

Parliamentary Reports

1830

1827.

NB - In the back of this volume is
bound, upside-down:

"Extracts from R.R. Madden's
The Literary Life and Correspondence
of the Countess of Blessington" (1855)

note

The papers h. b. copied in /
order in which they are in / bound
Volume "P.P. 228" of / London
Library

Return to an address of Hon. H. C. Oct 19 May 1829, etc.

Copies or extracts of any correspondence relating to transfer or abandon^{mt} of any of dependencies of S.L. or W.C. Africa
Queries or Questions addressed to Lt Parry & Co, by Command of W.A. Inquiring on Climate of S.L. or its Dependencies; w/ Rights thereof reserved.

Col. Dept
Dartmouth St
17 Feb 1830

A.W. Gray.

Ordered by The H.C. to be Printed
17 February 1830

54.

P 53

Gold Coast

(B)
Correspondence
re.
no 62.

"Extract" ^{no 62} "Dispatch Major Gen Turner dd C.C. 24 March 1825 to Earl Bathurst, Ppt Secy. of Admin

Part / reflecting of keep up our establishments on / G.C. is a question with I apprehend us doubt & hesitation, because I have but a short time in / country, & I feel, I notwithstanding / pains which I have taken, I do not feel possess sufficient knowledge to enable me to make up my mind to my own satisfaction.

I believe I understand / amidst system of your management it will be found difficult so to conduct / affairs of this intricate establishment as to make it a source, either of public satisfaction or of profit; but under / system which has been pursued, or / difficulties which / Govt. has been drawn by / transactions of / last 18 months, I should be apprehensive of very little satisfaction or advantage will result from a continuance of / specific matters here. I am recommended to give / consideration to any / circumstances which are to be abandoned / Trade & Manufacture, they concentrate / Trade of C.C. & Africa, but I beg not to be understood as recommending / Trade of C.C. & Africa, because they are not & it never can be, the source of happiness or many of causes, any national re-empire of / specific matter do respects commerce, civilization or religious instruction

It is true, true I much money has already been laid out upon / place, but much more will be required if it is kept up.

no 63. Turner to Balthus. Acra 9 April 1825

["Extract"]

- I have had an opportunity to see all our stations on / G.C. & some little leisure to reflect upon the importance. I have no measure of estimate / degree of importance which is attached to our civilization to moral & religious instruction & to / improvement of / mind & affections, & were I to possess more information than I do, I doubt whether I should be a competent judge, but as far as / commercial concerns of / coast & / military protection are concerned, I feel I shall be borne out in staff, & neither / one nor / the are in a candid or likely manner / present policy, to be in a degree / to give satisfaction to those concerned in them, or to yield any advantage to England.

The policy which was adopted at / transfer of these settlements to / Crown, conflicted w / vice of / the w^{ch} having settlements & free ports in the immediate vicinity, & w^{ch} but h / effect, by attempting to levy heavy duties on English goods in our ports, to draw / trade into / hands of those who had free ports; thus / English merchants themselves in the distress, give / finishing blow to / trade of / British settlements, by sending their own goods to these free ports to save duties, & prevent the perishing on the hands of being under sold; but they only get lower prices for them, & / valuable barter trade is lost to them, as / natives go where / cheapest things are. I was, I presume, our looked, I presume, in / imposing / S. L. duties on the coast, & at / former place we had a country & a line of coast entirely to ourselves, for which we exclude foreigners & rivals, & to we force / natives p54 to take our goods at our own prices, but here it is quite / reverse, our rivals, Dutch & Danes, as it were, next door to us, & by the free ports, carry away the trade from us. The ^{question} seems to be, who under all circumstances it is advisable to keep up these settlements at all, or being kept up, where they are to be maintained on / secure & a most profitable footing. My belief is, that / maintaining them will be to / Gov a source of dissatisfaction, expense, & waste of valuable public property, because they will always be much difficult of opinion about them; / expense will be great, because they are all in a ruinous & de-lapidated state; whilst / want of harbours & constant wars, renders / funds of heavy stores hazardous & at times impracticable, & / want of superintendance will always be felt in a place at which there is a great dislike to reside.

no 64 Balthus to Turner Gov of S.L.

Down St. 5 July 1825.

["Extract"]

I have to acquaint you, that after a full consideration of / present state of this King's possessions on / G.C. & / policy in regard to them which it would be most prudent to pursue, H.M.'s Gov has not deemed it expedient to abandon / coast altogether, to which measure your opinion seems in some degree to lean. It is reasonable to expect, that under a better system of management / with which has already been experienced may not recur, & that some of those commercial advantages which have been anticipated from opening a communication w / interior of Africa may yet be realized, & may be hereafter extended by improving / friendly intercourse which has recently been established w / rising powers in Soudan & Bornou. Altho, however, a general abandonment of our settlements on

G.C. has not been considered advisable, it has now been determined to reduce / number of
points of military posts shall hereafter be maintained in the quarter to 2 most
important, which appear to be C.C. & / the Fort of Picta, giving up entirely all military
charge of minor posts along / coast, & / other part of which indeed of some time past only
nominal posts has been enjoyed. And I have to desire that you will take / necessary steps of with-
drawing from / smaller places to which I have alluded any garrison or way be, together with
ordnance & ordnance stores as may be found at these places, & that you will concentrate them in 2 parts
above mentioned. It will be necessary for you at / same time to make a corresponding reduction
in / civil establishments belonging to this coast. It appears clearly to me to be placed on much too large
a scale, & that you will make / best arrangements in the point of / employment of such individuals as it may
be the most advisable to retain, reporting to me / manner in which you have temporarily disposed of / rest.

In order that 2 posts already named may be placed in / best state of security, & to insure you
from any additional labour & responsibility, I have made / necessary arrangements with / Major Gen & / Command
of Ordnance & engineer officers may forthwith be sent out to examine the state, & to place them
in a proper & efficient condition; it will be your duty to afford to these officers every facility in the
power of / complete or / success upon which they are sent, & they will receive official instructions to apply
to you for this purpose on the arrival at S.L.

I cannot but anticipate, that when placed on a proper footing with a garrison of 300 men, & by
removing stores, or / defences, / Forts of Picta & C.C. will prove sufficiently strong to
keep in check any force which may be brought against them by / native powers, or to prevent any
ambition from either way being / neighbouring part of / Senegal; should it be unwise in any
future occur give colour to complaints similar to those which were brought against them during
our late war with / Barbantes.

I have to signify to you H.M.'s approbation of the determination to obtain from all territories
in / distance which appear to present any / natural & / tribes inhabiting / countries adjacent to
/ G.C.

There is no desire on / part of H.M.'s government to obtain possession of any territory, or
coast beyond & in / immediate vicinity of 2 posts which have been named, & no advantage
can be gained by entering into negotiations with / neighbouring chiefs, with which such access
to territory of its ultimate object.

no. 65
no. 65 Bathurst to Turner. D. St 22 October 1825 [Encl.]

In conformity with / arrangements which I have announced to you in my dispatch of
5th July, you will consider yourself authorized to remove a portion of / civil establishments
of G.C. to / Fambia Bay with such ordnance & stores as . . . may be judiciously shared.
In remodeling / establishments of Bathurst of G.C. you will bear in mind, however, that / joint
expense of both must not be / present at least exceed / amount of / sum voted by Parliament
of defraying / charge of both settlements; & that you will take care to avoid / grant of / services of
those persons whose previous employment was for good given them a fair claim to the
favourable consideration.
(after consulting with / engineer officer may
appear to be)

4. no. 66.
no. 66 Bathurst to Major Gen Sir N Campbell no. 56. 20 June 1826 [ext.]

— If you should find / Ashantee natives bear upon offensive views & projects either
agst H.M.'s settlements on / G.C. or agst / neighbouring tribes, you will in t case con-
sult the force at C.C.C. & abandon such o / or forts as it may appear to you
inexpedient or imprudicible to maintain agst / enemy; & upon this subject you will
in a g^d measure be guided by / opinions & advice o / Comdr'sⁿ o / regiments
wh has bn appointed to inquire into / state o / those forts, & wh will not, I trust, be
left / you before fr arrival on / staⁿ.
You will, ∴, understand, t if you cannot make peace w / Ashantees, you
are not on t acct to undertake any military opera^{ns} in / field agst them, but you
are to maintain possessⁿ o / C.C.C., & w / assistⁿ o / native tribes, whose total
want o / discipling renders them unworthy o / confidence & whose interests
chosen^{es} w / Ashantees arise on^{ly} o / local quest^{ns}, wh do not interest / policy
o / this country in maintaining a settlement on / G.C.

Major Gen Sir Neil no. 64
no. 64. Bathurst to Campbell. D. St. 14 July 1826.

Sir / In addn to / instruct^{ns} wh I h conveyed to you in my dispatch (no. 1) o /
20th ultimo, I h to acquaint you, t if you shd find, upon inquiry, t / situation o /
Accra is decidedly superior to t o C.C.C. in point o / healthiness, as w respect to / purity o /
offspring fresh water & a good water, I see no objectⁿ to yr selectg Accra as / port
to be retained on / G.C., provided t / fort o / t settlement contains sufficient accommod^{ns}
f / troops. It must be understood, however, t you are not to abandon C.C.C. if
it shd h bn actually attacked & still be in danger fr / Ashantees; & you will
consider yr self precluded fr being allowed to abandon / G.C. altho w^t / views
o / H.M.'s Gov. / I am &c / Bathurst.
no. 68

ps6 Bathurst to Campbell. (no. 66) D. St. 21 March 1824. [ext.]

no. 68. — You will perceive t it is not proposed to apply to Parliamtⁿ for more than a v^y
limited o / temporary grant on acctⁿ o / forts on / G.C., as it has appeared to H.M.'s
Gov t / interests o / this country do not require t any civil Gov shd be kept up th^r f / future,
or t any garrison, shd be maintained th^r after / expiraⁿ o / present year.

It will be incumbent upon you ∴, immediately upon / receipt o / this dispatch to
take measures f withdrawing such officers o / Gov as may be stationed at any o / forts;
& I trust t you may not find it incompatible w yr consent to proceed in person to
C.C.C., f / purpose o / concluding / o / arrangements wh may be adapted f giving effect to
/ views o / H.M.'s Gov.

Upon yr arrival at C.C.C., you will assemble such Brit. merchants as may
be residing th^r, & w whom you appear already to h communicated on this subject,

No 69. Bathurst to Campbell

D. S. 21 March 1824.

Sir / Wm R. my dispatch (no 66) of this day, I h^{ve} to acquaint you, t^h altho it is
 / desire a / intⁿ o H.M.'s Gov^t t^o / ports on / G.C. sh^d be evacuated w^o / ex-
 / piratⁿ o / present year yet t^h if it sh^d be represented to you by / merchants o C.C.C.
 / t^h it w^d be conducive to the advantage o convenience if some few times were granted to
 / them f^r complet^g the gen^l arrangements, I sh^d in t^h case be disposed to authorize you to
 / delay / evacuatⁿ f^r a reasonable period. But you w^d see w^h consent to such a
 / request on / part o / merchants, unless you shall feel satisfied t^h it may be just o
 / necessary to accede to the wishes. You must bear in mind, t^h no provision is made f^r
 / expenditure o / establish^{ts} on / G.C. beyond / duratⁿ o / present year; & t^h it
 / w^d be highly ~~difficult~~ to make any f^r provision f^r t^h service, unless timely
 / notice were received f^r you o such a measure be^g found necessary. I am &c.

No. 70. Bathurst ^{Mr.} Wm Huskisson, P.S. o S^t / Cto: to Campbell, ^{Proctor o S^t.} 25 October 1824. [Bath.]

- As you h^{ve} not stated it to be fr^m intⁿ to proceed to C.C.C. f^r purpose o secret^g
 / instruct^g instruct^g wh^{ch} you h^{ve} received f^r withdraw^g / public establish^{ts} f^r
 / those ports, I am desirous o avail^g myself o / departure o Hon^{ble} G. Broune, in
 / order to call fr^m attend^g to / business o fr^m long no time in proceed^g to C.C.C. w^o /
 / view o unpleas^g / arrangements wh^{ch} it w^d be necessary to make f^r carry^g
 / fr^m instruct^g into effect. And I shall only now observe, t^h it does not
 / occur to me to be requisite t^h I sh^d add anyth^g to / direct^g wh^{ch} h^{ve} already
 / b^e w^rit^{te}d to you upon t^h subject, beyond / expressⁿ o my earnest desire
 / t^h you w^d use fr^m utmost exer^{ts} in w^ong to see understand^g w^o / merchants
 / o C.C.C. respect^g / final evacuatⁿ o / ports, I will not say on / 1st o
 / January next, but as soon after t^h period as, under all / circumstances o / case,
 / S. a. t. / declared object o / Gov^t, o / fair interests o / parties, you w^d may
 / consider proper o expedient. I am fully aware t^h / merchants o
 / C.C.C. w^d wish you, to delay as long as possible / final surrender o / ports
 / to them. The parties here who are interested in / trade w^o t^h part o Africa,
 / h^{ve} in like manner solicited my consent to / evacuatⁿ be^g postponed; but as I
 / see no good cause t^h sh^d arise f^r delay^g indefinitely, to such sollicit^g o
 / or it is preferable in w^o respect t^h / decision, as to / period o final evacuatⁿ /
 / ports, sh^d be w^ostantly concert^{ed} w^o those who will be more immediately
 / affected by t^h measure, I shall rely upon you for tak^g / necessary steps f^r
 / accomplish^g this imp^t object in / spirit o fr^m instruct^g as to time o you /
 / cond^{ns} prescribed in Earl Bathurst's dispatch o / 21st March last.

No. 1. Huskisson to Major Ricketts Lt. Gov. S.C. 10 December 1824. [Sect.]

By a communicⁿ wh has recently bⁿ received fr Lt. Col Lunley, I learn t^t it was his objectⁿ intⁿ to proceed to C.C. wth crew o^f vessel / orders wh h^d bⁿ given to / Capt Gov^t Sir W^m Campbell, wth Campbell f^r with draw^g / public establish^{ts} fr / S.C.; but as some time may elapse before I can be apprized o^f arrangem^{ts} wh / Lt. Col. may h^{ave} b^{een} enabled to make f^r t^{he} purpose I think it desirable to place you in possib^l o^f intell^g o^f rules o^f H^{is} Gov^t upon t^{he} subject.

If Lt. Col. Lunley shall, as I trust he may, dur^g his stay at C.C., h^{ave} come to an understand^g wth / merchants etc, as to / period when / garrisons are to be withdrawn fr / ports, you will h^{ave} little to do but to execute / orders wh he will h^{ave} left wth you accordingly. But if, by any accident, I cannot foresee, / Lt. Col. sh^d h^{ave} returned to S.C. wth furnish^g you wth specific orders to withdraw / garrisons fr / ports at any given time, it will be fr duty to enter into immediate communicⁿ wth / merchants o^f to fix a period when they must either withdraw themselves wth / garrison under th^e command, or, if they sh^d prefer it, remain in / ports upon / terms wh h^{ave} already b^{een} explained to them o^f expected to the friends in this country. I h^{ave} only to say to express my warm desire, t^{hat} you will regulate fr conduct in w^h you sh^d make arrangem^{ts} fr withdraw^g fr / S.C. by / formal o^f explicit tenor o^f fr instruct^{ns} wh you will execute safely, if you succeed in carry^g out / orders / commands wth you, but wh. you must never tentatively execute, at all events, by fix^g an early period, in conjuncⁿ wth them if possible, when wth manifestly exist^g them to danger, those who choose to remain must stay at th^e own risk.

No. 2. Sir Geo Murray P. S. S. f^r Cds. to Lt. Gov^t Denham S.C. 4 June 1828 [Sect.]

— Of Major Ricketts sh^d h^{ave} returned to / S.C. f^r purpose o^f carry^g his instruct^{ns} into effect, you will request / officer command^g / vessel wh carries this dispatch, to proceed to / S.C. in order to bring home any communicⁿ wh / commandant o^f C.C. may h^{ave} to make to Lt. Gov^t; but if on / gr^{and} hand, for whatever cause, no slips h^{ave} b^{een} taken fr act^g upon / instruct^{ns} in question, you will either request Lt. Col Lunley, or, if absolutely necessary, you will frank proceed to / S.C. f^r purpose o^f w^h you sh^d make arrangem^{ts} fr / S.C. H^{is} Gov^t are o^f opinion t^{hat} / execution o^f this measure sh^d not be / post delayed beyond / termin^g o^f present year, provided, o^f course, t^{hat} by t^{he} time / country shall h^{ave} b^{een} restored to tranquillity.

no. 13. Major H. J. Ricketts to Mr. Kisson. C.C.C. 25 June 1828. [cont.]

- I beg leave to acquaint you & I returned to this place on 5th inst & to 9h this day transferred to / merchants / change o C.C.C., w f orders to stores alt u / fort when H. his friend transport Diadem, conveyed / gtr part o / stores to Fernando Po & S.L., in January last. The Castle is now garrisoned by a respectable militia, composed o / discharged soldiers o / African caps.

The Fort at Accra has in a bad state o repair, o / majority o / merchants conceiv'g it impossible w / means they will h to keep both this place & Accra in any manner t w'd be respected by / natives, f they must depend principally upon / appear'ce they make f the safety, I addressed a letter to / merchants residing at Accra, inform'g them t unless they wd repair & partly garrison / fort o their own expense, / I wd

p 59 write th' wd be removed, but to this communicat'g I h not as yet rec'd a reply. I h to add, t / merchants h drawn f £2,000 wh sail Balthazar in his letter to Sir Neil Campbell o / 21st March last year, mentioned wd be paid to him f / 1st year. I h also to mention, t it is requisite I sh'd remain here f a few weeks longer t matters may be properly arranged & settled before / merchants are left entirely to themselves.

no. 14. Ricketts to Sir Geo Murray. C.C.C. 23 August 1828. [cont.]

- Mr Smart, i/c o / Gov o S.L., has transmitted to me o copy o / your dispatch to Lt. Genl Denham, dd 4th o June last, I beg leave to acquaint you t / forts h already b'n so transferred to / resident Brit. merchants, o also to enclose you duplicates o / dispatches wh I wd h'd / honour o address'g to Mr. Kisson, on / warrant by / merchant schooner Hope, wh sailed hence on / 14th o last month f England.

I regret need'g to mention t / negotiat'g wh h'd happily commenced w / Ashantee f peace is likely to be broken off. Having no funds o / my disposal, I am unable to take any steps f bringg matters agⁿ into a favourable train; but as far as regards / safety o / merchants & the property, I am happy in beg'g able to state t you / arrangements wh h b'n made o / C.C., I conceive them to be in a perfect state o security ag^t any aggress'n o / native tribes.

I beg leave to add, t I am only wait'g f a vessel wh Commodore Collier, has promised to send f / conveyance o myself a / few remain'g persons o H. M. S. late garrison to S.L.

No. 45 Murray to Picketts D. St. 22 December 1828.

Sir / I h to acknowledge / receipt o / yr despatch o / 29th o / August last, w /
reference therin enclosed [not printed], o / arrangements wh h bn made by / you b
place / merchants regard o / C.C.C. & Acra in possessn o / those ports.

Those arrangements appear to be strictly i. a. s. / writings conveyed to you by my
predecessor; & altho it mt h bn more satisfactory to H. M's Govt had you suc-
ceeded before you left C. C. C. in concluding peace w / Ashantee waⁿ, yet as t
has ceased to be a questⁿ involving H. M's interests, you judged right in leaving it to
merchants to carry on / negotiⁿ w / Comraissie in / manner wh way appear
to them most expedient.

No. 46. Murray to O.A.S. & S.L. (Two Enclosures) D. St. 20 November 1828.

Sir / Major Picketts having reported t in pursuance o / instructions w / wh he ~~has~~ was
furnished by my predecessor, he had delivered up / ports o / C.C.C. & Acra to /
British merchants who reside ther, I h had much communication w / some o / those belongg
to London who are engaged in trade w / Gold Coast, respectg / terms upon wh
it may be proper t H. M's Govt set and the amts in suchg / merchants to
maintain possessn o / ports in questⁿ. And I was transmit to you f / yr informⁿ &
guidⁿ, copies o / two communications wh I h caused to be made to Messrs Barrow, Cook &
Brown, & to Messrs Barrow, Barrow & Forster, b / purpose o / layg down & explaining
the arrangements & cond^s under wh / ports C.C.C. & Acra
are still to be considered as depend^t o / yr Govt, & maintain^d o /

public charge, altho governed in all respects by / merchants residing upon / spot, in /
character o / justice o / peace.

