, 2497.

It is a very common thing for slavers to lie in one of the British ports and purchase English goods; grounds upon which witness seized a vessel so employed, 2498-2502—Preventing the legal trade from England with ports known to be engaged in the slave trade would not tend to diminish the slave trade, unless the trade of every other nation with that port could be suppressed, 2503-2510—Reason for supposing that De Souza would throw every difficulty in the way of extending the palm-oil trade, 2511, 2512—The slave trade is carried on very much by the aid of large canoes; from whence they are supplied; it would contribute materially to put down the slave trade if this supply were cut off, 2511-2517—The slave trade has become so unprofitable that the risk cannot be insured at the Havannah, 2518-2520. 2524-2535—Number of slavers taken by witness during the three years and a half he was on the coast, 2521-2523—Witness never heard of any English vessel or any English subject being directly or indirectly engaged in the slave trade, 2536-2539.

Influence exercised by our settlements on the internal condition of the people, 2540-2553—The slave trade is very much extinguished upon the Gold Coast and at Popo, and also materially diminished at Whydah, 2554, 2555—The slave trade at Bonny and at Calabar has been done up these three years; process by which it has been put an end to, 2556-2568—Extreme points between which the slave trade has, to any extent, been extinguished, 2569-2571—Evidence respecting the capture of slaves and the treatment of them, 2572-2574—State of the slaves on board the *Liberal* brig which was seized by witness, 2575-2577—Instances of persons who have been hitherto engaged in the slave trade on the coast, turning their attention to lawful traffic; cases of De Souza and Canot, 2578-2585—With a view to the suppression of the slave trade, an improved system of cruisers would be more desirable than the establishment of an increased number of forts upon the coast, 2586. 2607. 2643—Manner in which the slave vessels are disposed of at Sierra Leone; objections to the course pursued in the disposal of them; method witness would suggest of disposing of the crews, 2608-2615—French ships are never engaged in the slave trade, 2616.

No *bonâ fide* American vessels are engaged in the trade; but for one year almost every slaver was under American colours; this embarrassed witness considerably, 2617, 2618—Way in which goods are disposed of, seized on board a slaver which is condemned at Sierra Leone, 2619-2621—Whether they are made use of in fostering the



Report, 1842—*continued.**Broadhead, Captain Henry, R.N. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.*

the slave trade or not, is never inquired into, 2622, 2623—The island of St. Thomas would be much more convenient for the adjudication than Sierra Leone, 2624-2633—Evidence respecting the shipment of slaves from the Nunez, 2634-2636—It would be of great service if steamers could be employed upon that coast; drawback to the employment of steamers in a tropical climate, 2637, 2638—Case of Captain Grove, of the Robert Heddle, bringing out a house for De Souza, 2639-2642—Per centage in the year in the sacrifice of life in the men-of-war upon the coast, 2644, 2645—Circumstances connected with an expedition witness made 100 miles up the Gaboon, 2646-2648—There are particular regulations with a view to health on board the men-of-war; difficulty of carrying them out on the coast of Africa; impossibility of sailing on what are termed temperance principles, 2649-2652—The chance of capture by sending boats up the rivers, is not worth the risk of the sacrifice of human life, 2653.

The destruction of barracks on shore is decidedly advantageous, 2654-2657—Circumstances connected with the destruction of a slave factory called New Costos, 2658-2660—The destruction of the barracks interferes in some measure with the lawful trade, as it is so mixed up with the slave trade, that it is impossible for any merchant to trade to the coast without being indirectly mixed up with it, 2661-2666—In proportion as the slave trade is stopped, or the barracks destroyed, the natives will turn their attention to the collection of palm oil, or the growth of produce, 2667-2669—By the operations at the Gallinas, all trade, lawful and unlawful, was put an end to for a short time, 2670, 2671—Twelve fast-sailing men-of-war, commanded by efficient officers, and properly kept up, that is, relieved at proper times, would entirely suppress the slave trade, 2671-2674—The immense quantity of goods which has lately been sold at Sierra Leone as prize goods, have come from Cuba and Brazil, but they have originally gone out from England to Cuba and the Brazils, 2675-2688.

Witness was allowed 20 Kroomen in his vessel; how they were procured from the coast, 2689-2694—Witness prefers the liberated Africans when they have served their seven years' apprenticeship; it is the government of Sierra Leone which interferes with the employment of them, 2694-2709—From witness's experience of the character of the Kroomen, he does not conceive that they would form a useful element for labour in the West Indies, 2710, 2711—At Sierra Leone almost all the liberated Africans would be willing to emigrate; witness is not competent to say whether they could be employed beneficially as free labourers in the West Indies, 2710-2715, 2729, 2730—The Kroomen would be equally willing to emigrate, 2716-2721—It would be a good thing to remove the liberated Africans from Sierra Leone to the West Indies; their removal would rather stop the slave trade in the interior than encourage it, 2722-2728, 2734, 2735—Vessels owned and commanded by blacks, 2731—It would not be safe to allow any emigration from the parts of the coast where English authority is not in activity, 2732, 2733, 2736, 2737—It might be carried on at any British fort, if the whole thing were conducted entirely by the Crown officers, and not left in the hands of private individuals, 2738, 2739—Willingness of the freemen at Accra to emigrate; there are a great many freemen there; they are petty traders to the detriment of the merchants; way in which this free population has arisen, 2740-2745—There is not sufficient employment for the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, 2746-2751.

*Bulama, Island of.* Propriety of re-establishing the former British settlement on the island of Bulama, recommended by the Committee to consideration, *Rep.* viii.—The climate is unhealthy, but not more so than that of Sierra Leone or some other places on the coast, *ib.*—Importance of the island of Bulama to commerce, *Denman* 6576, 6577, 6579-6597\*—Time required to go from Sierra Leone to Bulama; distance, *ib.* 6598, 6599—Great advantages afforded in the island of Bulama for a British settlement, *Hughes* 8114, 8115—Excellence of its situation for commanding the trade of the opposite rivers and the neighbouring coast; distance from the main lands, *ib.* 8117, 8118—Desirable situation of the island of Bulama as the site of a British factory; trifling expense at which it could be maintained, *Hook* 8285—Establishment that would be required, *Forster* 10574—Recommendation of Bulama as the site for a colonial post, *ib.* 10657—It would be essential to take the whole island of Bulama, to which we have already a fair and reasonable claim, *ib.* 10663.

This colony should be dependant upon the government of Sierra Leone in preference to its being attached to the Gambia, *Denman* 6600-6602—Distance of the island from the Gambia, *Hughes* 8116—Reason of its being abandoned by Captain Beavor in 1793 or 1794, *ib.* 8119-8122—Present state of the island, *ib.* 8123, 8124—Dispute respecting the claim to the sovereignty, *ib.* 8125, 8135-8137—Lamentable results of the attempt of Captain Beavor to form a settlement, *ib.* 1826, 1827—Settlement of Mr. Caitano there, *ib.* 8128-8132—Advantage of a settlement at Bulama in connexion with that on the Gambia, *Forster* 10574—Evidence respecting the capture of 70 slaves near Bulama, *Blount* 6045-6049—Capture of a slave ship off Bulama; few of our cruising vessels visit the neighbourhood of Bulama; a steamer is more useful on that station, *ib.* 6175-6178—Dr. Madden's Report on the slave trade carried on at this settlement by the Portuguese, *App.* 190, 191—Observations on the mortality at Bulama, *ib.* 435.



Report, 1842—continued.

*Bulum*, or *Bolm*. Religion of the people on the Bulum shore; means of education; cultivation of rice, *Dicker* 4994-5001—Influence possessed by the British over the king of the Bulum country; progress making in the habits of civilised life in that country, *Campbell* 8869-8874—Treaties entered into, and friendly relations established by witness during a visit into the interior in 1836, *Ib.* 8875-8877.

*Burgoyne*, Mr. Disputes with Captain Maclean satisfactorily adjusted, *Nicholls* 7.

## C.

*Cabenda*. The greatest slave trade is about Cabenda, and Benguela, and Ambris, *Levinge* 4004-4007—There are usually 500 slaves on board, and 12,000 in a year, *Ib.* 4008, 4009—An immense number have been taken, *Ib.* 4009-4015—State of things as regards the slave trade in the Cabenda and Congo, *Peters* 5825-5835.

*Caboceers*. Nature of their office among native tribes, *Swanzy* 407-409.

*Caitano*, Mr. Mr. Caitano is a known slave dealer; he is also a dealer in lawful produce, *Blount* 6261-6265—Is a notorious slave dealer; he has the credit of doing all that is done at Bissao, *Hughes* 7871, 7872.—See also *Bulama*, Island of.