As / view o / providg f / municipal regulat^s o / ports, it will be necessary
t / you constitute / following persons, viz -

- Mr John Jackson // Mr William Hulse Hutchinson // Mr S. Mansfield Pierce //
 - Mr Robert Roberts // Mr James Swazey
- to be justices o / peace f / C.C.C. ; & / following persons, viz -
- Mr James Baumman // Mr Richard Frederick Fry.
- to be justices o / peace f / Acra.

And you will also, if necessary take measure f / passg an Act f / enableg / sd justices to
exercise t / full^t extent, all such powers as may legally be used by justices o / peace, w a
view to / suppressⁿ & suppressⁿ o / punishⁿ o / offences agst / laws, laws in o / contr^e
to / courts o / S. L. to take cognizance o / crimes & misdemeanors over wh /
jurisdicⁿ o / justices o / peace may not extend.

10.
no. 24. RWS Hay to

George Barnes
Robert Brown
in Forsick

D. ST 30 October 1828 [1st Inc]

Dear Sir / I am directed by Secy Sir George Murray. to acquaint you that he has had under his most attentive consideration, several papers & communications which he has successively received from you, as well as from G. C., upon subject of measures which may be proper to adopt for security of Brit. trade, & of protect of Brit residents in the Quarter in consequence of determining to withdraw from the public establishments & garrisons from forts of C.C.C. & Accra; & I am further to acquaint you, that Sir George Murray is disposed to recommend that the forts be delivered over to merchants residing there, & held by them under following conditions; viz.

1. That the forts of C.C.C. & Accra shall continue to be dependencies of the Gov of S.L.
2. That Brit law shall consequently continue to be in force in the said dependencies
3. That the affairs of the forts shall be chiefly regulated by you as a committee, or by a committee of those merchants in London, who shall be chosen by H. M's Gov as often as occasion may require
4. That five of resident merchants, whose names may be approved by S.O.S. upon recommendation of committee of London merchants, be empowered to form themselves into a council [sic] of the Gov according to such rules & regulations as you or the committee of merchants from time to time shall prescribe to the council, for the purpose of regulating external & local affairs of the forts; & moreover, that they shall be appointed justices of the peace, & empowered to form and constitute a court of trial of all offences, not amounting to felonies & misdemeanours; & the said justices be also authorized to exercise all such powers as may be legally conferred upon them, with a view to the preservation of the peace & dependencies, & to the protection thereof against assault or rebellion, & of the suppression of slave trade within the limits or influence of the forts, in being understood that all crimes & misdemeanours committed within the limits of the said forts shall be cognizable & punished by the courts of S.L.
5. That in order to enable the merchants residing at C.C.C. & Accra, to provide the means of regulating the affairs of the forts, & to maintain the buildings in repair, & to provide a sufficient garrison for their defence, an annual sum not exceeding £4,000 shall be placed at the disposal of you or of

P. 91.

Com^{rs} o London merchants & / time be^g, on behalf o / merchants o C.C.C.
& Accra, fm / 1st o July o / present year, it be^g und^{er}sd^t /
merchants resid^g in / ports or under / protecⁿ o / ports, shall be
bound to keep them in repair, & carefully to preserve / guns & stores
wh^{ch} h^{ave} hitherto b^{een} made over to them;

6. That / ports or harbours o C.C.C. & Accra, shall be open to all
vessels w^{ith} paym^{ts} o any duty whatsoever.
7. That / money wh^{ich} may be paid by Particulars, in conformity w^{ith} /
accommodatⁿ o H. M.'s Gov^{ts} & / maintⁿ o / ports, shall be
appropriated w^{ith} in direcⁿ o / Com^{rs} o London merchants &
/ time be^g, & duly acct^d f^{or} / repair^s o w^{ith} fear to H. M.'s
Proc^{es} S o S f^{or} Colonies, subject to / revision o / h^{er} Councils
o H. M.'s Treasury; & t^{hat} such acct^s be accompanied by a detailed
return o / origin, quantity & value o all goods, distinguish^d
Brit. fm Foreign, wh^{ich} may be imported into / ports o C.C.C.
& Accra, in / course o / year, & o / quantity & value o African
produce, wh^{ich} may be exported thr^{ough} from in Brit. or Foreign
vessels, separately.
8. That / amount o / grant or acct^s o / ports, f^{or} wh^{ich} applicⁿ may,
fm time to time, be made to Particulars, shall in future be
paid by H. M.'s Gov^{ts}, after examin^g / reports fm / Com^{rs}
respect^g / state & value o / Trade.
9. That altho / Grant f^{or} o / ports is to be considered as completely
except^d H. M.'s Gov^{ts} fm any fut^{ure} change or acct^s o them,
it is to be exp^{re}sly understood t^{hat} it will be inapplicable on / grounds,
& any fut^{ure} Councils t^{hat} may be chosen to lay before H. M.'s Gov^{ts}
w^{ith} o such rules as it may be intended to lay down f^{or} / regulaⁿ
o / establish^{ment} wh^{ich} at C.C.C. & Accra, & f^{or} / return^s / appoint^{ment} o
fit & proper persons at those places; & t^{hat} no rules, regulaⁿs or
appoint^{ment}s, made by you, or any future Councils f^{or} / purposes,
& such purposes, shall be considered valid until they h^{ave} received
/ formal sancⁿ o H. M.'s Gov^{ts}.

Upon the signing in which the copies of these orders laid down in /
articles before mentioned Sir George Murray will be prepared to take /
necessary measures f^{or} Gov^{ts} full effect to this agreement. / I am &c.

No. 48. Hay to Baines, Brown, & Foster, D. St 14 November 1828. [2nd Rec.]

Rec^d / 9 h / ^{for} hon to revise play before Secretary, Sir Geo Murray in letter o /
11th inst [not printed], in wh you signify / acquiesce o for sales o a meetg o /
merchants o London who are interested in / trade w / G. C., in / terms in wh H.
His Gov^r h proposed to you t / ports o C.C. Africa, shd be held by / merchants
residing thr & I am desir'd to acquaint you in reply, t instruct^{ns} will be forth with
transmitted to / hear Gov^r o S.L. i a w. / arrangements o views wh h already
bⁿ explained to you in my letter o / 30th ultimo.

Direct^{ns} will also be given to / H^{is} Gov^r o S.L., as requested by you, to
take measures t improve / Council o C.C. to demand fm / masters o
vessels arrivg at o departg fm that / ports o Africa, such informⁿ as may be
necessary in order to enable / Council to furnish / returns o trade wh will
be required by H^{is} Gov^r.

52 This o course understand t / Gov^r o S.L. is not to interfere w /
Council o C.C. or w you; but I am desir'd to explain to you distinctly t it
is not / intⁿ o H^{is} Gov^r t / Council or / magistrat^{es} o / ports shd
exercise any authority or jurisdicⁿ "over / persons o districts under immediate
influe or protecⁿ o ~~the~~ those ports". The Council o magistrat^{es} will
will only exercise authority o jurisdicⁿ in / ports o wharves or harbours
thereto adjoin^g, as well as over / persons who reside thr.

P 64. Queries to M. O.s, w the Replies

No. 49. ... Queries address'd to Dr Barry, Mr Bell, Mr Shuter, Mr Ferguson,
Mr Young, Mr Stewart & Dr Sweeney, C / Commiss^{rs} o Enquiry, on /
chinat^e o S.L. & its dependencies, w the replies

P 63. Replies o Dr Barry, P.M.O. W.C.A. to Rowan & Wellington. N.D.

No. 50. The Gold Coast.

P 65. The death am^t / better closur o society ~~are~~ are nearly in / same
proporⁿ as at S.L., & / ravages by fevers am^t / white soldiers in /
same dreadful ratio.
Africa was formerly imagin'd to be / most healthy stan^o / coast. Since / arrival
o / Royal African Colonial Corps it has entirely lost t character, & like / whole
range o our posses^{ns}, has prov'd / grave o nearly / whole o / European detach^{mts}

employed in its occupaⁿ. No intem^t cultivation, no sanitary regula^tns, I feel
convinced, will ever render these colonies congenial to European constit^{ns}, part^{ly} to
/ common soldier whose irregular habits are too strongly confirmed ever to be
eradicated, & / generalit^y o men o t. despise who escape / 15th season, will
drag on a miserable wretched useless exist^{ce}, exhibiting in the diseased & broken
constit^{ns} / most appalling spectacles o faded manhood.

AG Lugina D / France
[p. 70] . no. 81. Reply o Wm J. Bell, / to Rowan. S. Marys Georgia June 24. 1826.

at CCC. / Country around is hilly & covered w dense brush wood in many places, wh
harrowing immense quantities o vegetable & animal matters jing rise (I may say constantly) to
noxious exhala^{ns} more part^{ly} so after / rainy season wh commences in May & ends in July,
followed by foggy weather all / month o Augt. During / winter o / fogs, both European &
natives related are subject to attacks o dysentery, fever, liver & spleen afflic^{ns}. Here / fresh
sea breezes are regular, except in Dec. Jan. & Feb., when / hurricane winds blow fr
eastward. In March & April tornadoes are common, wh, in gen, precede / rains; they
are known by / 9th thunder, lightⁿ & darkness, fr / SE to / N.E. w a fine cool
refresh breeze on the approach.

In / vicinity o / town / underwood is cleared away; a waller o night's import to /
inhabitants in point o health, as it prevents animals o various descrip^{ns} fr harbouring near /
town during / rains, wh are begun, drawing immense numbers o them & creating putrid
effluvia. a 9th source o fever, fever w / putrefaction o enormous masses o veg. matter;
I chief cause, I verily believe, o / bilious remittent fever, incidental to Europeans & / natives.

In / year 1821, when I arrived on / coast, there were 52 European residents; all o t
number 13 died / month on average o 1 in 4. However, I must observe, t / men composed /
of one number, convicts o free blacks & officers in / late African Co's service; men
who had not little comfort abt them t. / nature o / country did afford; a 9th contrast
when compared w / living o a soldier who has nothing but his slaves to support him.

To / westward o / port there is a salt-water lake wh swells in / rains to a
considerable size; & when / hot weather sets in, it is contracted to a small compass by evaporation,
having exposed to / suns rays immense quantities o little fish & black mud w leaves (t
are carried by / many rivulets t run into it in / rainy season fr / high lands around)
wh rot & contaminate / atmosphere. Contiguous to this pond or lake there is a marshy
tract o ground, in part flooded during / rains, fr wh emanate paludal effluvia
all / dry season.

The frequent vicissitudes o / atmosphere I consider an additional cause; as also /
poison o dry fish in & abt / town as well as / noxious air t arises fr filth &
human excreta; & / narrowness o / streets, qually speckd, does not admit o free
ventilaⁿ, ∴ / consequence must be a generaⁿ o fresh air.

14.
on 19c. there is no mark of fear in wh / Europeans, are exempt in being attacked
w / remittent fever (partly new comers); period, of time depends on / nature
habits or nature of constitution, in elucidation of wh I have seen soldiers attacked after
being only 13 days at CCS, but I attribute to frequent & repeated drunkenness.

Others I have observed, who were temperate characters & avoided exposure to / sun, live
upwards of 12 months before they suffered from / endemic endemic of country.

The minds of men in this country have a powerful influence in cases of remittent
fever. Soldiers, quietly speaking, on being attacked, get so alarmed, that all at once they
give themselves up. Many I have heard say, on being admitted into hospital, "It is
now all up with me, I must die". Indeed, / impression became so common, that almost

every European soldier made every effort to avoid being sent into hospital, except I
knew of some time, "if I go there I will never come out of it". Shortly after

the 1st of this year I was in the camp, and saw one of them begin to drink to get
worse, saying "I may as well enjoy myself while I can, for I know that when
I get / fever I must die". And sure enough, / presentiment was fulfilled.

In addition to / dread of country, most of / soldiers seemed impressed with / idea,
that they were never to return to their native lands. So soon as this became known,
they cared not where they lived or died; consequently, / mind became depressed,
sickness ensued, & death resulted from no other cause than mental influence.

In 1822 there was very little mortality among / Europeans, who is easily
accounted for, / majority of them being old residents.

In April 1823, a detachment of 15 men, under / command of Captain Donald
of Royal Artillery, Col. Corps, arrived from England, & before / end of / year, 12
died, making an average of 4 out of 5; a very large proportion. In October of
same year another detachment of Europeans was disembarked from / Joseph
Green transport, consisting of 130 men.

These soldiers were of / worst description; men who drank to / great excess,
the December following / greater part of them were ordered into / interior on an
expedition w / Col Sir Charles M'Carthy, to fight / Nahanahs. During
the absence a great mortality happened amongst them from fatigue & exposure to /
wet weather, being frequently compelled to sleep in / woods w / their wet clothes
on them. The survivors who returned by tall / tales remained only a short
time at head quarters before they caught fever & died.

Average mortality of this year, I cannot state, not having any books or data
relative thereto.

In 1824 / deaths among / troops (chiefly Europeans) were unparalleled
on / 19c.

On 12th of March a detachment of European troops, consisting of 130 men & 4
disembarked from / Borodino transport, from / C o G. Hope, all in good health;

shortly after the arrival many of them were employed in fatigue parties, land & amount of g^{ts} gues in diff^r parts of garrison, exposed to an intensely hot sun; some of them so exhausted they fell down in fainting fits, & v^l soon after were seized wth remittent fever. ^{As}, regardless of health, wd lie out in / spurs of / part of night, exposed to heavy dew dew & cold land winds impregnated wth Vegeto-animal exhalans.

9th numbers drunk to excess; & when in town, it was a v^l common occurrence, & a more, to find $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz of white soldiers by g^{ts} abt / streets beastly intoxicated.

Abt / latter end of March a detach^{mt} of 30 Europeans was sent to reinforce an officer in command of a camp on / left bank of / river Pach, near its entrance. The situⁿ is v^l low & swampy, & deficient of fresh water, owing to / tide flowing a long distance up / river; in consequence wells were sunk to obtain good water, but all proved brackish. After several trials this water, however, soldiers were compelled to drink & want of better. At this time also / men were badly defended from / inclemency of / weather, having nothing to cover them but a few temporary huts made of palm leaves. A few days after this party was ordered to occupy Commercia, wh^{ch} from its local situⁿ must be v^l unhealthy to whites, as it is v^l low & swampy, wth a g^t quantity of low brushwood in / neighbourhood. The / water was brackish also, owing to / tank, out of wh^{ch} it was taken, beg in a ruinous state, & permitting / sea water to filter into it thro a bed of sand.

On / return of this detach^{mt} to C.C., / whole were admitted into hospital, some of / bilious remittent fever, & of dysentery, & / most of / cases proved fatal a few days after admisⁿ.

On / 20th of March a hired vessel called / Anne disembarked a detach^{mt} of 33 N.C. Os men & privates from England. They were chiefly employed in garrison, performing duties wh^{ch} exposed them to / heat of / sun, & / night, from / in cautiously exposing themselves to / heavy dew, the v^l soon introduced fever & dysentery.

The garrison on / arrival of / 2 detach^{mts} 9 h bn giv^g an acct of, was in a comparatively healthy state; only a few chronic cases of dysentery, & a small number of guinea worms, incident to / malady, beg then in / hospital, & / greater number of them do^g well; but also, only a few months elapsed before 295 fell victims to / progress of fever & dysentery: 20 officers // 214 N.C. Os privates of / R.A.C.S. // 1 artillery man // 29 women // 41 children // 4 privates, and W.I. regiment, natives of Africa.

An immense number out of a garrison not exceeding 600 souls, averaged nearly $\frac{1}{2}$.

72

In July, another detachment of Europeans landed at C.C. for Mr. J. S. Thait's, consisting of 100 men, besides officers, African women & children. These men a few days after the disembarkation took / field near C.C. from 9th / Ashanties, where they were compelled to be exposed to heavy night dews & gr^{at} fatigue; / result was t^{he} after / action of / 11th of July 1824, / majority were attacked w^{ith} remittent fever, & died.
My residence at C.C. at different periods was abt 2½ years

In all 1824 / natives engaged in / Ashanties were suffered w^{ith} sickness
 ↗ from / ravages of small pox, communicated to them by / means. . . .
 The natives of C.C. are by subject to Guinea worm, dysentery & ulcer.

at Accra a fine open country, I resided 12 months; of a considerable extent inland it is by clear of jungle, but beautifully decorated w^{ith} clumps of trees in / rear of them.

At this place my experience of / remittent fever was limited to sailors, as / fort was garrisoned by native troops

In July 50 convalescents were sent to this place from C.C. under / impression t^{hat} it was more healthy; however this expectation was frustrated, as / most of them in a short time died from liver complaints dysentery; ∴ I cannot say there is any differ^{ence} in point of healthiness between / 2 places.

At Dixson I resided for nearly 12 months, wh^{ere} I do not consider to be healthy, as it is surrounded by impenetrable jungle & stagnant ponds

At this place there was only 1 European resident besides myself.

p 95 ^{who let bin} Guinea worm and soldiers stationed on G.C. either at C.C. or Accra
 of Dixson must be as good as - satisfied t^{hat} due to bad water - in
 the good effects of ~~unfiltered~~ water. sufficient of water & unfiltered

No 84. Replies of Mr Young.

[A/ annexed]

no 84

5. Replis o Mr Young. London, 26th March, 1827

Sir // In complie wth yr letter o^f 10th October 1826, I beg leave to subjoin a few observations as to / cause o^f / insalubrity o^f our possess^{ns} on / Gold Coast.

The unhealthiness strikes me to proceed fm / exhalans o^f putrescent vegetable matter, arising fm / immense thick jungle impeding a thorough ventilation, / moist state o^f atmosphere, also / fithness o^f villages in / vicinity o^f our forts combined wth / ac^m o^f / miasms rays. To evade this miasmata & secure health to Europeans, our forts sh^d be on elevated situa^{ns}, & not as they are at present, in low damp places, wh^{ch} is well known to be / rendezvous o^f / ebnic personal effluvia.

From part I am not surpris'd at / number o^f casualties am^{ng} our soldiers on / Gold Coast. In / first place they were generally men o^f most debauched habits; secondly, / health ran, wh^{ch} I h^{ad} witness'd by many months, was unfit to support / constit^{ns} under such a climate; it was chiefly consist'd o^f one pound o^f bread, one o^f salt beef or pork, & / w^{as} all as a rule. I believe f a few months before, I left / coast / captians o^f COS were able to provide thr men wth a breakfast o^f coffee, wh^{ch} was o^f gr^{at} service to them, in place o^f a piece o^f salt pork, wh^{ch} created such a thirst, & they were oblig'd to drink l^{ge} quantities o^f tank^{er} water; also / accomodⁿ in garrison was damp & crowded, especially at Accra, the rooms were so bad, & it was almost im possible f Europeans to enjoy health.

Accra. - The atmos phere is gently w^{arm} wth cool, wh^{ch} gives it a superiority over / dth settle^{nts}: here thr is a fine open country, to / extent o^f 20 twenty-five miles, wh^{ch} makes this place healthy in comparison wth C. Ct. & as I proceed tow^{ards} Onnossoc, Manpong, & Doda^{wa} Doda^{wa}, / elegance o^f country increases.

The soil produces Indian corn, ground-nuts, plantains, cassada, yams; / cotton plant grows spontaneously; also thr is some coffee plantat^{ns} in / Danish settle^{nts}, wh^{ch} I am inform'd are do^{ng} well.

Deers, hares, water-fowls, & a gr^{at} variety o^f birds o^f handsome plumage are in abundance; also thr is plenty o^f stock, such as sheep, turkeys &c.