*Calabar*. Diminution of the slave trade in the Calabar, *Peters* 5814-5817.

See also *Cameroons*, The.

*Calmel*. The use of calomel on the African station is less general than it was, *Peters* 5905.

*Cameroons*, The. Description of the trade on the Cameroon River, *Clegg* 1638-1640—The practice of collecting slaves is the same in the Cameroons and Gaboon as in the Bonny, *Ib.* 1745—There is no slave trade in the Cameroons; witness made a treaty with the king to stop it, *Levinge* 4002—There is little slave trade at the Cameroons; the ivory trade is of more importance than that of palm-oil, *Midgley* 4148-4153—State of things as regards the slave trade in the Cameroons, *Peters* 5820, 5821—The Cameroons is more healthy than Benin or Old Calabar, but dysentery and other diseases prevail; there is excellent anchorage there, *Midgley* 10803-10805.

*Campbell*, Colonel *Henry Dundas*. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was governor of Sierra Leone from 1834 to 1837; 8761-8763—Nature of the instructions received by witness from the Colonial-office on his going out, 8764-8768—Particular points to which his attention was directed on his arrival, 8769, *et seq.*—Ignorance of Mr. Morgan, the colonial chaplain, of the state of religion and education in the colony, 8769—Advantageous system carried out by Mr. White, the Church missionary; that system described, 8769-8773—Steps taken by witness in carrying out that system under the Government; alteration of the apprenticeship system; establishment of schools, 8774, 8775—Points in which the apprenticeship system worked ill; modifications effected by witness, 8776-8797—His opinion generally of the system, with the improvements effected, 8798—Outline of the plan adopted in the establishment and support of schools, 8798-8807, 8811—Great importance of education in raising the condition of the liberated Africans; beneficial effect of religious and moral instruction among the adults, 8806, 8808, 8809.

Failure of the Government plan of locating the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, from the want of a regular system, 8810—Amalgamation of colony-born children and the children of liberated Africans in the Government schools; line that was previously drawn between the two classes, 8812, 8813, 8822—Nothing is paid by the children; in the Church Missionary schools they do pay, 8814, 8815—Number of schools established by witness; number at present existing; reason for some of them being given up, 8816-8818—None of the missionary schools would receive the imported children, 8819-8821—Line drawn between the liberated African traders and the Maroons and Nova Scotians, 8823, 8881, 8882—Observations on the system adopted with respect to the liberated Africans, 8824-8830—Persevering habits of individuals of that class on becoming traders and hawkers, 8831—Possibility of adopting a system by which a greater stimulus might be given to their industrious habits; means suggested, 8832-8834.

System pursued on witness's arrival in the colony, in the instruction of the liberated Africans in agricultural pursuits; great want of judgment displayed in the providing supplies for that department, 8835-8839—Effect upon the colony of the introduction of large numbers from captured slave ships, 8840—Very small portion of the colony in cultivation; the finest land in Sierra Leone has never been touched, 8841, 8842—Superior quality of the coffee grown in the colony, 8843—The establishment of farms would be found a source of profit, 8844—There are no marked limits to the colony, 8845—There is no legal authority to prevent liberated Africans from leaving the colony, 8846-8848—Policy of extending the limits of the colony into the Timmanee country, 8849-8852, 8856—Want of roads in the colony; general character of the country, 8853-8858—It is adapted for tropical cultivation; nature of the soil, 8859-8861—

Great



Report, 1842—continued.

Campbell, Colonel Henry Dundas. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Great disadvantage to Sierra Leone of not having water communication with the interior, 8862-8864—Means by which British influence should be extended; good policy of extending the colony, so as to occupy both banks of the river for a considerable distance, 8865-8869.

Influence possessed by the British over the king of the Bulum country; progress making in the habits of civilised life there, 8869-8874—Treaties entered into, and friendly relations established by witness during a visit into the interior in 1836; 8875-8877—Articles of which the exportation increased after witness's visit, 8877, 8878—Every restriction in the way of tax or duty should be taken from the legitimate trader, 8879—Causes of the failure of the commercial prosperity of the colony, 8880. 8883-8885—Probable disposition of the liberated Africans to emigrate across the Atlantic; great fault in the present system of emigration; justifiable part taken by the missionaries in the question; the success of the system depends entirely upon the fairness with which it is carried out, 8886-8891—Under an improved system the colony of Sierra Leone might be so managed as to make it more advisable for them to remain in the colony than to go to the West Indies, 8892-8896—To civilize Africa, commerce must form a very prominent feature in any system, 8897.