I am o^f opinion t^{hat} Accra wd be found as healthy as many o^f our West India settle^{nts}; if / accomodⁿ & comfort^s o^f men are able attended to, no doubt our troops suffer'd as much here in Aug. & Sep. last, as they did at C. Ct.; out o^f a detach^{mt} o^f 72 Europeans, 52 were under treat^{mt}, 12 o^f whom died in a sh^{rt} stay o^f 2 months; this unusual sickness I do not attribute to / climate, but partly fm / way / men were exposed in com^g here fm C. Ct. & / arduous duty they h^{ad} to perform in prepar^g f / enemy, & / bagg^g march they h^{ad} in meeting (wth / common comfort^s)

Major Rowan
Commissioner o^f Inquiry
yc yc yc

I h^{ad} / hon to be, Sir
Y^r most obedient servant
(signed) James Young
Assistant Surgeon, 50th Regiment

Report // for // Select Committee // on //
Settlements o Surra Leone //
& Fernando Po

Ordered by The H. o. C., to be Printed
13 July 1830

661.

A.

A2.

Report

The Select C^o appointed "to inquire into / present State o / Settlements o /
"S. L. & Fernando Po & to report the Objections therein to The House",
& who were empowered to report their opinion thereupon, together w /
Minutes o / Evidence taken before them, to The House, he proceeded to
examine & witness respecting same; & after deliberate consideration o /
Evidence adduced before them, & o / information already on / Table o / House,
- Have agreed on / following Resolutions, which your Committee beg
to report, together w / Evidence taken by them, to The House.

Resolved,

1. That it is / opinion o this C^o that / Evidence respecting / comparative
healthiness & salubrity o S. L. o r' Settlements on / W. C. o Africa is v / y
contradictory, and / to / diff^r points & seasons to wh / Evidence relates;
but / whole o / Coast may be considered as generally unhealthy & dangerous
to European constitution, & in some parts to a v / y gr degree; & it is
desirable to reduce / Europeans employed on shore on t Coast, in /
Naval, Military, & Civil Departments to / smallest number possible; &
in such establishments as must be kept up, to substitute Black people;

Resolved

2.

S L

Resolved,

3. Hired Mercers

Resolved

4. It is the opinion of this Committee that altho' it may be desirable to retain / settle in S.L. for purposes of Trade, & to protect Blacks already located there, yet it appears to this Committee, that those objects may be attained at a very small expense, & that a great part of present Establishments may be gradually & safely withdrawn:

Res

Resolved

5. Hired Common or S.L.

Resolved That it is / opinion o this Committee, T by far

6. ~~the~~ ~~for~~ / ~~the~~ number o slaves are shipped from / ports in & in vicinity o
~~Benin~~ → Biafra & Benin & are mostly captured near to these places
or within 2 or 3 days sail of Island o Fernando Po:

Resolved

7. Fernando Po assumed to consist of / upon a single Coast

Resolved

8. F Po

Resolved

9. Health was o F Po

Minutes o Evidence

23 June 1830
Joseph Thune, Esqr
in / Chair

10] Capt Bullen Am.

On C o Africa April 1824 to July 1824.

A command o d Squadron to put down slavers. 5 or 6 vessels

Discuse, close to C 3 Points, has bn a long established place, & is
was abandoned; it was abandoned while I was there;

C.C.C.;

Anamaboe, th is a free stre, & an establish^{ment}, unless it is done
away of since I left t Coast.

Accra th are 3 establish^{ments} settlements th, Danish, Dutch & English;

11] How is / country abt C Palmas? Th is a high news in to /
beach settlement o Axim; all t. Coast is v^{ry} bad, & a dangerous
Coast to go into on acc^t o / natives.

Do you consider t unhealthy? v^{ry} much so; I was on shore once at
Axim, & I was v^{ry} glad to get off agn

12] What do you consider to be / state o / country at C.C.C.? Th is a gr^t
deal o brushwood; / houses are huddled toge, & it is a v^{ry} unhealthy place.

- Did not remain the long-

- I never suffered my men to remain on shore -

13] - Got cattle b his crew at Accra

1st July, 1830

73] John Hertslet. produces / follows Paper.

74]

Slave Trade
Powers for / establish^t o / mixed Commissions on /
60 Afr. b / cognitaⁿ o Slave Vessels, of / dispose o /
captured slaves

1. W^{est} Ind. 28 July 1814. [Art 8. Annex 3]
2. " Spain 29 Sept 1814 [.. 12 .. 3]
3. " / Netherlands 4 May 1818 [- 7 .. 13]
4. " Sweden 6 Jan 1824 [- 4 .. D]
5. Convention w Brazil 29 June 1826 [Art 4]

The Acts o Parli^{am} f carry^{ng} mt above Treaties :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Act 58 Geo 3 c 85 + Geo 3 c 14 | } o by Acts 5 Geo 4 c 113
o 9 Geo 4 c 84. |
| 2. " " " c 36 | |
| 3. " 59 " " c 16 | |
| 4. " 4 + 8 Geo 4 c 44 | |

5 July 1830

74] Captin Isaac Spence. Spence.

How long were you engaged w / African Trade? 9 y^{rs} bⁿ a commander
o a ship on t Coast w^{ch} since / year 1816.

- when last on / west? from June 1829 unt^l May 1830.

Do you consider t / Trade to t Coast can be carried on wth any ege
military or commercial establish^{ts} on shore? The Trade on parts o /
Coast requires a ege ege commercial establish^{mt}.

Which parts are these? The Gambia S^t. & / parts on / G.C., C.C. & its
neighbour hood; there are many o^r ports where / Trade is carried on, where they
c^o not be carry^d on wth an establish^{mt}

Done

Do you consider a military establishment beyond / means o maintaining / police
in either o those places necessary? I consider in S.L. t they do not
require any military estab likew, t they h / ~~means~~ means within
themselves; but at C.C. I conceive they require some protecⁿ, b / natives
are v^y strong, & / chiefs h gr power, whereas abt S.L. they h no such
thing

- Has had an establishment at Cestos their eleven years, managed by a native African
from S.L.

Were you / 18th to trade at Cestos? I was not / 18th to trade there, but I
was / 18th t established a dep^t there; & I believe I am / only one t has a dep^t
on / C o Africa at / present moment, w^t any protecⁿ, & dependent on / good
will o / natives.

Do they know / months when you are to come? They know / season.

Do they prepare / articles they dispose o to you? Any young man, whom I
employ there w. a little property, buys / produce as I bring them, in
small quantities

What are / articles they principally supply there? - Ship-timber, palm-oil,
a little iron, & rice t I h b^t occasⁿ sometimes to buy there for my people, &
camwood.

What are / kinds o articles you take out at to trade w from England?

Guns & gunpowder are / 2 pp^{al} articles, & a variety o manufactured brass,
cutleryware, & diff^t kinds o manufactured Manchester goods, & a gr many
India piece goods, coloured checks, ... A gr many Manchester goods, & also
beads.

Glass beads? Yes, they are manufactured in Venice, / kind we take,
& imported into this country.

- Thinks / trade on / coast generally is capable o extension -

How h you found / natives along / coast generally; h they bⁿ peaceable &
disposed to trade? Among / coast generally; they vary v^y much; in some
parts o / coast I sh^d be afraid to trust myself; in fact I am obliged
to keep a watch while / canoes come along side

What part is that? Between / place called Tarhol & St Andrews, & on /
N^o V^ory Coast; they h a gr deal o wrong there; they h committed such depredat^{ns} lately,
Kall, except / a few ships, united to punish them; / only means we h o punishing
them is not to trade w them; / London Bristol ships h continued not to trade w
them & it is / L^ondⁿ & American ships who go there to trade.

What is called /

1

92 The much story taken C. P. Jones & C. J. Jones? That is completely no story at all; the two boys I would write, with all the 100 slaves done
 You C. J. Jones to Africa, is the much? At Africa the is a great deal.
 / States are sent down, perhaps as far as Africa, to small countries; it will not require a vessel to be ordered at all; the vessel will be a vessel like the one
 to Uruguay.

- Flats / African citizens, or some of them, will be located at CC.

Who's number of Dutch vessels ships trade on / coast? 9th Dec 2 or 3.

- At 50 or 60 Dutch ships, perhaps even many more, all engaged in /

slaves trade -

- They are one of 95 vessels of slave trade -

- The first one was, as a first step, as a first step, sent me for St Thomas's / West. It is a Dutch ship, or the King's or the King's Dutch papers; if

papers; if an English man-of-war boards them they must hand papers; if a Dutch war-of-war boards them they must hand Dutch papers.

Mr John Jackson, Mr William Panham, Mr Segee, & Mr George Bannet, called in, & examined.

How long is you been married upon / C of Africa, & in what manner?

[Mr Segee] 9 1/2 years; I was at 14 years; I was not engaged in / events of late African Co.

When did you return home? In / year 1828.

To Mr Jackson How long is you been in office? 9 1/2 years; I was in office of the African Co.

of you been in any of stations along / coast? 2 1/2 years at C.C. on / C.C. & Africa, which is about 60 miles in / eastward.

At what expense are they maintained? By / Gov. At all, what establishment by means? 4 officers & 100 blacks & coloured men.

Are the European officers? They h 4 European officers.

What corps do they belong to? One did belong to / African Corps, or
the others are officers to h gone on under / new regula^{ns}; he does not belong
to / African Corps now.

Are they a separate local corps? They are.

Whom are / privates recruited? chiefly of C.C. for motives o / peace.

In what kind o discipline are they kept? V^l excellent good discipline;
they make good soldiers.

Have you any difficulty in procuring / number for want? There is no
difficulty in procuring / number required by / ~~the~~ service o / G.C.

What pay do they receive? They receive each 25/- work currency p.m.

What number o Europeans are there there as merchants? Abt 10; but there
are some colored gentlemen, who h bn educated in England, besides.

Do these Europeans keep separate commercial establishments, or are they
acting in one common Co.? They are separate.

To what extent is / trade at present; has it bn increased or diminished?

It has bn abt stationary lately, in consequence o a deficit w / Ashantees;
it has diminished since 1822 or 1823.

Did not / colony suffer V^l considerably in the war? The colony
suffered considerably by / privation o / trade.

Was not / fort attacked? No; / town was approached a
number o people were lost

Natives as well as Europeans? Natives as well as Europeans

Mr Jackson] The Ashantees approached near / town, but / town itself
was never attacked; / town is protected by / Castle Castle, & by / Martello
Towers in / rear.

What number o native villages h you around you? The populaⁿ o
C.C. itself is, I suppose, 6 or 8,000.

Mr Sewell] There are a number o villages placed round C.C. where they
carry on the cultivation

How many are there under you for protecⁿ? 10 or ^{11,000} ~~12,000~~.

Have you many visitors from distant parts? There are; but not from so great a distance as previously, to, from the Ashanti.

What do you call the people immediately around you? [the Jacksons]
They are Fanties, in the immediate neighbourhood of C.C.

Do you find them peacefully disposed? Yes.

Are they commercial people? Agricultural & Commercial.

What do they produce to exchange for articles? Gold dust, palm oil & Chili pepper; they are also elephants' teeth, not to any great extent now, but before the Ashanti war with the Ashantis, to a large extent.

To what extent is gold? The vessel I came in lately brought between 5,000 to 6,000 ounces; on the whole of G.C. it may be upwards of 30,000 ounces.

In what state is it brought; is it in grains, picked up in rivers, or is it produced in mines? Some is obtained from the surface of the earth, & some is obtained by mining; the principal part, I imagine, comes by mining.

At what distance from C.C. is it procured? They obtain small quantities even in the town; among the hills it is washed down during rain; & the whole of the soil is impregnated with gold dust.

What kind of stone do the mountains consist of in the neighbourhood? The hills are a reddish soil chiefly.

Have you any mineral products, except gold, in the neighbourhood? There are none procured.

What kind of stone do you have? A great deal of granite.

Is gold picked up where granite abounds? Certainly not; it is generally found in a reddish clay or gravel.

Are any of the inhabitants of C.C. employed in collecting gold?

There is a little gold found occasionally by washing the earth in or near the town, but in small quantities; but a great amount of gold is brought down from the interior; some from Warsaw, which is about 30 to 60 miles; but the greater proportion much further than that.

What is the nature of the dispute and for suppose any arbitrators come in /
 either to wait C.C. & / purchase a bond? The arbitrators are /
 against to come to bond, but they are broken to it, also are witness to them.
 That is against / arbitrators, & arbitrators send the produce and
 them? Yes! / arbitrators probably will not allow them to pass and the
 nature of the dispute is / arbitrators, and to wait C.C. to wait the
 an arbitrator in the nature of the dispute, and to wait C.C. to wait the.
 95 / Trade ^{now} being going to pass also / arbitrators coming? Not yet; we do
 not expect it till / arbitrators stand by are agreed.
 What date / arbitrators stand by will be on? The war is broken in 1823.
 What was / cause of it? Part of it was / seizure of a vessel of /
 Royal African Corps? / arbitrators' & / part of / what is a quarrel.
 96 / King's general general is / gradually subsiding? It has
 not yet entirely subsided; / dispute can not yet be adjusted.
 It was at C.C. taken no measures / subject? We & cut up a
 offered witnesses for / King's arbitrators, & matters are now in progress,
 with we hope will lead to an amicable adjustment.
 What are / kinds of / trade at C.C. for sale for what? For Cape
 Patience in / us to Cameroon in / B.E.
 What are / place articles of trade? Gold dust, one or two.
 It is in any kind? It is in kind, but not in any quantity.
 They look - what, or kind, or any kind? The one more was stopped
 since / peace! It was used to be used in / Gabon.
 Why has it ceased to be used now? The demand there was not great, & it is
 Can you state what is / whole amount of the import of French goods in
 C.C. in any one year or future? I cannot state / exact amount.
 It is for some time in / kind of articles? No; / matters are of various
 & others, and / European to use / in /
 It is any kind with / things in general in / any state? It is in /
 import state cannot be on! It is no machinery: the matter of dog is in /
 as in the day / work it.

Do you know wh^{ch} / rivers are within a short dist^{ce}? The nearest are within 20 or 30 miles o / shore.

Are they within / British settlements & dependencies? They are within / British influence.

What port^s o / country do you consider / immediate dependency o / colony? The places occupied by / Dutch, Danes & English inter sect each o^r; but / parts t they (/ Dutch & Danes) occupy o course we h^{ve} nothing to do wth, & the powers wd also extend a short dist^{ce} in / near.

How far does / British colony extend to / northward?

[Mr Sewell] We claim no right o territory beyond / town; our influence extends fur, but we h^{ve} no right o jurisdiction fur.

Then it is chiefly a factory? It is.

In what state is / Dutch factory th^{ere}? The same as C.C.

Have they any troops th^{ere}? They have.

At what distance are / forts? The chief establishment is 7 miles dist^{ce}.

Have they guns & men attached to / forts? They h^{ve}.

Do they carry on / same kind o trade t you do? The same kind, but not to / same extent.

Do / French carry on any trade? They h^{ve} no settlement, & scarcely any trade.

Have any o natives any settlement th^{ere}? The Danes at Accra, 60 miles to / eastward.

To what extent do they carry on th^{ere} trade? It is limited.

Do you do much at Accra? Yes.

On what do / inhabitants o / town exist? On corn, fowls, sweet potatoes, / produce o / soil

Do they rear them in / ground adjoining / town, or whence do they receive them? In / villages situated in / near o C.C., at a dist^{ce} from 3 to 10 miles.

Do they buy them from / villages? The natives of C.C., many of them in the plantations or / villages.

What means of industry & employ⁹ / inhabitants of / town have you? A gr^t proporⁿ of / inhabitants of / town are dependent upon the land employed in trade, many of them are employed by those who visit from / interior as Brothers; a gr^t proporⁿ of them also are fisher men.

89

Have you a plentiful supply of fish? Abundant.

Are there any canoe-men employed in coasting vessels? No, merely employed in the canoes, in transporting goods from one station to another.

Then / population of / town depends upon / commercial transac^{ns} of / factories? A good deal, & they are also employed as fishermen, & a certain proporⁿ in agriculture, but what the proporⁿ may be I cannot say.

Is not / agriculture only to raise articles of / consumⁿ of / town, & not for export? Not for export; there is, generally speaking, no agricultural produce exported.

Do you raise any coffee, tobacco or sugar? No.

Is not / soil & climate suited to them? [Mr Jackson] I should think it would be.

Can you import them cheaper than you can buy them? Yes.

What kind of soil is there in the villages adjoining / town? A rich black soil.

Is / ground near it covered with wood, or is it pretty clear? It is chiefly copse wood, small undergrowth under wood.

What animal food do you feed at / Cape? Mutton is chiefly used; there are a few cattle there.

Where are they bred from? Reared at C.C.

Do you have transport of cattle from / interior? Not any.

Do you have goats? We have goats & sheep.

At what price are they sold now? 15/- to 20/-, coast currency.

How many pounds weight? About 40 pounds weight.

When you get beef, do you get it at / same price? Beef we get it rarely.

Is it in a bad state? No, in a good state; they had not had cattle long; they had them abt 14 or 15 yrs ago, but they were all consumed at / time o / Ashantee war since t they h bn brot fr / leeward & windward coast, & they h bn bred str.

Have you any pigs? Yes, plenty, & a gr supply o poultry.

Do you grow European garden vegetables? Yes, t is chiefly done by / Europeans, & a few o / natives.

What means wd you h o locating liberated Africans in / neighbourhood o / Cape? There wd be sufficient means for such a purpose, to a considerable extent.

Wd there be any diffcly in obtain'g houses o places adjoining you? I shd think not.

Has any opposiⁿ ever bn made to any person tak'g houses o ground not occupied by another? None.

Wd they be able to maintain themselves by agricultural produce in a short time? I shd think they wd, fully.

At what expense do you consider / locatⁿ ed take place o, support'g the were 1,000 a year placed str. It wd be impossible to say immediately.

How long wd it be necessary to support them? Accordg to / time when they were landed; it wd not require 6 or 9 months.

Have you any fear o / inhabitants o / villages around you be'g attacked by any native corps? We h at present no fear o / villages be'g attacked, except fr / diff defence still exist'g w / Ashantees; in / event o any'g o / kind I shd think it wd be advisable t there shd be a small additional force; but I do not think there is any apprehenⁿ o any such thing.

If a number o liberated Africans were placed in / neighbourhood o C.C.C. do you think there wd be any danger o / Ashantees com'g down upon them to carry them off as slaves? I shd think not.

Have any attempts bn made upon any o / present villages? None. And if there were 10,000 more located, do you think there wd be any other disposiⁿ? I shd think none.

10
Do you conceive t you cd find employment for so many as 1,000
a year o liberated blacks? I do not know, in what way they cd be
employed; they m^t employ themselves in agriculture.

cd they employ themselves in t way enough to provide for their own subsistence?
Quite so.

You h no means o preventing them from wandering $\frac{2}{3}$ if they choose? No,
there is no means o preventing them from wandering.

If you seen enough o / character o these liberated Africans to imagine
t they wd employ themselves in agriculture? I h not, I know nothing o them;
but they cd if they h / disposⁿ.

Do you find / blacks, gen^{ly} averse to work sufficient to maintain themselves?
Those on / G.C. are not certainly, they rear sufficient to maintain themselves, & to export
corn; there h bⁿ seal cargoes o corn exported from / G.C. 5 or 6 cargoes in a year.

Do you suppose t a locaⁿ o a body o liberated Africans wd be beneficial to
/ settlement o C.C.? I don't think it wd.

In what way? It wd add strength to / settlement.

Is there any demand for labour ~~on~~ for wh you h not a supply? No.

Then how cd you afford to support an addⁿ o 2 or 3,000 Africans?
They wd support themselves by their labour on / soil.

Wd they be enabled to sell sufficient o their produce at fr home to get / little
convenience wh they wd want, besides / food they wd raise themselves? They m^t
always get a market for their surplus produce o corn; I do not know wher they
wd get a market for any o^r produce, partly.

Where is / corn exported to? To / W.I. & Madeira.

Is any article bⁿ sent to F. Po from C.C.? [Mr Jackson] They take
shells, tin, & stock

Do you believe t / produce o / Africans t cd be created in this year
wd be suffici^{nt} to supply / next winter o / next, so as to prevent any fear o decrease
on C.C.? [Mr Shirell] I do not apprehend t there wd be any fear
o scarcity; I think after 3 or 4 months, accordg to / time o year at wh
they were landed, they cd provide for themselves; if they were landed soon after
/ harvest they cd not be expected to do it.

They would be day with you, but I will not be a day, certainly.

Mr Jackson [Stranger] friend of C. and to return 2 a day or 3 or 4 - many.

96 [I had pretty dear, a lot of R / wood to waste?] [Mr Seeger]

The early sailing was not a very long R / timber to move, [diff. movement]

Let the [any of] labor agents? [The one he [return] return?]

Can they do a [something] for, perfectly.

It has been [seen] in 1822 & 1813 [number] of [C. & B. in]

of [considerable] what is [value] of [C. & B. in] [?] [?] [?]

Mr Jackson [The [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]]

They had the [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

framing the [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

Mr Seeger [I have one of good [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?]]

Do you think it is [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

no danger? [I think not [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?]]

in [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

of [R. & B. in] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

ib

Are you expected to go back? Yes I expect to go back soon, but not as President.

Who is / Govt now? Mr McLean

Do you apprehend that there will be any objection, on / part of / Govt or of European States, to have them sent? None.

Do you think, on / contrary, they will consider them an acquisition, & a good means of increasing / produce of / neighbourhood? I should think they will.

Are you aware that / liberated Africans, generally speaking, speak different languages & are unable to form a society among themselves from / want of some common tongue? I have understood so; but we have some natives of C.C. who, I believe, belong to / same nations from which / slaves come, & have learnt / language of / place; they continue to speak also / languages of / countries from which they were brought.

Do you think there will be a considerable chance of C.C. finding interpreters for / new comers? I should think there will be in many cases.

Mr Jackson] There are a number of people who come from / interior, from / places where / slaves are taken from:

What language do they speak in Cape Town [sic]? Fantee.

Do / people in places around you speak Fantee? Yes, from C Apponia to Popoe.

Is / English pretty generally understood? The people pretty generally understand English at C.C.

In what state of civilization do you consider those who come from / interior to C.C. on trade? [Mr Sewell] I do not consider they have made any progress towards civilization.

Do you find them in the degree of acuteness or obtuseness? Excellent; I consider / natural abilities of / Africans in general distinct & excellent.

How do you account for / state of ignorance or barbarity in which most of / slaves taken are found to be. I do not know how to account for it.

What is the present medical establishment at C.C. at present? 1 European & 2 native assistants. Supposing an increase of 6 or 8,000 liberated Africans to / villages around you, do you suppose that any additional establishment would be necessary or to account? There must certainly be an increase in / medical establishment, considering / state in which many of / liberated Africans are brought on shore.

Does / president o / Council at C.C. engage in trade? [Mr Jackson] No he does not.
 Is he a military man? He is
 Does / secretary or accountant engage in trade? The secretary does not.
 Does / captain o / guard? He has not yet.
 Does / surgeon? The surgeon has not yet; he got only recently arrived when I left.

Are there any rules established for conduct / affairs at / staⁿ at C.C.?

[Mr Barnes] There were some rules drawn up by a Committee o merchants in England, in conjuncⁿ w / S. o S f / Colonies, f / purpose o securg / appointⁿ o fit & proper persons f / charge & manageⁿ o these ports.
 (The Witness delivered in / same). *vide Crooks' Records "p 255. w / reference to. H.O.C. Pp. Vol XII, Year 1812-13.*

Is / establishment now carried on under those rules? It is; a little alteraⁿ has been made since those rules were passed, in as far as / president o / Council was allowed to trade, & there is now a president o / Council w an additional salary o £100 a year; & he is restricted from trade?

Do you find any defects in carrying on / trade under those regulaⁿs?

[Mr Jackson] The authority o / police over / natives in / town is taken away from / magistrates, & it is vested in / native authorities.

What do the class consist o? O / slaves o / town.

92 Are they sufficient to maintain / police o / place? Not as it should be.

Then why has / superintendent o / magistrates been withdrawn? I cannot say.

[Mr Sewell] I understand that His Gov refused to allow / authority o / magistrates to extend beyond / Castle & / wardstead, but they must exercise considerable influence in / town. [Mr Barnes] The Gov wd not give any authority to a mercantile establishⁿ over / natives, & / way in wh it is managed is, that they refrain / interfere o persons in / Castle, & they sit together f / settlement o disputes.

Would there be any defect in appointing some individuals connected w / European establishments to preside as o magistrates? [Mr Jackson] No defect.

we not / natives o / town act along w them in maintaining an establish^{ment} to
preserve / discipline o / town? They do not understand / nature o Brit.
jurisdiction

Can no reforms be made to accommodate the conduct w Brit. rules?
Yes; when / jurisdiction was exercised by Europeans they were willing to submit to
it & they were v^y glad o it.

Mr Sewell] I consider it / appearance o ~~the~~ civil magistracy is one o / most
beneficial circumstances & useful for this gov^t etc; but now it is withdrawn

Do we for think it / natives cd be made to assist in the gov^t? They
they do assist in present, but they h^{ave} notions o the gov^t being a sect^{ary} etc differs,
not exactly in conformity w t^{he} o / Europeans

Does it answer / purpose? It answers / purpose, but not so well as / o^r.

Do they administer justice? Not always.

Is it a method o administering justice & gives satisfac^{tion} to / natives?
Not quite, not equal to t^{he} wh was done by / magistrates; / power wh was
exercised by / magistrates, put an end, in a g^o many cases, to a g^o deal o oppress^{ion}.
The new magistrates are v^y much open to be influenced by bribery, the law-suits are
in brief cases, exceedingly oppressible.

Are they any judges? Yes.

How are they chosen? In some cases they are hereditary, & in some cases
/ power is vested in / chiefs o / people.

Is there any gen^{eral} understanding am^{ong} / natives w respect to / forma^{tion}
o such courts? Yes.

But for things t^{hat} they are not so perfect as they were when Europeans presided?
Certainly not; a few / natives see / advantage o having the disputes settled
by / magistrates, it became v^y much / practice o / natives to refer to them.

What is wanted, in yr opinion, to put it on a satisfactory footing?

Mr Jackson] To give / magistrates / same authority over / town wh they had before.

Who are / magistrates, quite speaks? Members o / place.

Are you aware o / circumstances t^{hat} led to / altera^{tion}? There was no particular
circumstance t^{hat} led to / altera^{tion}.

Are / Gov^r & Council still appointed by / Gov^r? They are appointed by Gov^r, but they are appointed by a committee o merchants in London;

Who appoints t^e Council? They were elected originally by / merchants resident on / coast, / appointment o^t Council is now in Gov^r.

Are they quite merchants trading to t^e coast? Yes.

- Length o / passage fr Calabar-Colebar River, or fr F. P. up to CC is 10 days or o fortnight -

- How long fr Gov^r fr CC. to Calabar? 4 or 5 days, not more -

Is it fr opinion o / climate o C.C.C. t^e it is not v^y much adverse to health, provided people live temperately & carefully? I think so; but it is undoubtedly adverse, to a certain degree.

Do you consider / mortality o / soldiers a fair means o judg^o o it? Not at all.

Or o sailors either? No.

93

How long in good health all / time you were there? Mr Sewell I believe was not in good health, but fr 15 years I had v^y good health.

- No likes o / Mohammedan religion -

- The landg at C.C.C. is quite pretty good; but fr abt 2 months o / year it is not v^y good -

- The winds are almost always S.W. except fr abt 2 months, in Jan. & Feb., when there is o dry wind fr / eastward.

Is / water good at C.C.C.? The Europeans genly use Feuk-water, the are springs at / back o / town.

How land & sea breezes? Yes; we h a sea wind during / day & a land wind during / night.

In what month o / year does / sea breeze blow strongest?

Abt April, May & June.

How many tomcods? Not many.

Do accidents often happen to ships in / woods? [An Lockport] I know
o accidents, but v^y seldom.

What kind o anchorage h^{ve} you, & how far off? The anchorage is abt
4 fathoms, abt a mile off.

Or for a sandy beach? A sandy beach wth rocks.

It for much surf genly? In ~~good~~ gen^l thr is not much surf, except
dur^g / rainy season.

Do you land on a beach or on a jitty? In cauery on / beach.

What is / average range o / thermometer? Abt 82 in / shade; sometimes
as high as 85; / lowest is abt 42 - 45.

Are you subject to heavy mists? After / rains / fogs are rather heavy.

Are there any Quissimarians resident at C.C.? Not any.

Are there any schools there? There is a school at CC; abt 40 boys.

By whom was it established? By / late African Co, & it has bn continued

since
Do you find / boys shrewd & willing to learn? Very.

Why have ~~you~~

Why h^{ve} not you established more schools for t^e purpose? There was a school
established at Accra & one at Anomaloe, but they h^{ve} bn discontinued
since / abandon^{ed} by gov.

Do you think t^e those who are taught at schools h^{ve} become more useful
to society? Yes; many o them h^{ve} gone to F. Po, & some to S.L.
of employ^{ment}.

Are they willing to learn? Yes v^y desirous o learning.

It for any suggest^{ions} to offer respect^{ly} / improv^{ement} o / trade to t^e coast?
No, I can offer no suggest^{ions}; it will improve gradually, by having a more
settled gov^{ernment} than we h^{ve} had before / some years past; more well acquainted
wth / true interest o / settl^{ers}.

Are any difficulties thrown in / way by any restrictions on trade? None, at
present; it is quite a free trade now.

Do you mean by a gov^{ernment} acquainted wth / ~~true~~ interests o / settl^{ers}, persons who
h^{ve} had considerable local experience o / coast? I think so.

Then / practice o sending out individuals fr Europe, unacquainted w /
 coast, to direct & command the, you think has not tended to promote /
 interests o / colony? Certainly not; the h bⁿ of frequent
 changes in / gov, wh has bⁿ of injuries to / settlement.

It not those changes bⁿ frequently owing to death? Not in all instances

Do you contemplate / appointment o officers fr among those who h
 resided on / coast as beneficial? Certainly, those who h a local
 knowledge o / place

Wd you make an exceptⁿ o / military officers? Yes.

But you think all civil officers shd be appointed fr those who h
 had experience on / coast? Yes, or else if persons are sent out t they
 shd not be soon removed.

Who is / president o / council at present? Mr M^r Clean an officer of
 o / army.

Does he receive his salary as president in council in addition to his pay?

[Mr Barnes] He receives no pay; he was obliged to retire fr / African
 Corps to enable him to accept his present appointment.

[94] Do / o^r affairs t belong to / do receive anything besides the pay?

[Mr Jackson] No.

Do they go out the w / intention o remaining the of life? I suppose not
 o remaining the of life

As it is a local corps must they not remain the or lose the commission?
 Certainly.

[Mr Barnes]

To Mr Barnes] Can you state when / authority o / magistrates was withdrawn from C. town [sic] & why it was withdrawn?

The withdrawal took place upon / change o / Gov., from being a Gov. establish^t to a merchant establish^t; these Gov. not feeling themselves authorized to give power to / merchants beyond / walls o / castle. It was a frequent matter o / conversation wth Mr Hay, & he we cannot give you power over / natives

Do you not consider t it wd be beneficial to / natives themselves, t a well-regulated police magistracy shd be appointed to preside over / town? I shd think it wd be o / v^y gr^t import^{ce}.

His power being limited & controlled by / president o / council? The president o / council, I think, wd be / person himself. There are 5 magistrates now, & by / rules a certain number are required to be present in all cases o / importance

As regard to / courts o / justice, in what way is / town provided? The town is not provided at all by us, but left entirely to themselves. Wd you contemplate giving to / police magistrates any jurisdiction to try disputes between / natives, or merely by / purposes o / police?

The gr^t points they wd be to try wd be disputes between / natives, but they wd have to interfere in both; I believe / magistrates exercised judgment as to both points.

Mr Jackson] There was also before / withdrawal o / authority o / magistrates, a Court o / Requests.

Who presided at / Court o / Requests? 2 magistrates, one a week

Were they fully employed? They were.

Has it also been withdrawn since / authority has been removed? It has.

Wd you think ~~that~~ it beneficial t t shd be restored? I think it wd, certainly.

To Mr Barnes] How far do you consider t / influence o / Gov from C.C.C. wd seem to protect / liberated Africans, if located, from being interfered wth by any native chiefs?

I consider t it wd be suff^{ic} sufficient, from / influence on their powers over / natives in / neighbourhood o / C.C.C., some instances o / which are, I believe, within / knowledge o / Mr Jackson.

To Mr Jackson] Can you state any instances, showing influence of British over natives in [neighbourhood]?

There was, during / time I lately acted as president of / Council, a dispute between / King of Warsaw & / King of Dinkara, in which each party collected what force he could, under / impression that they would be obliged to fight with each other, & they sent messengers to C.C. requesting / interference of / Gov^r of C.C., which was granted; & after a lapse of time, both parties deputed people to C.C. to discuss / dispute in / presence of / Gov^r; / party whom he adjudged to be wrong had to pay a fine, which was paid, & / dispute was settled.

There was another instance, when / Danish Gov^r wished to send messengers to Ashantee, who were detained by / Acquapims, at a place about 20 or 30 miles in / interior, & it was reported that they were going to destroy them; but I succeeded at Accra in obtaining their liberation.

There was also a dispute between 2 villages, where one, having obtained / assistance of the friends, destroyed / village of the opponent, & made prisoners of 50 people, whose release I succeeded in effecting. I think there were 52 people who were thus released, instead of being detained as slaves, which they would otherwise have been.

[5 July 1830]

[End of / Evidence] ~~and~~ ~~deposed~~.

Appendix

P 97.

Gold Coast

The Ports on / G.C. have been examined since ~~the~~ 1st Year 1828, & Transferred to Merchants residing at G.C.C. & Accra, who maintain them at a Charge of £4,000 per annum, defrayed by Parliament.

By this arrangement a saving of expense has been obtained, exceeding £10,000

P 113

Appendix 4 Imports into UK for W.C. of Africa
 C.C.C. & / G.C. for Capellaonia Id / Rio Volta.

	1828.	1829.
	£. s. d.	—
Coffee lbs.	876: 1: 3.	
Ebony tons wt, 200 lbs.	53: 14: 2	
Elephant's Teeth wt, 500 lbs.	1,665: 10: 8	3,820: 16: 5
Grains, Guinea Lbs	23: 4: 6	44: 6: 5
Gum, Copal Lbs	11: 2: 6	23: 17: 6
Oil, Palm Cwt & 50 lbs	4,350: 18: 11	4,001: 13: 2
Wax, Bees wts 200 lbs.	24: 19: 10	
Other Articles, Official Value	441: 15: 5	464: 4: 4
	£10,450: 10: 4	£11,387: 12: 9

Exports for UK to W.C. of Africa

S. L.

Report

Commissioners of Inquiry into / State of
The Colony of S. L.

First Part

- I. extent & Boundaries ^{viz.} / Colony.
- II. Number & condition of Populaⁿ by Clashes.
- III. Literates, African, & English Departments.
- IV. Progress of Religious Instrucⁿ & Educaⁿ of Youth.
- V. Agriculture.
- VI. Trade.
- VII. Revenue & Expenditures
- VIII. Judiciary & Civil Establishments
- IX. Observa^{ns} on / Climate of S. L., & its Dependence on / River
Gambia, from / G. C.

Ordered by The H. of C. to be Printed
4 Mar 1824.

[A.]

London, April 11th 1824.

My Lord // A copy is for his Majesty's instructions, w^h / hon. to
submit to the consideration / review o^r our inquiries into / state o^f
Colony o^f S. L.

The Second Part o^f this Report will refer chiefly to / Dependancies
w^h / River Gambia, & on / G. C.

w^e h^e re.

James Purson
Henry Wellington

To / R^t Hon^{ble} // Earl Bathurst K.G.
re re re.

IX

Observations on / China

p 104

105

CCC. is situated in lat 5° 10" N o^f long. 1° 5" W. 60 miles
to / w^{ard} is / Port o^f Dixcove & 10 to / E^{ast} to / Annanaboe. The
country round these places presents, g^o similarity o^f feature, be^g a cactus^{us}
o^r small hills o^r considerable mountains, 1 g^o part o^f wh^o, as well as o^f
interesting grounds, is covered w^{ith} a kind o^f copse wood interspersed w^{ith} trees
o^r larger growth & occasionally w^{ith} some o^f considerable magnitude. The soil
low^{er} / sea, altho' generally light & dry, appears to be tolerably good; & w^{ould}
to improve much as it needs fu^{el} / coast. This circumstance induces the
natives, who reside under / protection o^f / ports, to proceed several miles into /
interior for agric. purposes; so th^{at} / prospect o^f / whole line o^f coast, when
viewed fr^{om} / sea, offers an unvaried prospect o^f wooded hills & dale,
interrupted only by / European establishments still maintained, or / remains o^f those
wh^o h^{ave} at different times been abandoned. The main^t stream o^f water to

104

The lungs are usually the seat of the disease, & often the only part of the body in which it is found. It has been found in the lungs of man, & in the lungs of various animals, & in the lungs of various birds. It has been found in the lungs of man, & in the lungs of various animals, & in the lungs of various birds. It has been found in the lungs of man, & in the lungs of various animals, & in the lungs of various birds.

108/9

Some information was obtained from G.C. a negro, in connection with the case of a child, who died in the city of New York, in the year 1812. The child was found to be affected with the disease, & it was ascertained that the mother was also affected with the disease.

109

It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another.

It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another.

95 specimens of the disease were obtained from the lungs of man, & from the lungs of various animals, & from the lungs of various birds. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another. It has been found that the disease is communicable, & that it is often communicated from one person to another.

110/11

1/2 children, 3 women & 2 children. 26 la etc / case & 15 unexamined. O that I did, 33 were autopsied, & 5 children; 0 that 53 la etc, 4 were killed in acc, 1 kept buried, 0 others of various of the children, 8 women.

Apr 11 1824

sgt James Preston
Henry Wellington

[Medical notes]

1.

S.L.

Report

Commiss^o of Enquiry into / State of
The Colony of S.L.

Second Part

viz

I Dependence on / Gambia

II - DO - on / G.C.

Ordered by / H. o. C. to be Printed

29 June 1824.

552.

A.

2.

My Lord // I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Report
on / State of S.L. & its Dependence, & beg to state, in explanation
of my Colleague's name not being affixed to it, & severe illness
had compelled him to return to England before / Commission
proceeded to / Gambia, on / G.C.

London, June 9th 1824.

I have the honor
James Rowan
Major

To / R^t Hon
Viscount Godolphin
Prot Secy
for War & Colonies
re " " "

3.

Report

I

Dependence on / Gambia

The Gold Coast.

The forts, & / distance within range of the guns, being, in point of fact, / wholly inferior to these settlements, / subjects with their present of above observation are comparatively few; & / recent decision of H. M. S. Govt. respects them precludes / possibility of delay, or those suggestions with otherwise it will be proper to submit to / for decision. When / Commission of Inquiry proceeded to / G. C. in Sept. 1820, / states then occupied by British were Dixcove, C. C., Annamaboe & Accra

Dixcove

It is situated in a small bay or cove, from which it derives its name. W / except perhaps of Elmina, this place offers greater facilities of laying in boats than any other upon / G. C. along whole line of coast with a few surf runs at all times, but partially during / rainy season, & in / season when fog prevails. It was formerly a source of some commerce or quantity of palm oil collected there, & / supplied to the line with it furnished to / settlements; but it is no longer reported to be a place of trade, & on / arrival of Sir Neil Campbell at C. C. / and other's party of troops, it had been returned possession of it was withdrawn. The fort is a small stone work, of which / construction is as ill calculated for climate, as its position is objectionable in a military point of view. When / troops were withdrawn it was of much need of repair, & the guns, as well as the carriages, generally unserviceable. One house only in / village belonged to a European; but / proprietor (Gov. James, formerly in / service of African Co.) was, used at / Whidah, in / night of Benin, & his house remained unfinished & neglected. The / guns were all occupied by natives of country.

It was impossible to form a correct estimate of / populacⁿ of settlements of inhabitants; but, from / extent of village, amount appeared to be about 1,500 or 2,000. Amongst these the wise not more than 3 or 4, who bore about them any marks of / civilization. One, who had formerly been factor to Gov. James, was said to be respectable & was looked up to by / as chief man of village. Considerable apprehension was expressed by / inhabitants generally as to / consequence likely to ensue, when British protection should be withdrawn from them. The villagers in the immediate vicinity were

Ordo / constructⁿ o / native houses individually is well adapted to / climate. / irregular manner in wh they are crowded tog^r & cf. is, on many acct^s, objectionable. This is partly / case in t^e part destroyed by fire / destructⁿ o wh will \therefore eventually prove beneficial to / town, if / plans o / Sir Neil Campbell b^e its improvement be carried into effect.