Proposed establishment of Government farms for the adults; plan on which they should be conducted; trifling expense that would be incurred, 8898-8900—Additional superintendence that would be required, 8901. 8913, 8914—Present staff maintained in connexion with the Liberated African Department, 8901-8912—Desirableness of selecting persons of colour for the office of manager or director; importance of this point with reference to emigration, 8915, 8916—The Liberated African Department is not too large; alterations made in it since witness left, 8917—Reduction that might be effected in the Government expenditure at Sierra Leone, *ib.*—Uselessness and inefficiency of the military establishment in the colony; number of troops usually there, 8917-8922—Witness on his arrival in the colony found the public departments in a state of confusion, 8923, 8924—Dr. Madden, in his Report upon Sierra Leone, extols Sir John Jeremie, who was there only a few months, but never mentions witness's name, 8925—Creation by witness of the appointment of inspector of schools; nomination of Mr. White as inspector; his salary, and qualifications and duties, 8925-8927.

Beneficial result to be anticipated from sending slave ships captured at a certain distance from Sierra Leone direct to the West Indies; general unhealthy state of slave vessels, 8934-8940—Witness is not aware of there being any difficulty in the Government obtaining as much territory as they could wish at the Gambia, 8943—The Gambia is a dependency of Sierra Leone, 8945—A considerable length of time often intervenes between the communications of the two places; there should be a small schooner, 8946-8948—Policy of rendering the Gambia independent of Sierra Leone; injurious results of the connexion with respect to the passing local Acts, 8949, 8950—Difficulty experienced in sending down the Chief Justice, 8951, 8952—Extent of the communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, 8953, 8954—Constitution of the council at Sierra Leone; number of *ex-officio* members, 8955-8959—Increase in the expenditure of the colony under the head of "Military;" abuses in the whole system; establishment of a militia to furnish the gaol and convict guard; inefficient state of the troops; the abolishment of the commissariat recommended 8960-8962—The expenditure under the head of "Military Force" might be very much reduced, 8962-8968. 8975—Supposing the military force to be reduced, there are means of providing a militia for the colony, which can be depended on, 8965, 8966—The militia is entirely constituted of liberated Africans; want of efficient officers, 8967—There should be a paid staff, 8969—The West Indian regiments are recruited entirely from the liberated Africans, 8970—There is nothing to prevent the militia force from being moved from one British fort to another if necessary, 8972.

Sober habits of the liberated Africans, 8973, 8974—Great fault in the present system in not having the means of employment for them, 8974—Whether the money now paid to the liberated Africans for their subsistence might be more advantageously and economically employed under any other system, 8976-8978—The duties at present performed by the Mixed Commission Courts would be much better done in the Vice-Admiralty Court; possible objection of foreign powers, 8979-8983—Amount of saving that might be made by the arrangements recommended by witness, 8984—Number of European females, and of Europeans not holding official appointments resident in the colony, 8985-8987—Creole population born in Sierra Leone now living there, 8988-8991—State of morals in the colony, 8992—Officers of the Mixed Commission Court alone have retiring pensions; desirableness of officers serving for a certain period being allowed retiring pensions, 8993-8995.

[Second Examination].—Nature of the arrangements made by witness with the various tribes in the interior in 1836, and how carried out; circumstances connected with his journey into the interior, &c., 9258-9267.

[Third Examination].—Impracticability of carrying on a free emigration from Africa to the West Indies without endangering a renewal of the slave trade, or kidnapping of the



Report, 1842—continued.

*Campbell*, Colonel *Henry Dundas*. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

the people in the interior, 9327. 9354—High character of the liberated Africans as regards honesty and sobriety, 9333—The natives who come down to the Gambia for temporary work have to pay a sum to their chiefs for permission to come, 9340, 9341—Improvement effected by witness in the dress of the Africans at Sierra Leone, 9344—Harsh working of the laws with respect to hawking as regards liberated African traders, who receive payment for their wares in goods instead of money, 9344—9348—Evasion by Europeans of the spirit licence; alteration in the law effected by witness, 9348—9352—Condition of society in the interior, 9353—Impossibility of inducing the chiefs of tribes to emigrate with their people, 9354.

*Campbell*, Mr. Extract from a letter from Mr. Campbell, dated Kykandy, Rio Nunez, 20 April 1842, representing the urgent necessity existing for cruisers visiting that river, *Ev.* p. 736.

*Campbell*, Sir *John*. His opinion on the subject of the implication of shareholders in mining companies in Cuba and the Brazils in the legal guilt of their agents abroad, so far as regards the purchase of slaves, *Madden* 10066.

*Campbell*, Sir *Patrick*. Sir Patrick Campbell has done a great deal of good in suppressing the slave trade in the Bonny, *Bailey* 1958.

*Canoes*. Attention called by the Committee to the suggestion that we should endeavour to secure the co-operation of our Dutch and Danish neighbours in licensing the canoes which ply along the Gold Coast, *Rep.* vii.—They seem to afford considerable facilities to such slave trade as still exists along the Leeward coast, *Ib.*—Canoes are used for conveying slaves on board the slave vessels, *Clegg* 1826—1828—Slaves are carried from place to place in canoes, *Sevard* 2291, 2292—The slave trade is carried on very much by the aid of large canoes; from whence they are supplied; it would contribute materially to put down the slave trade if this supply were cut off, *Broadhead* 2511—2517—Great use made of canoes at Whydah in carrying on the trade; arrangements proposed with respect to vessels wanting the same, *Hutton* 10330.

*Canot*, *Theodore*. Explanation of the transactions of witness's house with Don Theodore Canot, *Redman* 2754—2760—He is a dealer in produce as well as in slaves, *Hutton* 3784—Cases of British merchants aiding and abetting the slave trade; supply of goods and arms to Theodore Canot's establishment at New Cestos by an English vessel, *Hill* 7150—7154.

#### CAPE COAST CASTLE :

1. *British Establishment there, and Condition of the Settlement generally.*
2. *Government of this Settlement.*
3. *Papers laid before the Committee.*

##### 1. *British Establishment there, and Condition of the Settlement generally:*

Observations and recommendations of the Committee thereupon, *Rep.* iv.—The establishment at Cape Coast ought to be placed on a more efficient footing than at present, *Sevell* 1519—Excellent condition of the schools at Cape Coast Castle; many of the assistants that the Wesleyans have had in their mission have been brought up in Governor Maclean's school, *Rües* 3295, 3296—Little communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast; ordinary length of voyage, *Leringe* 4086—4089—Extent of the communication between Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle, *Campbell* 8953, 8954—There is no soil tilled in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast, *Madden* 9132.

##### 2. *Government of this Settlement:*

Recommendations of the Committee regarding the future government thereof; general observations as to the character and influence of the present government *Rep.* iv.—The condition of the people is better near the British settlements, especially by Cape Coast Castle, where Governor Maclean's influence is extensive, *Rües* 3252\*—3254\*—Instance given of the influence of Governor Maclean over the native chiefs, *Ib.* 3255\*—3260—Cape Coast is as well governed as Sierra Leone, if not better, *Leringe* 4085—Witness has always received every assistance from Governor Maclean; the forts were in good order, and the people kind, *Ib.* 4102.

It is not the duty of the Governor of Cape Coast to act as consignee for any commercial house; witness's authority for stating that the Governor did so act for vessels belonging to the house of Forster & Smith, *Madden* 9190—9195—The Governor is prohibited by his instructions from dealing as a merchant; Captain Maclean did act in this capacity, *Ib.* 9199—9203. 9210—Cape Coast Castle is a commercial settlement; it was handed over to the merchants for commercial purposes; impropriety of the President of the settlement giving his advice and assistance to captains of vessels resorting there for the purpose of trade, *Ib.* 9211, 9212—Absurdity of Dr. Madden's charge against Mr. Maclean, *Forster* 10878.



Report, 1842—continued.

## CAPE COAST CASTLE—continued.

3. *Papers laid before the Committee:*

Commissioner's report regarding Cape Coast, *App.* 11.—Distances of various places in the vicinity of Cape Coast Castle, *Ib.* 41, 42—List of British merchant vessels arrived at Cape Coast Castle for the year 1840, *Ib.* 42—Table showing the amount of invoices of stores, &c. received from England for the service of Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies, for the three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 55-58—Detailed return showing the manner in which the Parliamentary grants for Cape Coast Castle, &c. have been expended, for the three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 59—General return of Parliamentary grants for Cape Coast Castle, &c. for three years ending 30th September 1840, *Ib.* 60—Queries addressed to Mr. Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, on the state of the forts, administration of laws, &c. at that settlement, *Ib.* 68-71.