No census o / populatⁿ has b^e made t^e can be depended on, tho' b^eg a measure regarded by / natives genly wth a feel^g o / aversion; it was undertaken to be accomplished in 1824, when / number was estimated at 5,000. It is known, however, to be at present greatly reduced, & / causes assigned f^r this reducⁿ h^{ave} also increased / diff^cty o / ascertaining / amount. These are, / losses sustained by / inhabitants at diff^t times in acⁿ wth / Ashanties; / priva^to consequent upon / destructⁿ o / the fort^r grounds by t^e people, & / sickness & / Eng^lish, wh^o was genly aggravated by / destructⁿ o a long lg^e porⁿ o / town by fire, as / sick were necessarily exposed to / weather, or crowded tog^r in a manner still more prejudicial. When / Ashanties meditated an attack in 1824, / situatⁿ o a number o / houses rendered them objects o / apprehensⁿ w^{ch} referre to / defence o / Castle; but a desire, if possible to preserve them, w^{as} understood to h^{ave} delayed t^e destructⁿ till / reported approach o / enemy. It was then th^o impracticable to accomplish this in time by any o^r means than by sett^g fire to them, & altho' decⁿ o one European genly was destroyed, a lg^e propⁿ o / native inhabitants were rendered worse off. It was not deemed advisable to permit / repair o / houses in / vicinity o / Fort, & no arrange^{mt} was made f^r / constructⁿ o o^r elsewhere till / arrival o / Sir Neil Campbell in Sept 1826, when a plan was adopted f^r / purpose.

A minute o scientific survey o / publ. b^{ld}gs & military b^{ld}gs upon / Coast, hav^g b^e so recently made by officers professionally qualified f^r t^e specific duty, it is conceived t^e to enter into a detailed descriptⁿ o them here here, wd^{be} at least superfluous.

As regards to C.C.C., I shall \therefore only state, t^e as a military work, its defects are numerous, & as a residence, its situatⁿ unhealthful. Like all / o^r b^{ld}gs upon / C.C., it is so contiguous to / sea, & so much exposed to / surfs, continually break^g upon / shore, t^e it is subject at all times to excessive dampness; than wh^{ch}, in such a climate, noth^g can be more injurious, f^r / same

19 cause / deterioratⁿ o / b^{ld}gs, part^{ly} by / timber & iron work, is / rapid; wh^{ch} with^g st^rce, combined wth defects in / original constructⁿ, acct^s in some measure, f^r / frequent repairs t^e h^{ave} b^e & still are still requisite. It appears f^r / books o / late African Co, Cal so far back as 1770, & / vic follows f^r years, / expenditure f^r repairs o / Castle averaged t^e £2,500 per

annum; & in no one of years was it less than £2,000. In same period / average annual expenditure upon all / Co's (not won) £3,150.

The only buildings at C.C. which are actually / properly of govt are those within / Castle. They consist of what were formerly apartments of / officers of / Africa Co, quarters of the soldiers & warehouses for the goods. ~~There is~~ There is besides these, a building which had been intended as a chapel, but was unfinished when transferred to govt. & increase of troops rendered it necessary to complete it as a barracks. It affords good accommodⁿ for number of troops it will contain, & is in fact / only building in / Fort calculated for white soldiers. The upper part of / the building, which is occupied by officers, is commodious; but / lower part is dark & confined.

The white troops have all removed from / G.C. since Major Gen Sir Neil Campbell assumed / command. In addition to / the motives & way he induced this measure, / Gen seemed very sensible of as a stain of white troops / place was rendered partly objectionable by / difficulty of providing them with fresh provisions, a difficulty which had in fact acted as a total obstruction to / issue of upwards of 12 months. This circumstance is explained by a letter (in / Appendix 10) from / O. in C. of / Commissioner; its tendency requires no comment. It will be seen by / Commissioner's / medical officers in / Appendix to / 1st part of this Report, & / action issued to / white troops upon / Coast generally, is not of a description well calculated to enable them to resist / injurious influence of climate, or to recover from its effects. It is only upon / G.C. & / troops have been always with fresh meat. It is apparent to be / Gen's opinion of / med. officers, & if white troops be continued upon / Coast, benefit would be derived from substituting wine of spirits, & making such or other obtainⁿ as with culture / means of a wholesome supply. Some such measure seems particularly desirable with refer^{ce} to / description of white troops at present upon / Coast, whose peculiar circumstances present obstacles to the removal of / recovery of health.

Besides / buildings within / Fort of C.C., which are / property of govt, there are a few outside hired for public purposes. One of these is a large stone house belonging to a merchant. [G.H. ?], & occupied as a hospital; 3 others are employed like those of / motives & used, 2 of them for / schools, & / 1st as a police office. There is, however, another building of similar construction which had formerly been purchased as a hospital, but subsequently allowed to go to decay. This by direction of Sir Neil Campbell, was undergoing repairs, in order to be used as a schoolhouse, instead of one of those hired at public expense. There is no building exclusively appropriated to public worship. The / arrival of Sir Neil Campbell's service was performed in / public hall of / Castle, but in order to me service with efficacy of / wives & military classes, a large apartment in / barracks, originally intended for a chapel

(be more capacious) was subsequently selected for purpose.

The Europeans (exclusive of military) resident at C.C. in 1826 were 4 officers of civil establishments, 5 merchants, & 2 or 3 others connected with them. The number of coloured persons could not be ascertained, but may be estimated at abt 200, & comprise 204 inalienable slaves of complexion from black to white.

In year 1823, witnesses obliged late Commodore Mends to land at C.C. Some captured negroes, amongst whom disease prevailed to a great extent. An endeavour was made to ascertain the manner in which these people had been disposed of, but no such memoranda had been kept as would furnish a satisfactory account of them. The mortality amongst them must have been excessive, & of

20 214 men, women, & children landed, those only who can be accounted for in any way are as follows:

Sent to island of Ascension	44
Went to interior w/ Sir G. Maclean, & did not return	19
Remaining at C.C.	6
	<hr/> 69

This statement was communicated by the tide waiter under whose immediate care they were placed, who considered to be in charge of several persons who during their time occupied the situation of collector. This account is carefully kept, but is corroborated, as to the mortality which took place amongst them, by memoranda of Mr. Anthony, a colonial apothecary. The 6 now remaining are females; these & 11 men received from S.L. are only remaining captives required however to be upon the C.C. The men are persons who had been convicted of crimes at S.L. & sentenced, some to transportation, & others to hard labour for definite periods. They had been sent to C.C. in 1824, in order to be employed on public works; but before latterly no works began in progress, they were permitted to go at large, & seek such means of support as they could find. The remaining part of the population is composed of natives of the country.

At the period when the forts were transferred to the crown, a number of persons who had been slaves belonging to the African Co were placed at the disposal of the Gov. These people, of whom there are upwards of 300, had been employed by the Co as mechanics & labourers, & were continued as such (but in pay of about 90s) for some time after the transfer. They were, however, gradually discharged as their services could be dispensed with, except those who from age or infirmity were considered incapable of providing for themselves. Those (26 in number) continue to receive pensions, the amount of which will be seen in Appendix II. The other support themselves in their respective occupations at the forts, but partly at C.C.

Independently of persons employed in public service, & those connected w/ Europeans, there mechanics & labourers are, / only class of coloured persons distinguishable by the dress from / mass of / the native populaⁿ. The usual dress of / males here, & at the N. Atlantic, is, of both males & females, a cotton or linen cloth frocked round / waist & reaching below / knee; to which they occasionally add a kind of scarf or / same material. Women wear / bonnets, over / shoulders. This being / gen costume, / race of / individuals is indicated only by / quality of / material, & / sandals, which are almost invariably worn by / chiefs who h/ sandals in any instance show a disposition to assimilate the dress to that of / Europeans, when when they h/ been long & intimately connected w/ them. This is particularly remarkable in a respectable individual of C.C. who has acquired some property in trade & possesses a / large & comfortable house. He is much attached to / English & has in some respects adopted the manners of life, but inflexibly adheres to his native dress, as well as to certain customs, / relinquish^{ing} of which wd in his estimⁿ, interfere w/ his enjoyment.

This chief notwithstanding he is subordinate to / person styled King, has probably more influence, & / respect in which he is held has rendered him a useful auxiliary in adjusting disputes amongst a population, / jurisdiction over whom has never been defined, although circumstances have compelled those in authority to assume it to a certain extent. The right to do so, tho it has sometimes been doubted by ourselves, appears never to have been questioned by / natives, who, on / contrary, are so to be desirous of it that he more generally exercised as they are not in possession of / advantage of referring the controversies to British arbiters, rather than to / tedious, expensive, & uncertain decisions of the non / natives or judges. The expediency of interfering in / transactions of natives generally may be doubted; but as it regards those residing immediately under / protection of / fort / consideration is different, & w/ respect to them / rights will hardly be disputed. The British Gov continues to pay / rent originally stipulated for by / natives of / ground occupied by / fort; this (which must be understood to comprehend / distance within / range of / guns) includes / town; & as / Gov may justly look upon / land which it holds upon these terms as its territory, it appears no reason why / inhabitants should not be looked upon as subject to its laws,

whatsoever

Whatever may be the ^{of} question ^o right it cannot be denied ^o /
 power has always been exercised to a certain extent, & there can be
 little doubt ^o in proportion as it is increased ^o / natives be benefited.
 But if / right ^o jurisdiction do exist, more precise regulations should be
 established, & more efficient means adopted ^o / carry it into effect

Several instances incidents w^d be adduced to show
 how much they are required; but it may be sufficient to cite / two following:
 The 1st is a case o' 3 native Gals, accused o' having administered poison 3
 sent times to the master, a military officer. The grounds o' accusaⁿ were so strong
 & it was, tho' indisputable ^o a trial sh^d take place; but, thro' being no means
 o' consulting any ^o court competent to try / offence, it was found necessary
 to be recourse to / power given by / articles o' war. The 2nd is / case o'
 John Peter, a native soldier o' / African corps, who was committed by /
 magistrates ^o having carried a girl to / Dutch town o' Elmina, & having the
 sold her as a slave. The words taken by / magistrates will be found in /
 Appendix 12, & the accompanying letter will show ^o / culprit was released
 released after 2 months confinement, "on accⁿ o' sickness, & thro' being no fund ^o /
 support o' prisoners committed to gaol."

No distinct judicial establishment exists upon / Gold Coast; / only civil authority is t. invested in individuals as justices o / peace, who act also as Commissioners o requests. These appointments had bn made before Gen Turner assumed / gov, who (disapprov^g it is sd. o all interfere in / concerns o / natives unless such as mt. be absolutely unavoidable) continued / justices o / peace, but declined to authorise their act^s as Commissioners o requests. It appears, however, t / persons who had acted in / latter capacity continued, nevertheless, at / desire o / natives, to do so; occasionally, associat^g w them one or two o / most influential o / chiefs. The proceedings o / magistrates, whether in / one capacity or / other, have been very imperfectly recorded, but of those cases t are registered, abstracts will be found in Appendices 13 & 14. It will thr be observed t corporal punishment has but rarely bn reported to, & t confinement not exceed^g 3 months has been / usual penalty.

As Commissioners o requests, they decide in cases where / matter in dispute was upwards o t 30 value. The place appropriated to prisoners was Centre o confinement is v objectionable, be^g a dark close cell into wh all classes are put indiscriminately.

The Chaplain

The Chaplain of C.C. beg / only clergyman upon / G.C. there is too much
 reason to fear that some of / natives of / country, by those who attend public
 worship where he officiates, he is any degree conformed to / Christian religion, we refer
 to this subject I sh insert a passage from a communication of / Rev. Mr Denny's / chaplain in reply to a
 request that he sh / furnish me with such information as his situaⁿ & oppor enabled him to afford; "except in
 " / schools a what little may be considered as the produce, inefficient as they be w^r or by / of name
 " of / Christian religion is unknown, & its precepts unpractised. The sabbath & institutions of Christianity
 " are shamefully violated & neglected. This evil is not diminished by / example of / Christian
 " residents. With them Sun is no day of ceasing from / any affairs of / duty, more than is / native African.
 " A few young men, who be either born in England, or educated at / public schools, adopt / dress of Euro-
 " peans & approximate them in / the manners. Some of them attend Church regularly & conduct
 " themselves wth decorum. In this respect I am happy to observe a late, a sensible improvement, & an
 " increase lastly is evident of / imitations of European manners. This is chiefly displayed in / parade of
 " dress; in the houses, & in social parties; & in attention to moral appearances; its effects, however
 " are too confined to require more particular notice. With respect to / number of converts, truth
 " obliges me to say, that I am not aware yet do I believe, there is an / instance of any conversions
 " to Christianity, at any of / settlements on / Gold Coast, but where / schools must be considered
 " as necessarily connected wth them. Any cases that come within my experience are of
 " Dependence; this kind; & I am sorry to say they are few in number. This part of / coast
 " on / Gold Coast has / field of / missionary labour to any of / numerous islands to-
 " C.C.C. " / habitation of / converts / heathen. It has seldom been / residence of a chaplain to
 " perform / duties of / church. I believe, taken altogether, my own time included,
 " / total residence of an English clergyman here wd not exceed four years."

This statement of Mr Denny's, with respect to / progress of religion, was fully borne out by
 all that I cd observe during my limited residence at C. C. On no occasion in the period did / adult persons
 of colour attend public worship exceed 12 or 14; nearly all of whom were connected wth / civil
 establishments, or wth / schools; most of them were wth young, & certainly respectable in their appearance & dec-
 orous in their behaviour. This number probably comprises / Christian part of / coloured, population wth
 / except of / children attending / schools wth respect to / latter, tho I hope our improvement is not to be
 discarded, it is a circumstnce altogether not to be overlooked, that in the communion (altogether)
 wth the parents, & it is upon them that associate when absent from school, / impiety, & a religion of
 morality, which they receive there are likely to be greatly weakened or totally obliterated. This
 cannot but have a / influence must be experienced in all endeavours to educate or improve / present
 state of moral degradation, unless some plan be adopted of restricting & regulating / inter course
 between them. "It is hardly possible (says Mr Denny) to convey an adequate idea of / great im-
 "provement well qualified European masters, in promoting moral improvement among uncivilized people;
 " where parental instruction is unknown, where, / example of / parent tends only to corrupt &
 " debase his offspring; where vices / most flagrant are practised wth consciousness of sin,
 " or feelings of shame; & where school instruction is all that can be depended on for forming / principles,
 " strengthening / resolves, & awakening / moral perceptions."

It appears from Mr Denny's statement that only a single case of legal marriage has occurred
 between natives upon / Gold Coast, & that in this case justice / one party was employed in / civil
 establishments, & / mistress of / female school. "except / aristocratic mistress of / girls inmediately
 " belonging to / school, there is no justice, where a female adopts European dress, or retains /
 " profession of Christianity, in which some few may & have been educated."
 It is understood that a school was first established at C. C. by / African Co in 1816. On /
 transfer of seat of / Government to / Crown in 1821, a liberal provision was made by parliamentary grant
 which included salaries of two schoolmasters, one mistress & four assistants; / aggregate annual
 amount being nearly a thousand pounds. Both of / requisites for / schools, & a supply of cloths for /

children were also provided by gov. The schoolmasters were stationed at C. Ct. & Accra, / mistress at C. Ct. & schools were opened at Dixcove & Annamaboe by two o / aris / family. The schools at / these places are sd to h bn in a state o progressive improvement; but t in 1823, / mistress & one o / masters were obliged by ill health to return to Europe & / remaining master died. Sometime after upon / Coast. These unfavorable circumstances combined w / unsettled state o / country consequent upon / approach o / Ashantee, nearly suspended f a time / progress & o educan; & Mr Denny says t on his arrival in April 1824, "hardly any improvem^t was perceptible beyond what / cd be expected to be produced by a common hedge school."

The want o teachers made it necessary to begot up / school at Dixcove, & to remove Mr Anderson, / best native teacher, to C. Ct. fr Annamaboe, where he had conducted his school in a manner vj creditable to him. Mr Denny says t under his charge / school at C. Ct. improved so much in a short time as to excite his admiratⁿ; but he g refused by Gen Turner / appointm^t o second master, on acct o his beg a man o colour Mr Anderson resigned / situatⁿ o teacher, & settled at Annamaboe as a trader. This circumstance appears to be universally regretted by all those who are interested in / schools, in wh his service was found so effective. Hitherto it has but rarely occurred t / native teachers h bn found competent to / charge o schools; but t^r can be little doubt t when they combine a knowledge wⁿ o / elementary parts o educan w / respectability & character, persons o this class wd, under proper directⁿ, prove immensely useful. I was so. by no means surprised at / secret expressed by those interested in / schools, at / resignⁿ o Anderson, wⁿ whom I had afterwards an opp^s o conversg at Annamaboe, (where he sd he was do^g well) & fr all t I saw o him, had evy reason to conclude t / value o his services in / schools was not overrated. At C. Ct. / male & female schools are at present both in / charge o coloured teachers, under / gen superintendie o / Rev Mr Denny.

In Sep. 1826, / boys school consisted o apt 90 scholars, 82 o whom were present at / time o examinⁿ: o these 22 were in / first class, 13 in / second, & / d^s nearly equally divided in / remain^g three classes. The ages were pretty much in / order o classes, / oldest beg in / first. This class had bn fr four to five years at school; they read / bible fluently, write w / fair hands, & h some knowledge o figures. In / second class / course o instructⁿ is / same, but / proficiency made is less, / children had bn at school not much more than three years. These two classes speak English tolerably well. The third understand / language a little but cannot speak it; they read easy extracts in wh they are prepared before hand by / master. The 2^d two classes neither speak nor understand it, but are learn^g to read words o one or two syllables; a number o these are children o colour, & are genly clothed. But / (one) gr majority are children o natives. Many o them display considerable intelligence & aptness in learn^g, but / progress wh has bn made under / peculiar difficulties difficulties must be attributed in a gr degree to / apudity o thr instructors, & / 2^d colour superintendent o Mr Denny.

The female school when visited consisted o 24 girls, 20 whom were present, / first class in wh thr were but six, spoke & understand / English language. They were between 8 & 12 years o age, o had bn at school between two & four years, cd read pretty well, write a little, & had bn taught needle work. The 2^d two classes had

not made much progress & /mistress complained t^t her attendce was v^v irregular. One half o' children in this school were coloured, /offspring o' Europeans who had bn resident upon /Coast. The reason assigned f^r /paucity o' children female children as compared wth /number o' boys receiveg educatⁿ was /want o' clothy; an objecⁿ beg felt felt to receive /girls unless they were provided wth dress, & this t^r parents either had not /means or /inclination to supply.

Annamaboe.

Ten miles to /eastward o' C. Ct., was formerly one o' /most considerable native towns upon /Gold Coast, & is sd to h^{ave} contained a v^v numerous populatⁿ. but /number has g^{re} diminished & it is no longer a place o' any imp^o. The inhabitants are not at present supposed to be more than betw^{een} 2 & 3000, & are almost exclusively natives o' /country. Ther is only one European merchant resident ther; but ther are two or three persons o' /colour engaged in trade, or employed as agents f^r merchants residg at C. Ct.. The fort is a compact stone building, more regularly constructed than any o' /British forts; & alltho' commanded by adjacent grounds, is capable o' beg defended agst /natives o' /country by a v^v small force. Its strength is no doubt increased in lat^{er} years by /several number o' guns mounted upon /works. Many o' these are altho' useless, & most o' /carriages in a state o' decay. The buildg in /interior are capable o' affordg good accomodaⁿ, but are in want o' considerable repair. The troops were withdrawn on this stⁿ soon after /appraisal o' Major Gen^l Sir Neil Campbell, & /posessⁿ o' fort transferred to Mr Hutchison, a /resident European merchant. This gentleman proposed, to make it his chief place o' abode, & to arm & equip a few o' /natives in his service f^r his defence; w^{ch} view he was invested by /Governor wth military rank. Mr Hutchison has bn since /commencem^t o' war, much & actively employed in /command o' parties o' natives; he is intimately acquainted wth their manners & customs, & is o' opinion t^h not diffc^{ly} can be experienced in forming am^{ng} them a kind o' militia /whose services in case o' emergency wd ^{be} found useful.