Queries addressed to Captain Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, on the subject of the imports and exports, and trade generally of the settlement, *App.* 76-78—Queries on the subject of the slave trade in the neighbourhood of this settlement, and on the means by which it might be suppressed, *Ib.* 81-83—Also queries respecting the Christian missions, schools, and marriages at this settlement, *Ib.* 87-90—Queries addressed to the Rev. J. B. Freeman, superintendent of Wesleyan missions on the Gold Coast, on the same subject, *Ib.* 92-94—Queries addressed to Captain Maclean, dated 25th February 1841, respecting the climate, soil, and health of the settlement, *Ib.* 96-99—And to Dr. Cobbold, medical officer resident at Cape Coast Castle, dated March 1841, on the same subject, *Ib.* 99-101.

Returns of the imports and exports, Cape Coast Castle, from 1st January to 30th June 1840, together with correspondence between the Colonial-office and the committee of merchants, relative to the same, *App.* 132-134—Correspondence and papers relative to the merchants at Cape Coast Castle being prohibited from having communication with vessels suspected of being indirectly connected with the slave trade, *Ib.* 146. 150-152.

See also *Education*.

*Cape de Verd Islands*, Brief geographical and general notice of the Cape de Verd Islands, *App.* 207.

*Capital*. See *Agriculture*, 3.

## CAPTURED SLAVERS:

1. *Generally.*

2. *Usual Mode in which the Slaves are treated and disposed of.*

3. *Recommendation that the Slaves should be taken direct to the West Indies.*

4. *Complaints made by the Captors of the smallness of their Remuneration.*

1. *Generally:*

The chance of capture by sending boats up the rivers is not worth the risk of the sacrifice of human life, *Broadhead* 2653—Points on the coast at which the great bulk of seizures has been made, *Macaulay* 5054-5058—Impossibility of the British Government buying those ships in, *Ib.* 5106, 5107—Amount of captures to the south and north of the Line in 1838 and 1839, *Ib.* 5140, 5141—There has been an increase of captures south of the Line since the years 1835 and 1836; the practice of making captures south of the Line has been introduced since 1835, *Ib.* 5152-5156.

2. *Usual Mode in which the Slaves are treated and disposed of:*

Evidence respecting the capture of slaves, and the treatment of them, *Broadhead* 2572-2574—Arrangements made by the Portuguese and old Spanish treaties with respect to the landing of captured slaves, *Macaulay* 5536-5539.

3. *Recommendation that the Slaves should be taken direct to the West Indies:*

If the slaves were taken direct to the West Indies after capture, they would understand the agreements that would be entered into by them, *Hamilton* 4602-4606—It would be better to tranship the captured negroes at once to the West Indies without landing at Sierra Leone, if they were willing to go, *Ib.* 4752-4763—They would be equally happy in the West Indies, and their moral condition would be improved; they perfectly understand that they are free, *Ib.* 4775-4782—Crew requisite to bring a vessel under condemnation into Sierra Leone; number that would be required to take such vessel to the West Indies, *Ib.* 4922-4928.

4. *Complaints made by the Captors of the smallness of their Remuneration:*

Complaints made by captors of the very little benefit they obtain from the present mode of sale; variation in the remuneration paid to them, *Macaulay* 5161-5163—Bounty received by the captors on the breaking up of a vessel, *Ib.* 5273-5275—Impossibility of carrying out Dr. Madden's recommendation, that a vessel when captured should be put into the possession of the capturing officer to be disposed of, *Ib.* 5276-5278—Insufficiency of the present rate of remuneration to officers for captures; alteration of the bounties suggested, *Ib.* 5326-5339—Prize vessels are cut up and destroyed

Report, 1842—continued.

## CAPTURED SLAVERS—continued.

4. *Complaints made by the Captors, &c.*—continued.

and the materials sold piecemeal, is a check to the slave trade to a certain extent, *Hook* 8315-8320—Proportion which the price at which a vessel is sold by auction at Sierra Leone bears to the price which would be given in America, *Ib.* 8323.