The houses at Annamaboe are all built o' materials similar to those used by /natives at C. Ct. To Mr Hutchison combines some o' advantages o' a European house, w^{ch} those o' houses o' natives wh are best adapted to /nature o' climate. The inhabitants o' town are sd to support themselves in a g^{re} measure, by fishg in wh they employ a g^{re} number o' canoes. Those who are engaged in allsorts o' /sd^l usually reside in small hamlets a few miles distant, but return periodically to /town, & it is understood t^h if it were threatened wth an attack they wd join /townspeople f^r mutual defence. The school wh had bn maintained here at /public expense, was given up in /early part o' 1825, /teacher beg removed to C. Ct.; but in 1826, a school was beg opened by /benevolent exert^s o' Mr Hutchison, aided by private subscribers /toget^h wth a few o' /natives (contributed), & a small sum was subsequently appropriated by Sir Neil Campbell to /same object.

Accra

is nearly 60 miles to / eastward o Annamaboe. The town is divided into Dutch & British Accra. The British fort is small & badly constructed, / buildings wh it contains are / only es t belong to gov. They are, barely sufficient for a captain's detachment o troops, & are much in need o repair. The Dutch fort is such only in name, having neither battlements nor gun, altho' it is a considerable work remaining, & national flag is occasionally displayed as a cloak for, & in respect o individuals. The Danish fort o town are three miles fur to / eastward.

The populⁿ o united British & Dutch towns has bn estimated at 4,000, but this may be a correct / for are no means o ascertaining / numbers. There are three British merchants resident / in inhabitants may be considered as natives o country, notwithstanding a considerable number are descendants o Europeans. Altho' there are but three merchants residing in Accra, comparatively it seems to bn invested in buildings, there being seven or eight good stone houses, already built & not yet finished. One o / latter was most injudiciously permitted to be erected close to / street, wh it overlooks, & in consequence, its completion was subsequently prohibited. The houses occupied by / native inhabitants are similar to those o same class at C.C., & many o them seem to possess a considerable degree o comfort. The dress o people also, if dress it can be called, resembles t o people at C.C. & / settlements upon / Gold Coast.

A school has bn maintained here since 1820, & for last two years was in charge o a native teacher. This person, altho' possessing some qualifications wh m^t make him useful as an assistant, appears ill calculated to act as master. His inattention to his duties was o' apparent, & decisions were influenced to his prejudice in o' respects. The school is stated to h^e consisted o boys in 1820. When it was visited, there were 44 upon / books, but only 31 attended. Some o these are o British & some o Dutch part o / town; a few also formerly attended for Danish Accra, but no attendance had bn put a stop to by authorities here. The first class consisted o nine boys (ages from 11 to 18 years), who had bn in school for m^t years. They read & write tolerably well, & h^e some knowledge o figures. The second class consisted o nine boys, who read easy extracts from / bible; / o' had made little progress, but some o them were y^{oung}. Two o / boys were children o / Queen o Akeim, & one belonged to another o / altho'. They had bn left by their parents as hostages of their fidelity, & were clothed & fed by / gov. This was / only instance in wh it appeared t children belong to native chiefs were recently instruct^d at any o / schools on / Coast o Africa. Having attended but a short time they had made no progress, & subsequent attempts probably would have removed them altogether.

During / residence o Commission^r o Inquiry upon / Gold Coast, Accra was occupied by a captain's detachment o troops; but these were afterwards withdrawn, & possession o / fort given to one o / resident merchants, under an arrangement similar to t wh had bn made wth respect to / fort at Annamaboe.

The advances made in civilizⁿ at C. C. has so far limited as has bn shown, much was not to be expected at Accra, where, far from any provision being made for religious instruction, even forms o Christian worship are not observed, so, it is agreed to religion, / native inhabitants are probably in same state in wh they were found upon / first occupation o / place. In respect o / progress o civilizⁿ, / statement o Mr. Fraser who has resided principally at C.C. has induced his enquiries to o' parts, may be deemed conclusive; he says, "I perceive little change in / last twenty-six years, altho' a continual intercourse wth Europeans is kept up & many reside on / Gold Coast. On diff^t parts o / Coast, where I h^e frequently bn in / habit o / visiting / natives, are positively much more civiliz^d, & pay more attention to their domestic concerns than where / British establishments are."

The export o slaves from / Gold Coast is supposed to be o' limited & carried on only by individuals amongst / natives, who continue to avoid detection by / secrecy o transac^{ns} & / facility afforded by foreign flags still displayed at ships wh h^e long ceased to be occupied. It is a prevailing opinion upon / Gold Coast, t / evil has increased in / last few years, as g to /

unsettled state o/ country, & relaxⁿ o/ passers o/ goods produced by / frequent changes t^h taken place. One late instic, however, wh^{ch} hd occurred at Dutch Accra, seems chiefly attribut^{ble} to / condⁿ o/ t^h place wh^{ch} is retained by a European power, tho no authority exists to / prevent / respect sh^own to its flag, fm b^{ey}g perverted to purposes wh^{ch} t^h power wd doubtless disclaim. Additional facility is sd to be givⁿ to / slave trade by / practice (tolerated at / Dutch possessⁿ) o/ supply^g vessels w^{ch} are canoes & canoe men, wh^{ch} are essential to / procurem^t o/ traffic upon / Coast. / heavy surf renders it almost impossible to embark / slaves by any o^r means.

Domestic slavery is prevalent to a gr^t extent along / whole line o/ coast, as well in / station occupied by Europeans as in / native towns over wh^{ch} they h^{ve} no contr^l. Contr^l. The bondage appears to be a modified slavery, in wh^{ch}, as to the occupant or mode o/ life, no gr^t distincⁿ is observed b^{tween} / native master & his slave. The cultivatⁿ o/ soil b^{ey}g confined to / raising o/ provision f^r home consumpⁿ, / labour o/ slave is consequently light. In some instics, / slaves are persons born to hereditary bondage, whose families h^{ve} bn so long in this state, that they almost cease to consider themselves as such, although / right o/ master remains undisputed. In o^r cases, / slaves are purchased fm traders who bring them fm / interior, & who wd probably, if they were not so purchased, find means o/ convey^g them to those parts o/ Coast where they wd not cd. not fail to find a ready demand & sure means o/ export.

The / number exported fm / Gold Coast is small, can be attributed only to / obstacles wh^{ch} / European settlers oppose; f^r / disposals o/ natives th^{at} appear, in this respect, to be little different fm those o/ people in / interior. Indeed it seemed to be gently admitted t^h a gr^e number o/ prisoners taken by / native tribes, in slave acⁿ is / Ashantee, h^{ve} bn conveyed to a distant part o/ Coast, w^{ch} / crews o/ dispos^g o/ them to / slave dealers. Mr Hutcheson, who has had much intercourse wth / natives, says: "That this part o/ Coast be abandoned, all efforts to suppress / slave trade will be in vain. It left to themselves they will return wth avidity to it, as most congenial to their minds; & whether wh^{ch} at peace or war wth / interior tribes, / slaves will be procured as heretofore." The conduct o/ some o/ these tribes after / achieve just mentioned affords a melancholy proof t^h they h^{ve} hitherto reaped but little advantage, in a moral or religious point o/ view, fm their long intercourse wth Europeans.

Nothing cd be more disgust^g than the treat^{mt} o/ dead, but / manner in wh^{ch} they afterwards sculted in it. Nor was this barbarity confined to dead, fm some instances, not^{ed} / excesses made by Europeans to prevent them; they immolated human victims to / manes o/ / slain.

A Return o/ civil establish^{mt} upon / Gold Coast, prior to / relinquish^{mt} o/ Accra, Pymamahoe, & Dixson, will be found in / Appendix 9. The reducⁿ o/ expense consequent upon this measure was / amt. o/ salaries paid to / military officers, command^g at each, & to / military medical officer stationed at Accra. O/ twenty-five individuals included in this return, find only are Europeans o/ civil service; ten are military (including medical) officers, & eleven are persons o/ colour born in / country. The total amt^t o/ the salaries was £4,030, but by considerable reductions are understood to h^{ve} bn subsequently made, both in / number o/ appointments & / amt^t o/ salaries. It will be seen, by / Letter o/ Col. Sec. in / Appendix 15, t^h / whole o/ acct^s o/ public expenditure on / Gold Coast, fm / transfer o/ settle^{mts} in 1821 up to Jan. 1825, h^{ad} bn taken to England by Lieut. Col. Grant, & no copies h^{ad} bn preserved at C. Ct., th^{ere} are no means o/ ascertaining either / amt^t or manner o/ expenditure.

263
II
Dependants
on / Gold Coast

Statements of receipts & disbursements for period from 1st Jan 1825 to 30th June 1826, will be found in Appendix 16. The first & second of these documents show total amt under / sent & receipts & expenditure for 1st year & half year respectively. The third is a detailed statement of last quarter, furnished w/ view of showing more clearly / services for wh disbursements have been made. It will be observed that salaries of persons on / civil establishments provided for by Parliamentary estimate, are not included in these statements. There are paid by bills drawn upon Treasury, & no acct are kept of amt.

In 1825, expenditure under / several heads of public buildings, pay to native kings & caboceros, pensions, contingencies, & sundries, paid for / colonial fund, was £2,761-19-4, whilst for / same period / income derived from import & auction duties (only source of colonial revenue), was £1,392-18-1. In addition to this, however, Parliamentary grant of £3,000 for public buildings in 1825 & / balance remaining from / preceding year, made / total credit for 1825, £7,707-11-10 1/4. Leading a surplus of £4,945-19-6 1/2 for / year following. For / half year up to 30th June 1826, / amt of import duties was £662-14-10 1/4 & / expenditure £924-9-3 1/2 leading a balance in / fund at / period of £4,801-18-1 1/2. In 1825, / annual amt of pay to native kings & caboceros was £548-4-4 1/2, but this sum was, in 1826, reduced to £481, & was thus distributed amongst / chiefs as / respective shares:

C.C.T. ...	£ 223. 12
Sierra ...	101. 8
Annamaboo ...	98. 16
Dixcove ...	57. 4

The practice of making these payments existed under / African Co, & has been continued by / gov, but w/ some alterations. During / former period, / number of shares occupied was double: wh had latterly been retained & / annual payment was consequently gr^r. But it appears paid at C.C.T. to have increased since its transfer to / Crown. Although a portion of / sum paid has always been considered as a compensation for / ground occupied by / forts, & received as such by / persons styled "ground landlords", by far / greater part has been distributed amongst a number of individuals not for any specific services, but w/ view of obtaining the good will (beg persons of influence) & as a kind of retaining fee in / event of influence being required either to facilitate trade, or to assist in preserving tranquillity in / country. A schedule of persons receiving these gratuities & / amt in Sep. 1826, is appended No. 17.

With reference to / practice of making annual payments to / chiefs, & / description of presents wh it has been customary to send to them, I beg to cite / opinion of Mr

Seawell who has resided many years in / country as a merchant & formerly in a responsible situation under / African Co. He says, "Tho. I consider as / objectionable / plan of giving notes of monthly or annual stipends to any of / chiefs of interior, as they come in time to be looked on as a matter of right, & not as a reward for services performed, or as an incentive to future exertions; yet I think presents should be made to those chiefs of inland states who may be found to exert themselves in preserving / tranquillity of / country, in promoting our commerce, & in affording facilities for obtaining a more intimate knowledge of / interior. Presents that be judiciously selected & not consist of such articles as have formerly been sent out; viz. a heavy chariot, a gold-speaker, & a turning lathe; nor of absurd articles of dress, such as a full dress military or naval uniform, will tend to turn our public officers into ridicule, instead of creating a respect for them of our country wh should ever be our unvaried study." With respect to / effect produced by profuse or ill timed presents, Mr Hanson who has been / nearly 30 years upon / Coast, says, "The presents sent by Mr. James & subsequently by Mr. Dupuis, were both ill timed, but / latter party was so; & under Mr. Dupuis was on too gr^r a scale, it went beyond / mark; this / unfortunate mistake, added to / consideration of its being presented immediately after / King had returned flushed w/ conquest of Sarramang, had no other effect than that of inducing /

"being & / naⁿ to consider it as a peace offer, or deprecating a visit from the invincible arms.
 "under / circumstances & in the way o' thinkg, it cd not be considered in any o' light. & he
 "more than once asked Quod sit Appentah. (Accra linguist) what / white people
 "meant by sending him such presents? He tho^t we were afraid o' him & his arrogance
 "increased." I can only add t' I h^{ve} seen liberal presents made on diff parts o' Coast, & I
 "h observed t' these were gently received w^ogt indiffe.

A statement o' military & o' disbursements made through / Commissariat upon / Gold
 Coast, will be found in / Appendix 18. This doc. includes 12 months (from Aug. 1825 to
 Aug 1826) this beg / only period f^r wh acct^s cd be found in / settlement. It will be seen t' /
 amt is £ 8,524 - 10 - 7 1/2, & although / period included in this return & t' embraced in /
 statements o' annual expenditure f^r civil service are diff, they furnish nevertheless / means o' a
 tolerably correct estimate o' expenditure in 1825, wh wd be nearly as follows:

Disbursements made from / Colonial Fund £ 2,761 - 17 - 4 3/4
 Disbursements through / Commissariat 8,524 - 10 - 7 1/2
 Salaries o' Officers & s^{er}vo^{an}t^s provided f^r by
 Parliamentary Grant: 4,030
 £ 15,316 - 2 - 11 3/4

It will be observed, ho^{we}ver, t' disbursements from / Colonial Fund in / first half year o' 1826 are
 considerably less than one half o' amt o' preceding year; it is proper also to remark t' expense
 incurred f^r military & o' stores sent from England wd not be included in / pre^g estimate.

The colonial revenue is (as exceptⁿ o' some heavy anc^{ient} duties) derived from / direct duties, retia duty,
 on spirits, or fees f^r anchor age &c. It appears from / returns in / Appendix 19, t' amt o' these
 since / annexⁿ o' settlements to / Coast has been as follows:

1821: from April . . . £ 2,054 - 11 - 5 3/4
 1823: - January . . . 1,082 - 6 - 11 1/2
 1824: - . . . 995 - 6 - 8 1/2
 1825: - . . . 1,388 - 16 - 8 1/2
 1826: to 30th June . . . 691 - 18 - 5 1/2
 £ 6,213 - 0 - 2 1/2

This is levied at / rate o' two per cent upon British, & six per cent upon foreign goods; & an
 extra duty upon spirits o' 2/- per gallon f^r gin, 4/- f^r brandy, & 2/- f^r rum, wh amt,
 during / whole period to £ 1,988 - 15 - 2 1/2. In 1825, / duties were collected at / diff^{erent} ports in /
 following places: C. Ct. £ 1,299 - 12 - 4

Accra 145 - 8 - 0
 Ammamaboe 49 - 18 - 10 1/2
 Patac 19 - 8 - 0

This will probably show / relative degree in wh these places h^{ve} contributed to / revenue, but
 when / facility & extent o' evasion o' / duty (partly at Accra) are considered, it cannot be
 taken as a criterion o' amt o' trade at / respective ports.

A Schedule o' Fees wh it has been customary to charge on / port o' C. Ct. will be seen in / paper
 (Appendix 20). It appears from / statement o' collector t' he had received no specific instructions
 depos^{it} or amt o' fees to be collected levied, but t' he was governed in this respect by / practice o'
 his predecessor, & what he understood to be customary at S. L. The sum received on this acct
 between Oct. 1824 & June 1826, was only 199.16.0. In 1822 it was authorized by Sir Charles
 MacCarthy t, on / event o' / fees not being sufficient to augment / collector's salary by £100
 per annum t' officer was to h^{ve} deficiencies made good from / duties, & this authority was continued to
 be acted upon. It does not appear to h^{ve} been / practice to submit / acct o' duties to any regular ex-
 amin^{ation} or audit. It is customary w^o / present collector to make oath to / correctness o' those ren-
 dered by him, but this is understood not to h^{ve} been formerly / case, nor is it done at / settlements.

A state of actual warfare, or a hostile preparation, has existed during whole of period since / forts were annexed to / Crown. The amt of trade in these years, therefore gives no idea of extent to which it may be carried under more favorable circumstances. It has been found impossible to ascertain to which of our / coast, or in a manner to be relied upon, / amt of trade in / time of African Co. An endeavor was made by / late Sir Charles MacCarthy to ascertain / imports of 1821. By information received from / resident merchants on / coast, it appeared that / total of imports on / coast below Cape Palmas & British Accra, was computed to have been in / year £160,126 namely, at 5 / dollar. Of this amt £118,626 was imported in British, & £41,500 in foreign vessels. The former / manner in which information was obtained it may be unnecessary to a considerable extent, yet / amt. of 90 g^{rs} exceeds / annual value of goods some imported on / Gold Coast & after making 19% allowance, it will indicate a great demand for / trade: 1821, however, could not be considered as a favorable year for trade, & although actual war did not exist below / British & Ashantee, a jealousy & distrust prevailed which must have operated prejudicially.

The value of imports & / amt of exports in / period subsequent to / transfer of settlement will be seen on reference to / returns in / Appendix 190 & 21. In April 1822, to June 1823, / value of British goods imported is £108,560 - 7 - 10. & to foreign goods, £24,595 - 14 - 8². In 1824, in consequence of / hostile movements of / Ashantees, / imports were as low as £18,188 - 2 - 8². It is proper to remark, however, that / amt of imports here specified is only upon which duties have been paid, but this is no question of / British imports considerable quantities of goods, / duties upon which have been evaded by means of / vicinity of Dutch possessors, where no duties are levied. C.C.F. is situated below two of these possessors; / Elmina, which is seven miles to / westward, & / Mourié, about four to / eastward, & nearly midway to / Strongman's Bay. / Mourié is not occupied by / Dutch, but the flag is occasionally hoisted there, & under its protection goods are landed & afterwards removed to the intended destination, which is occasionally Cape Coast town; & instances have occurred there, in which a seizure was made by / native inhabitants when a seizure was attempted by / customs house officer. Duties are also evaded by goods being received

through / Elmina, although / amt cannot be ascertained, but / fact was admitted in a letter from some of / merchants, to Major Gen Turner, in 1825. Speaking of / advantage possessed at / Elmina, they say, "It renders it place a depot for / British merchandise, the 'Gold Coast' began at this moment part of / cargoes of / 'Adonis' & / 'Caledonia' landed there for sale, & / difficulties & expense thrown in the way in this Colony, although / owners of ships or vessels have established here, a / office an agent who has hitherto transacted business for them." It is a free port induces / traders of all nations, / British, to anchor at / Elmina in / first instance, so that, in addition to / injury which / revenue thereby sustains, C.C.F. becomes in times of scarcity, dependent in some measure upon / place for supplies. The people there are not aware of articles in demand, & make their speculations accordingly.

At Accra an easy & effectual method of evading / duties is adopted. The Dutch & British firms being united, it is only requisite for / British merchant, to hire a store in / Dutch port, where he can land his goods, & afterwards dispose of them at his leisure, under / existing circumstances he may only, upon a private view, this course, or relinquish trade altogether; foreign goods, & spirits, & tobacco imported in foreign ships, are principal articles of trade; & these in / British ports, if permitted at all, are subject to six per cent duty. But / market of Dutch & English trader being precisely the same, it is evident that / latter, if he pay / six per cent & 3d a gallon in addition to / spirits, cannot compete with / former. A similar disadvantage will be experienced, but to a smaller amt, in regard to / British goods, / duty upon these being only two per cent. The greater part of / European goods received upon / Gold Coast, & almost / whole of those received at Accra are British. When / Dutch, Danish or British Accra, they generally arrive in / same vessel, frequently from / same port, & always by / same market. The foreign trader has thus an advantage over / British trader in / amt of duty paid by / latter. Whisky, therefore, / temptation to evade / duties, & facility of evasion are so great it will hardly excite surprise that / revenue derived from imports should bear but a small proportion to / goods actually imported. It was / opinion of some of / merchants that / quantity of rum landed on / coast, from / Elmina to Accra inclusive, could not be less than 1,500 to 2,000 hhd's in / year; upwards of 500 hhd's are said to be imported annually at Accra alone.

The amt o exports since April 1822, will be seen by /return (in /Appendix) before advertised to. The principle articles, & those only wh are in sufficient quantity to merit notice, are /native gold, ivory & palm oil. The gold is not being necessarily, tho occasionally, entered at /custom house, it was as different here as upon o parts o /Coast to avoid pain /amt: Mr. Arthey /present collector o duties, stated during /period he had acted, (1825; & half o 1826) he had reason to know t /amt wh he has returned in these years was actually exported. This it will be seen is 17,063 ozs. in 1825; & 7,041 ozs. up to June 1826. In 1822, quantity returned is 10,806 ozs; in 1823 only 600 ozs; & in 1824, 2,011 ozs. During these last two last years w /descrip o trade was nearly at a stand but it appears to h recovered a little in 1825. The diff articles exported, in /first half o 1826, are nearly in proporⁿ to /shipmts o /precedg year. The silver returned as exported was chiefly in payments f foreign goods.

The returns o /collector, however correct, cannot show /whole o /exports, as it is known t goods to a considerable amt are shipped in foreign vessels (chiefly by /natives o /country), but not entered at /custom house. This sd t a plan has lately bn adopted, partly by traders fm /United States, o preparing /goods in packages so small, t a negro may carry one o them on his head. The vessel anchors off /Coast, out o /range o British Jurisdiction, & thr opens a bazaar w /natives; who find t they can, in this way, supply themselves w such articles as they want, at a lower rate than they cd fm a British merchant. It is probable t goods to a lge amt are exported also fm Accra w /being entered at /custom house, f it is /opinion o some o /merchants thr, t /average amt o gold & ivory is 4,000 ozs o /former, & 15 tons o /latter.

Dependencies
o /Gold Coast. The gold exported fm /Gold Coast is usually in t state in wh it is mined gold dust; but small parcels are occasionally purchased wh had previously bn partly partly /case after /late defeat o /Ashantee, when a quantity o gold in t state was taken by /native allies o /British. Some o these ornaments, some of /which are known to h bn /property o /king, were v /massive (one bracelet alone weighg 16 ozs.).

They are o /rudest workmanship, & tho they may prove /abundance o /metal, are far fm indicatg a progress in /arts. Before /commencem^t o /war, a lge proporⁿ o /gold exported was obtained fm Ashantee, but it is understood not to h bn /produce o /country; b although it is known to contain much o t metal, search f it is but rarely permitted. It is supposed to be principally derived fm /countries on /north north-east; and north-west o Ashantee proper, to wh some o them are now tributary. Coransah, & Gaman (own Benin) are o this number & /latter is sd to be partly productive. These countries, however, & all those o /interior, are completely excluded fm British intercourse by /existg war, & /commerce o /settlements upon /Coast is exclusively confined to /district occupied by /minor tribes.

The limits o this district, tho but v /imperfectly known, may be considered as extendg 250 miles along /Coast, fm /river Assinie to /Volta; & (Comary, /capital o Ashantee beg little more than 100 miles in a direct line fm Cape Coast), abt 70 or 80 miles into /interior. It is divided into numerous petty States, some o wh produce gold; but /circumstances o /country in o late years h bn such t as gty to diminish w /small amt o trade, wh mt otherwise be carried on thr. The gold brot to market by these people is by no means so pure as t formerly obtained fm /Ashantee. Mr Swell says, "The gold remitted to England during

last 18 months has lost, including expense of freight, insurance, &c. from 15 to 20 per cent. Gold
accused in / course of direct trade wth Ashantee does not lose more than from 10 to 12
per cent. " On / same subject Mr. Hutchison says, "The fewer hands / gold passes
through / more pure, & reaches us, as every trader brother adds his share o' alloy, hence /
many quarrels to stop trade fm / interior." Mr. Hanson, who has bn a gr^o many years
resident as a merchant at Accra says, "The quantity o' gold brot down to these settlements
since / abolⁿ o' slave trade has considerably exceeded receipts o' merchants
during / continuⁿ o' t^{he} trade. But / Ashantees h^{ave} such a propensity f^{or} hoarding it, t^{hat} since 1817,
when / Spaniards and na^{tives} concerned in / slave trade began to infer / coast o' facilities
for obtaining o' European Commodities in exchange f^{or} slaves, receipts h^{ave} again sensibly diminished.
They beg procured principally fm / countries in / interior, t^{hat} in it has consequently
suffered by / war. Akim, Aquam Bos, o' d^{ifferent} countries o' native allies, furnish some; but
the hands are sd not to be numerous within 150 miles o' / coast; although a few are killed at
Oppolonia & sometimes, tho rarely, w^{hen} in Fanlee. Palm oil beg procured along only along /
coast; t^{he} trade in this article is o' course independent o' Ashantee; but it has, nevertheless, bn
ruined by / unsettled state o' country, as well as by / depression o' home market. Mr.
Cowell says, "The late reducⁿ o' equalizaⁿ o' duty on Elephants teeth will be advantage-
ously felt. A later duty on palm oil wd operate as a gr^o encouragement to t^{he} branch o' trade, as,
at present, it cannot be purchased f^{or} shipping to England, w^{hen} / price th^{ere} is under £24 per ton."
Accra is / only one o' possess^{ions} along this coast where a plentiful supply o' horned cattle,
sheep, & poultry may at all times be had at a moderate price. The pasture th^{ere} is better than at
d^{ifferent} settlements; & but if equal ex^{er} were made at C. E. it wd be brot to afford, in some degree,
some advantages. The few head o' cattle at present th^{ere}, th^{rough} sufficiently well, th^{ere} are no
horses at any o' possess^{ions} on / coast; / few t^{hat} were occasionally brot th^{ere} h^{ave} died, probably f^{rom}
want o' t^{he} care w^{hich} / climate renders peculiarly necessary to them. The people in / vicinity o'
settlements h^{ad} formerly made such progress in agriculture, t^{hat} some yrs ago con-
siderable quantities o' Indian corn were exported to Madeira, & / West Indian
Islands. But / unprofitable result o' some o' those specul^{ations}, combined w^{ith} events
w^{hich} subsequently occurred on / coast, compelled them to limit it^s cultivⁿ to /
quantities required f^{or} th^{eir} own consum^{ption}. This beg / principle article o' th^{eir} food.
Mr. Hanson states, t^{hat} in 1819, 1820, & 1821, he & one or two o' merchants, shipped upwards o'
150,000 bushels; & although in some cases it did not th^{ere} prove profitable, he is o' opinion
t^{hat} when tranquillity sh^{all} be restored, / object may be successfully pursued. The country near
Accra is well adapted to agriculture; not perhaps immediately on / coast, but upon / banks
& / side o' river, distant fm / fort abt eight miles. The soil th^{ere} is sd to be fertile, &
little labour is required to prepare it f^{or} / seed. But until / farmer can enjoy some security,
it is not to be expected t^{hat} cultivⁿ will be carried on to any extent; indeed, w^{hich} /
capabilities or advantages o' / Gold Coast are, w^{hich} is refer^{red} to agriculture or trade, they
must be almost nugatory until / re-establish^{ment} o' peace w^{ith} Ashantee. Desirable as this
object is, it is diff^{icult} under / peculiar circumstances o' / contind^g parties to foresee by what
means, short o' absolute submiss^{ion} o' weaker to / stronger, it can be accomplished, so as to
ensure an unrestricted trade w^{ith} / interior, & restore / confidence necessary to / progress o' agriculture.
They may dissemble f^{or} a time & profess pacific sentiments, but / rancour o' hostility con-
cealed under these appearances, will break forth on all occasions o' contind^g interest, & such
will continually present themselves.

As regards / Ashantees they not only lay claim to / district, already described, as thro' by right conquest, & to / consequent right o' lev'g tribute w/ them; but find them- selves cut off fr a beneficial trade by / petty tribes betw' them & / coast. The extent to wh' this excluⁿ is experienced, may be inferred fr / circumst^s o' the last bⁿ obliged to substitute iron ore f' leaden balls in the late acⁿ w' allied tribes, when so much de- pended upon the success. In this point o' view it seems unfortunate t, while / interests o' / Ashantees & / British w' referre to trade are / some, latter shd be so much identified w' those whose motives & objects are at / variance w' both. The principle obstacle to an extended trade w' interior is formed by / present allies o' / British. The object is to throw ev' impedim^t in / way o' direct inter- course, in order t' they may become exclusively / factors o' each party & impose upon both. Formerly those tribes were dignified w' / weaps; but they h^{ve} bn united by / policy o' / British, & in proporⁿ as they feel the strength, will / barrier wh' they oppose be effectual in restrict'g / trade. If this be / case it wd follow t' / British h^{ad} only / choice o' withdraw'g the support fr those w' whom they h^{ad} lately bn united, or o' relinquis'g / hope o' extended commerce.

Wth ~~it~~ attempt'g to give an opinion as to / policy or expediency o' measures pursued upon / coast at / commencement o' present war w' Ashantee, it is proper to state, t' it appears to h^{ve} bn considered fr / first as all'g a British war, & ev' exertion was made to induce / various tribes to unite in / undertak'g, w' / solemn assurance t' they shd not be abandoned until / conclusⁿ o' a peace, in wh' their interests wd be consulted & their safety guaranteed. It wd seem, however, t' natives took this assurance in a more / comprehensive sense than e^{ach} h^{ad} bn intended; & consequently assumed a right o' judg'g as to / manner & time o' offer'g terms, to / enemy. So far was this feel'g carried, t' on Gen Sir Neil Campbell's arrival on / coast soon after / action at Dodowah, sev^l sev^l o' chiefs not only refused to be parties to any pacific negotiaⁿ, but absolutely adopted measures to frustrate / endeavours made by / Gen to open a communicaⁿ w' Ashantee. The avowed reason f' this opposiⁿ was an apprehension lest / Ashantees (beg incapable o' comprehend'g / motives o' humanity wh' dictate a desire f' peace) wd construe any overture, made w' t' view, either as an acknowledgm^t o' past defect, or dread o' future hostility, & therefore rise in the demand, or at best subscribe to a hollow truce merely till it shd suit the purposes to break it. An opinion o' this kind beg prevalent amongst / merchants, may h^{ve} bn sincerely entertained by some o' allied chiefs; but the reason to suppose t' / most influential o' them were actuated in the opposiⁿ to overtures o' peace by personal motives rather than by any regard f' / gen welfare.

II
Dependence
on / Gold Coast. How far such a proceed'g may be considered as hav'g cancelled all obligatⁿ on / part o' / British gov^t w' respect to / promises made at / commencement o' war, or / consequences in wh' by this conduct, / allies may involve themselves, it is not f' me to venture an opinion. The circum stance is mentioned

here only as it marks / disposiⁿ o / people. It was in this spirit t Cudjoe Cheebo,
one o / principal chiefs, sent a message to / actg governor o Elmina to apprise him
t in / action o Doodowah he had defeated / King o Ashantee, & driven him
fm / Coast, & (accompanyg / demand w a menace) t he expected paym^t o / sum
wh^{ch} it was customary f / to receive fm / Dutch authorities. Many circumstances
m^t be cited to justify an inference t power only is wantg to some o / allied
tribes to render them as despotic & rapacious as those to whom they are most
opposed. This wd be / result o th^r union, & if divided they can never
successfully cope w / Ashantees.

The sev^l Communica^{ns} fm wh extracts h bn made, as well as o^s fm
resident^t merchants will be found in / Appendix. They leave to refer to these
f / opinions wh / merchants entertain w respect to / trade, as well as th^r views
o / policy observed tow^{ds} / native populaⁿ.

London, May 9th. 1827.

James Rowan

The Appendix was not presented

Appendix

Appendix

[Original manuscripts - Gold Coast docs. only]

PRO. CO. 267. 93.

Contents

9. Return o Officers & persons on / civil establishment on / Gold Coast. P. 99 post^h
10. Letter fm Mr. Epps, Actg A.C. G.
11. List o Pensioners late slaves to / African Co. ✓
12. Evidence in / case o John Peter. ✓
13. Mem. o Cases recorded in / Police Court. ✓
14. do do Court o Requests. ✓
15. Letter fm Mr. Williams. ✓
16. Abstracts o Receipts & Issues made by / Public Accountant. ✓
17. List o Native Kings, Caboceers, &c. receiving payments. ✓
18. Abstract o Statements o monthly disbursements made by / Commissariat. ✓
19. Abstract o / annual Imports. ✓
20. Schedule o Fees on Vessels. ✓
21. Abstract o / amt o Exports. ✓
22. Return o Imports fm April 1822 to Dec. 1825. ✓
23. Abstract o Contracts entered into by / Commissariat Department. ✓
24. List o Salaries fm / Colonial Fund. ✓
25. List o Vessels trading below Cape Palmas & Accra. ✓
26. Mr. Hutchinson in reply to Queries post p. 70.
27. - Fraser - do - ✓ p. 82
28. - Bannerman - do - ✓ .. p. 83.
29. - Jackson - do - ✓ .. p. 85
30. - Hanson - do - ✓ .. p. 86
31. - Sewell - do - ✓ .. p. 93
32. Post Mr. Denny - do - ✓ .. p. 95

not copied

post p. 100 post^h

not copied

~~Entire Appendix has been copied for the purpose of the~~

Cape Coast, 11th Sept 1826.

The following queries were addressed to Merchants, whose replies will be found annexed.

His Majesty's Gov^{rs} to be made acquainted wth & more particularly wth respect to / ^{sett} parts towns wh^{ch} I beg to draw yr attention in / ^{following} queries
wh^{ch} y^e h^{av}e been requested to state / long or short wh^{ch} y^e h^{av}e decided upon / Gold Coast, & / ^{Situations} in wh^{ch} it is considered to form opinions on Subjects connected wth its interests?
In respect to / ^{Export} Trade, y^e are requested to specify / ^{particular} Articles, & wh^{ch} it is considered to be imported to / ^{Settlements} for / ^{interest} - / ^{increase} or decrease wh^{ch} may h^{av}e taken place, in this trade / ^{causes} wh^{ch} are supposed to h^{av}e induced either o these results, / ^{manner} in wh^{ch} it appears, to y^e possible on / ^{one} hand, to remove any obstacles wh^{ch} may at present exist, & on / ^{the} other to give new facilities when no direct obstacles present themselves?

Has yr experience suggested to y^e any measures by wh^{ch} / ^{Native} o / ^{Country} m^t be induced to bring to market articles o products, h^{av}ing inexchangeable value in Europe or else - where other than those wh^{ch} are at present / ^{form} / ^{Export} Trade o / ^{Settlements} upon / ^{Gold Coast}?
The / ^{Imports} for / ^{Gold Coast} - ^{either} on the / ^{arrival} in G^t Britain or elsewhere subject to any difficulties or restraints, both those other British Colonies are not liable?
Are / ^{duties} fees or dues, levied upon Ships or Merchandise, either in the amt^y or in / ^{manner} other collection, found to be prejudicial to trade, or vexatious to / ^{Trader} - if so, in what manner other to what degree?

Is smuggling, or other illicit trade known to exist to / ^{prejudice} other fair Trader - if so what are / ^{means} wh^{ch} m^t be most advantageously adopted, to its suppressⁿ?
The / ^{Colonial} Laws for / ^{regular} other trade at Sierra Leone, well adapted to the object upon / ^{Gold Coast} or is any thing peculiar in / ^{circumstances} other latter wh^{ch} render / ^{regular} m^t be / ^{former} inapplicable or prejudicial?

If y^e any reason to believe t^hat trade other Settlements has suffered or is likely to suffer from / ^{contiguity} other foreign Ports or factories, for any advantage wh^{ch} the situⁿ or facilities wh^{ch} the / ^{regular} afford, or from / ^{collision} other interest thereby created, if so y^e are requested to specify / ^{manner} & degree in wh^{ch} these circumstances are found to be prejudicial?

The amt^y other import trade is probably regulated by t^hat other exports, but sh^d the be any causes wh^{ch} present / ^{former} bearing its due proportion to / ^{latter} y^e are requested to specify / ^{Some}?

Is it yr opinion t^hat policy wh^{ch} has been hitherto pursued to / ^{Native} other Settlements, or those upon whom / ^{trade} is chiefly dependent, has been well calculated to consolidate the / ^{System} & command the respect & induce those habits other frequent & unobtrained intercourse wth / ^{Settlements}, wh^{ch} are so essential to trade, & desirable wth a view to / ^{civiliza} other improvement other Africans. Or has yr knowledge & local experience enabled y^e to suggest any measures by wh^{ch}, in yr opinion, these desirable objects m^t be more readily facilitated or attained.

(Signed) James Bosan.

Sold same for Kingdoms of North, North East, & North West. The Country generally denominated "Saram" / Major part of it for "Bamtoo" where it is found in gr abundance & partly for three before mentioned countries. They part^{ly} to purchase it / finer hands / Gold passes through / more pure it reaches us. As my brother adds his share of alloy, hence many quarters to stop trade for interior.

Ivory is to be procured for w^{ch} place in interior & will find its way to / waterside where / most enterprising traders are. I w^d say Elephants become common 150 miles inland, they are sometimes killed at Appollonia; perhaps six h^{rs} killed in / Fantee Country since my residence here. Less Ivory comes through / Wassa Country than any o^r.

Palm Oil can be procured at Appollonia, but sea is so bad it discourages traders or Captains purchasing it th^o were no o^r obstacle w^{ch}.

At Ducasse in / African Coast time a 19c quantity was annually purchased th^o / best oil on / Coast. It falls off [sic] at Saccondee, & only partially purchased at any place West o^f Annamahoe. The Country for t^{he} place to near Aicra is full o^f Palm Trees & when / Country is quiet & encourage^{mt} given, 19c quantities are purchased. Tantium & Winnabah are / places belong to / British nearest to / principal Towns where it is made.

Trade has bn gradually declining for / last four years on acct o^f unsettled state o^f / Country & jealousy o^f each tribe to secure its profits to themselves. Yet / Ashantee w^{ch} t^{he} perseverer peculiar to them, draw supplies for Assinee, & / places abt them in defiance o^f the enemies; what trade o^f Gold & Ivory has come to / Gold Coast more part^{ly} to Cape Coast & Annamahoe has come through / Fantees who h^{ave} adulterated /

Gold so much t^{hat} a loss o^f 10 to 20 per Cent is / average in shipments to England these last two years - a reference to / Mercantile houses in London will shew this; they are shewing eagerly a gradually to get market Towns established at dist^s 20, 40, & 60 miles inland where / interior traders may buy the gold & Ivory & where they will meet them w^{ch} Merchandize for / Coast as it was done / Slave trade, thereby ha^{ving} it in the power to adulterate / Gold & put a high price on goods, while / European settled profits wd be less & his exchange a diminished value.

This also w^{as} Ivory it was / Custom sever years ago, & w^{as} lately practiced by some, when Ivory was bro^{ught} into a ware house to be purchased, / merchant on stat^d his price to / brother, wh^{en} he then wd apparently explain to / trader, nam^{ing} a sum perhaps a fourth less, & so go on till a bargain was struck, when / trader wd receive his pay & retire, while a part o^f goods were retained f^r / brother till it was his pleasure to call f^r it. To operate this, / late Mr James Swanzy Vice President o^f Council on his arrival in this Country in 1820, I believe, feel^{ly} / drawbacks on Commerce, got / traders to agree t^{hat} all brokers sh^d receive one eightth o^f value o^f any Ivory bro^{ught} independent o^f price agreed on, wh^o was all to be paid to / trader, this has

by many bn followed up & to the own satisf^{act}ion, tho many a gland inst^{ances} can be adduced o^f its infract^{ion}. The latter part o^f last year, when there was a partial trade, exhibited many instances o^f above

broker w^{ch} Gold & Ivory. It may here be proper to mention t^{hat} / natives who are in / habit o^f adulterat^{ing} Gold formerly used to do so w^{ith} Copper & Brass, but find^{ing} t^{hat} Aqua Fortis is successfully used as a test, they h^{ave} lately commingled silver w^{ith} pure metal wh^{ich} resists its force, & unless part^{ly} care is taken it is only in / crucible at home / cheat is found out & then it is too late f^r us to rectify it.