*See also Adjudication of Slavers. Auctions. Crews of Slavers. Mixed Commission Court.*

*Cargoes.* Usual cargoes of vessels homewards; the cargo homewards represents the value of the cargo outwards, *Sauerbray* 10350, 10351—Average value of a cargo homewards, *Ib.* 10356-10359.

*Carpenters.* Natives on the Gold Coast are very good carpenters, *Swanzy* 888.

*Carriage of Passengers Act.* Act of Council, dated 28 December 1841, extending the provisions of the Carriage of Passengers Act, of 5 & 6 Will. 4, to the colony of Sierra Leone, *App.* 482.

*Cassamanza River.* The French have a settlement at the River Cassamanza, which is understood to be a Portuguese possession, *Finden* 7583-7585—Projected settlement of the French at Cassamanza; probability of the same commercial policy being pursued there as at Senegal, *Hook* 8274-8276—Deprecation of the attempt of the French to exclude us from the trade of the Cassamanza River, *Madden* 10160-10162—Establishment of a fort on the Cassamanza River, recommended, *Forster* 10574—Copy of compact, dated 3 April 1838, entered into between the King of the French and the inhabitants of the Bondhie (Cassamanza) for the purchase of land at Sejen, *App.* 202.

*Cattabar.* Observations respecting the remarks of Sir Henry Vere Huntley on witness's Report, on the subject of the course adopted for the defence of Cattabar, *Madden* 9947.

*Cestos, New.* The slave trade is still carried on at New Cestos, *Dring* 2183-2186—There was a celebrated slave trader at New Cestos; he has come under the British flag; meaning of that term, *Ib.* 2072-2082—Explanation of the destruction of a barracoon at the River Cestos, *Courtland* 2327-2330—Evidence respecting the destruction of a slave factory by Capt. Denman in this neighbourhood, *Ib.* 2331-2341. 2419-2422; *Broadhead* 2658-2660—Recommendation of the River Cestos as the site for a colonial post, *Forster* 10657.—*See also Canot, Theodore.*

*Chaplains.* Recommendation of the Committee, that provision should be made for the advancement of religion and civilization on the Gold Coast, by the appointment of a colonial chaplain, and by encouragement to schools of a higher class than exists at present, *Rep.* vii.

*Character of the Natives (Gold Coast).* Considerable experience requisite to become acquainted with the habits and character of the natives on the Gold Coast, *Sewell* 1517, 1518.

*Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.* The office of Chief Justice has frequently been vacant; temporary appointments have been made of gentlemen not having a legal education, *Macaulay* 5302-5307—Difficulty of filling the situation of Chief Justice from among the residents in the colony, *Ib.* 5311-5313.

*Children of the Africans (Sierra Leone).* Reasons why the African children should not be kept separate from the Creoles; this has been one of the greatest evils of the colony, *Morgan* 6458-6462.

*Christianity.* Indisposition on the part of the natives to embrace the Christian faith; spread of Mahometanism, *Hook* 8338-8343—Jealousy of European influence is one main obstacle to the introduction of the Christian religion, *Ib.* 8348, 8349.

*Church Missionary Society.* The Church Missionary Society has settlements on the Western Coast of Africa, in the colony of Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood; their establishment at Sierra Leone, *Coates* 6472-6474—Present number of children in the schools connected with the Church Missionary Society, *Schaen* 7313—Despatches in explanation of the causes of the discontinuance of the education of liberated African children in the Church Missionary schools, *Findlay* 2988, 2989—System of instruction pursued in the higher schools supported by the Church Missionary Society, *Schaen* 7324-7326—Object of the institution at Fourah Bay; course of study pursued, *Ib.* 7326-7328. 7334—A great number of the pupils have become clerks in shops or mercantile houses; one pupil, Samuel Crowther, is coming over to be ordained, *Ib.* 7329-7333—*See also Education.*

*Civilisation of Africa.* Facilities for civilizing and educating negroes which would be afforded if the adjudication of slaves were removed to Accra or Cape Coast, *Swanzy* 691-695—It has increased in many ways; in commerce, domestic comforts, and agriculture, *Ib.* 830, 831—There is no point on the coast from whence any improvement may be made in civilization will have so steady, certain, and diffusive an effect as Cape Coast; reasons for this supposition, *Sewell* 1471-1478—Mode best calculated to promote civilization

in