This brief view o^f causes t^{he} occasion / interruption o^f trade naturally suggest / proper remedy, namely, / Gov^{ernment} exert^s a proper influence & Authority to protect / interior traders com^{ing} to / Coast, t^{hat} they may personally deliver the Gold & Ivory & receive / goods / on / spot, then will they be sure the powder is not substituted & charcoal shov^{el} up w^{ith} it, t^{hat} the rum is not poured out & boiled pepper & water substituted; t^{hat} the beads are not reduced in / strings, & the cloth not shortlined in length, but such as comes for / loom w^{as} two ends. Let Gov^{ernment} denounce & put out o^f pale o^f law those who swear

by / heads o / Chiefs o Towns, or any o' illegal oaths to testify, or to extort money, or to cause strangers, conceal the grievances as is us'd often done, let them prohibit "Fetich" betⁿ / taken or given f^r such purposes under a penalty, let / poor trader be assured o' protection agst / malice o' / Chiefs o' secure o' tolls or customs in passg through towns, prohibit "Panyarings" ('tis seizg one person or property f^r ano's guilt o' debt) & I believe / chief obstacles will be removed. And^r advantage, avoid / gon trade o' St^r Britain may be mentioned under this head. When an inferior trader comes himself into / Warehouse o' a settler he looks round & purchases many thgs wh he wd not o'wise think o', & samples o' such goods sent home create new orders.

The trade o' Cloth has thus materially altered its nature these ten years, India Goods (florantly, principally) beq' successfully imitated in Manchester & London, more vivid in colour & finer in feel (tho not so durable) & are preferred by many inferior traders to goods bot' at India sales.

Beads till 1818 were entirely in / hands o' / Dutch, since t period 179^c quantities h bn imported into England fm / Venetian Gulf f^r this market. Dutch Wines & Hollands^r Hollandsh Gin in casks were also prohibited till 1822 when British ships were allowed to brg them out, wh is ano' advantage.

Indian Corn has bn shipped fm / Ahanta Fantee, & Accra Coast to Madeira & / West Indies; to / latter place shipments were informal, but sent Cargoes to Madeira on / average appeared / purpose. At t period (fm 1818 to 1822) gr attenⁿ was paid to / corn Plantaⁿ, but subsequent events h put a stop to it. Some houses in London connected wth Madeira h these two year's past written to Madeira to procure Cargoes & they can be little doubt but t it will reside in favourable times, fm / old settlers, British & India Goods were paid to / makers f^r all corn exported. Rice may be had fm / Country near Appollonia. Samples o' Cotton grown on / Coast f^r bn repeatedly sent to London & pronounced excellent. The soil is well adapted f^r Coffee when / plant has bn successfully introduced fm / Island o' Princes, but to encourage / growth o' these a security o' property will be necessary, t has not hitherto existed.

I am not aware t exports fm / Gold Coast are liable to any obstructⁿ or arrival in Europe. Gold Dust pays no duties. Gony by / new Tariff 20/- per last, & Palm Oil 2/6 per Cwt. & I believe they are as readily delivered fm vessels as o' Colonial produceⁿ.

Next to / wld & employe o' an interupted Communicationⁿ wth / interior / duties on ships & goods are considered by all / most irksom^e & vexatious. Captains o' vessels complain much o' the regulations, beq' taken out o' vessels & detained till they clear out, a restraint not imposed on them anywhere fm Gibraltar to / Cape o' Good Hope, except in / Harbours or Roads o' this Colony, / duties also is a cause o' the stoppⁿ at some places, close to, but not under, / British Flag, when they can sell to / natives who smuggle these purchases at night & often in day-light. Any Tide Waiters at Cape Coast are not "Tache sans Tache" & I am not aware o' the bot' 11] beq' any such officials at / o' Stations, while / Soldiers carefully look into / Merchants Canoes to report proceedg^s.

In times o' trade & when goods are scarce a vessel will anchor at Elmina, f^r wiske, & will naturally dispose o' all t can be sold to / Merchants, th^r while / British trader must put up wth / refuse o' what he can get.

A merchant at Elmina or Danish Accra will h goods fm London in a vessel & he may land them wth trouble, enquiry or duties, while a merchant at Cape Coast or Annamaboe sh h / some kind o' goods on / same vessel shipped by / same firm, invoiced at / same price, yet he must pay 2 per Cent on British & 6 per Cent on Foreign produce, & 3d per Gallon extra f^r / rum - it must naturally be inferred t smugglⁿ to a gr extent must be / consequence. And^r cause o' vexation is / apparant want o' method in / Public Officers concerned in collectg or arrangg duties. Neither / Commandg Officer or collector appear to understand the powers, where / respective duties begin & end, & what foreign articles they will allow or

what prohibit - this articles f / table h sometimes b^m seized, & Colonists h bⁿ told they were not to h
Wines or Fruits t mt be not at Umina.
It can be purchased at Umina almost all year around fm / quantity o Spanish American vessels t
anchor th^r - last year when it was in demand, I wrote to collect in / name o Mr. Sewell & my
self fm here to know if we mt introduce some on payg / foreign duties, his reply was / consi-
derance o / Officer Commandg, if I recollect right, t unless all / merchants made applicⁿ it cd not
be done; tho notes can be adduced o d^r th^rg be g landed w^t such a consurce - / result was f /
traders took th^r gold & Ivory in canoes to Umina & purchased not only Roll Tobacco but all
o matters th^r required.

The facility o procuring Brazil Tobacco induces / Warras to carry th^r trade to Umina in preference to
Cape Coast, altho at latter place they can get more choice o goods fm / quantities already aboard th^r.
American vessels seldom come near / British Forts since / duties were imposed, they lie at
anchor off E. Umina, Inagua, Cormanline, & Dutch Accra; all towns near our positions [?] where
they pay no duties & fill / British Colonial market w^t th^r cargoes to / natives who h money to
purchase; while we h to pay six per cent to land anythg & 3d per gallon f Rum, & even
* Burg / Co's Gov American & d^r foreign Merchants vessels ad-
mitted into our Roads, gently took a l^rge proportⁿ o goods in
bark^t wh^o is now entirely lost, as well as / gold they received fm /
natives in lieu o them, wh^o wd w^{is}e be remitted to England

British Vessels on sailg f Europe if they h any goods left deposit them in foreign Merchants care
to avoid / duties. The remedy f th^r is comprised in few words, if / Coast is worth keepg f an
interpol [sic] o British East & West India produce, either take off / duties entirely or make us / complete
o ports t are next us & pursue a / duty policy; & British Merchants may not fear / result or get
orderd o / line o Coast as was at one time proposed, & any reasonable duty mt then be imposed & it wd
be uniform.

The most effectual method / natives h o smuggl^rg: if indeed it can be called by t name is by a /
water side o Roads fm Fort to Fort, or walkg on the native paths a few miles inland; o wh^o th^r are a
l^rge diversity to say from a village & new ones made, when they regain it by followg a water course
or maintain stream. For / Foy take whatn may be th^r best / field goods Umina.
o this feelg is gen, do not hesitate to consult them on profit when they find t goods are to
be got th^r & th^r t cannot be got at British Settlements.

United States Vessels who make annual voyages & anchor at Umina or d^r "neutral" towns
before mentioned, put up th^r cargoes in packages t a negro can carry on his head, th^r Rum in
tin gallon bottles, Gin or Whisky in twelve flask cases & leaf Tobacco in small cases;
while d^r vessels h cargoes in l^rge packages. At this moment / Country around is full o such
goods & meet a ready market fm those who secured plunder in / late battle.

I beg to call yr attⁿ in illustration o this answer to a memorial presented to Gen
Turner last year & also transcribe a copy o a letter on / same subject presented to / late
S] lamented Sir Charles M^cCarthy to shaw we h always considerd part^r duties a
draw back on commerce.

The answer to / remaining queries will be / subject o another letter
In / honour
to be,
Yr most obedient servant

W^m Hutchison [orig. sign]

Major Rowan
Commissioner o West
African Inquiry

may it please yr Excellency
 We undersigned Merchants residing on / Gold Coast of Africa, beg leave to represent & submit to yr
 Consideration, & in consequence of present war w/ Ashantee & want of trade, and beg anxious to
 withdraw fm / Dutch influence they possess by supplyg / natives - w^{ch} those under British
 Protection - w various articles, but more particularly Rum & Tobacco, we trust yr Excellency will take
 into yr serious Consideration / propriety of throwg open / British Ports to / American vessels now
 at Elmina & to / two or some ^{expected} ~~expected~~
 We also beg leave, respectfully, to request t^h yr Excellency will, as a temporary measure, with-
 draw / duty on Spirits, as sole reason of this request beg / wish to be placed on / same footing as /
 residents at Elmina, & thereby to be enabled to supply / natives on equal or better terms, by wh means
 we hope to assist in suppressg t^h system of smuggly wh we regret to say we believe is carried on to a
 considerable extent. Signed by all / Merchants then at "C. Coast" & Annamaboe.

Cape Coast 1822

His Excellency B. Gen. Sir Chas McCarthy
 cc cc cc.

[See McCarthy's Despatch to Barbours, 29th ad 12 Oct 1822, CO. 267, 56]

Annamaboe 16th September 1826

Sir I proceed in reply to / Consideration of remaining queries proposed by yr
 Yth. I do not exactly comprehend this quesⁿ in its present form. If it refers to bye laws
 made by / Governor & Council at Sierra Leone I can confidently say th^{er} are very few, or none,
 promulgated here amongst / Mercantile Community or native tradg classes, whom w^{ch} from they
 most interest.
 Sir Charles McCarthy publicly read / Royal Charter & his own Commission when he took possession
 of His Majesty's Fort, but this is / only inst^{nce} of any such; or our own King's / orders or Commands
 Officers. On every occasⁿ a Proclamation fm Head Quarters may be found on / Castle Gate,
 but so seldom do / Merchants pass & repass th^{er} t^h it is little known, even proclamations of /
 introducⁿ of a given period of certain Articles into Sierra Leone are seldom seen.
 To Major Rawlin
 Commissioner of West
 African Enquiry.

2] I am perhaps not enough acquainted w/ internal Policy of Sierra Leone, nor of / formaⁿ
 of its populaⁿ, but if they are mostly composed of discharged, or half-pay soldiers, Liberated
 Slaves, Crovren who h^{av} got "rich" on board Ships & waitg for a passage to th^{er} own
 Country - in short of people either directly or indirectly under / patronage of / Gov^t
 conceiv^e of any laws or regulaⁿs of such a Community wd^{ld} be widely diff^{er} from those
 required here, where fm 25th ten to sixteen miles & often less, Chiefs exercise a
 feudal power over th^{er} own people, & w^{ch} I suppose they h^{av} right to make private war
 on each other when able.

The terrors of "Fetich" swearing by g^{od} men or th^{er} sacred, whereby not only / Swearer but / oth
 party is involved in trouble, if not ruin; & / subornⁿ of witnesses to prove alleged adultery (or
 any magic) / most fertile source of slavery, are I presume comparatively unknown systems
 at Sierra Leone & wd^{ld} not be taken into Consideration by a deliberative body unless th^{er} attenⁿ
 was drawn towards them, wh^{ch} I suppose has not hitherto b^{een} done; but are I much wanted on /
 Gold Coast.

3] The answer to / former part of this quesⁿ is included in 5 & 6 in addition to wh^{ch} I may
 add t^h I consider / "Ashantee trade", if ever it resides, will be considerably deserted [sic.
 ? deserted] fm / British settlements to Elmina, sh^d a distinct line of policy not be
 pursued. The natives boast of th^{er} fidelity to / Ashantees, & w^{ch} I succeedg / Governor,

however he may differ in points, always sets himself ostensibly forth as mediator; than wh
nothing wd be more fatal to trade or derogatory to / British Glory; like the often quoted Colo
nial policy, it is here couched & mysterious while every child knows / proceedings o / British
Gov. dislike / natives they conceive it w^d refer by them in an acknowledgment o thr influence
& superiority, hence / pertinacity w^{ch} they pursue thr favorite wish.

The carrying o vessels under all flags o the Canoes & Canoe-men to proceed to leeward is /
cause o so much Brazil Tobacco & Aqua Dent beg thrown into / market, / sells o wh
least I h already shown. It is in vain to defend this traffic under any name, or disguise it by
any pretence: It is a direct & deliberate trade o Slave Trade * if such can be
* Canoes are also procured f / some purpose at Commanda,
Winnebah, & Dulich Accra.

called t facilitates shipping human beings on board o Ships to leeward, wh d'wise wd not be got
over / wild surge, in wh no boat can land. The w^{ch} high price t is paid f Canoes may
convince anyone t it must be f some traffic t gives them superabundant profits to in-
able them to meet it. It is true, t report says, they are allowed by Holland to do so, if so
it is an essential stop in any o / West / Indies in Europe to sanction so heartless a
traffic, while they h a Commissioner at Sierra Leone to condemn 10% vessels t perhaps wd be elsewhere,
were it not f thr gun camby men, & makes them not only subscribers o legitimate commerce here but
/ opponents o t lgh port o / Christian world who are aware to this disgusting trade.

9. No cause occurs to me at present to make / imports differ in proportion to exports on / Coast but
it may be proper to mention, t Great Britain is gradually getting a rival in / North Americans
(United States) who h successfully introduced on / Coast thr native Calicoes, besides many
minor Articles, & fm nature o thr trade to Asia they afford China & India Silks & Crapes
o w^{ch} kind much cheaper than we can purchase them at / India House sales. India
piece goods are also beg bro't out but o inferior quality.

10. I decidedly think t / policy lately pursued to / natives has b destructive o those high
notions they formerly entertain'd towards / whites. Accus'd some as they were durg /

African Co's time to see only those Europeans who moved in a respectable sphere. The first
introducⁿ o European Soldiers to this colony was a mortal blow to / Empire o opinion among
them they found by continual drunkenness, blasphemous expressions & bad habits in gen t whites
were liable to / same fail^{gs} & frailties as them selves, since t time houses o dubious fame &
f tipple h started up at Cape Coast & Accra. The boys learn to swear in / most shocking
manner & in gen manners are most relaxed, & thr defence / words Europeans much
diminished. The arrival o / late Major Gen Turner, so long & anxiously look'd f at a
crucial time, to form a stable Gov made this diffc more wide. His public & indivi-
cunmate abuse on parade o / Officers under him, his open derision o measures adopted
by all his predecessors in office, his repeated expressions o disapprobⁿ & dislike o all
classes; & an attenⁿ to all matters connect'd w this ill-fated Coast, except his
regiment, tog^r w his injudicious declaratⁿ "t he did not conceive His Majesty's Gov had
a right to an inch o ground in this country except what / Forts stood upon." was / signal f
/ natives to do what they tho' proper; since when it may be pronounced anarchy &
confusion. The Chiefs & Pyrim o / Towns under / Forts, whose power was completely null,
now conceive t to by causes to / expense o / litigatⁿ parties, as thr complaints are not
listened to as heretofore; & a negro conceives him self to be injured if he is not heard,
even if justly condemn'd; w^{ch} a patient hears they are dissatisfied, & w^{ch} they bow
to nod & reproof. It is common f / lader classes at Cape Coast & Annamahoe to say it
is better to steal fm whites than borrow money fm thr own friends - in / former
case they get a flogg & two or three months confin^{ment} & thr is an end o it & no

goods can be recovered, - on / or hand / legal interest o 50 per Cent w expenses o
Rum (Cloth & so common am) them is always exacted & never lost sight o by genera^{ns} hence
/ heavy losses / Merchants h sustained these last eighteen Months. Rarely a canoe comes on shore
] but Rum, Powder & dry goods are subjected, fm / packages, & if discovered at / time,
offenders disappear, & are hid by thir friends & Chiefs; no person beg willg to encounter /
malign vengeance o thir families by informg agst them.

I take upon myself distinctly to state t^r has b'n more plunderous attempts at
plunder in Cape Coast Town these past eighteen months than th' war was f 50 years
ago along / whole time o Coast. The o^r limited intercourse betw / natives in gen & /
Military Officers, in Jameson leave / latter wholly ignorant o / proceedg^s t take place on
/ native Councils, & th' want o knowg anythg o / language leaves it in / power o those
who interpret betw them to give / affair any colourg they chose to serve / interested
views o themselves; this has enabled them to take w^o power into thir own hands till
they h gradually assumed / privilege o sayg what is to be done; & what o where
goods sh be sold. As no person will be bold enough to inform those t shd know o
any proceedg^s t take place, anythg t they think proper to state, true or false is un-
contradicted Messages h b'n changed fm th' first import betw / Gov & Chiefs;

"Feliche" has b'n given to individuals & threats held out to make them conceal fm
some / whites what was go'g on. To mention a few insts^s o th' assum^d power will
be more to / purpose than any o' explainⁿ. A few months back Cudjoe Chebo King
o Dinkera sent his "Feliche" am^g all / people who h taken sides w us to
pledge themselves they wd adhere to his principles, & shortly after, he arrived at Cape
Coast fm whence he sent messengers to all / Chiefs directg th' attende to con-
c^{er}t w him what measures were to be pursued agst / Ashantee; many o
them came, but o^r refused to attend; am^g those who did attend were / Aging
at t time unprotected & abused by many o / people, & bec they did not attend on / day
he specified, a fine o Oz. 12 Gold dust (24-3) was levied on them & one o thir
people maltreated, it beg surmised he had informed / person who has / honour o
addressg y o / fact. The whole o these proceedg^s were then totally unknown to /
ruly powers. This is exactly / nefarious system carried on by / Ashantees, & b
wh they were driven out, but now / exasⁿs are divided am^g many who are
supposed to know better. At an Audience in / Public Hall in / Castle / same person-
] age took offence & abruptly left / Fort w all his people w^o any notice taken. In
former times / most ample apology or orders to quit / town in a given time wd
h b'n / consequence o such an insult.

And inste a q h done - Mr Pierce a trader o Cape Coast, attempted to build
a shed f Canoes on / beach near / Sally pond, wh / natives demolished; on
Complaing to Lt. Col^l Pardon, Joe Aggrey, / Chief o Cape Coast was sent f to Minas /
reasons o such conduct, & in his prize he commenced a st^rg o virulent abuse o Mr Pierce,
"I he had left / Coast when / Ashantees were expected, & was unworthy o beg allowed
to return or to h any counten^{ce} shewn him & ca. f wh he cd never get any redress.

I mt adduce many more insts^s o aggravated insult but I hope I h sd
enough to call attenⁿ to / state o this Coast. It is impossible this system can continue
long, so many affairs h to be settled o debts, robbery, seizures o Property & ca. thus
those who are aggrieved will ere long redress themselves, & once such a system revives
it will be diff^{cl} diff^{cl} to put it down.

The measures I wd humbly propose, am^g o^r to be adopted f / fulfilmt o /

humane inten^{ns} a His Majesty's Gov, w^{ch} he to appoint a Civil Govern^r to reside constantly at Cape Coast, & to devote his attenⁿ entirely to / interest o this Coast fm Appollonia to Prampram; & if possible, to strengthen his hands w a Council to advise w & to draw up laws & / consideraⁿ o Gov at home, w^{ch} circumstances may arise. Let / Public Hall in / Castle erect to its original use f seats / dishes o natives & encourage / Chiefs & persons aggrieved to brg thr complaints thr f adjudicaⁿ when it cannot otherwise be done, giv^g / Govern^r power to judge in equity betwⁿ parties: who will readily submit to his just decision when they will not to any one amg themselves.

Select fm / European settlers a bench o Magistrates & Commissioners o Requests who will cheerfully & fearlessly do thr duty & attend to it on stated days, by turns, a Court o also to be instituted to sue debtors f large Amounts & also f / trial o Felons.

Give / Chiefs o / Principal towns along Coast pay to / Amount o four or Six Dollars per Month to secure / Authority o Gov be^g respected in cases where it may be required & / ~~whenever~~ wh will secure / apprehend^g o runaways & debar them fm dealg in slaves. F that this part o Coast be abandoned all efforts to suppress / slave trade will be in vain.

If left to themselves they will return w avidity to it as most congenial to thr minds; & w^{ch} at peace or war w / inferior tribes, slaves will be procured as heretofore, & will h a ready market amg / dealers o human flesh. "Cornantine slaves", / name by wh those fm this part o Coast are known, be^g always in high request.

It may be argued t Gov, by interfer^g w / dishes o Chiefs, will become a party in thr quarrels, fm this opinion I beg leave to dissent: they will never be adverse to h an excuse present^g them to come to a serious issue, & shd any Chief refuse to appear or send to Cape Coast, or o^r places, when required, it is only to decline hear^g him when in trouble, wh^{ch} / case is all in terms, & will show what policy is adopted & to what they h to trust. To exemplify wh, I may add t I h bⁿ often applied to by o contend^g parties to settle thr disputes, they praying to abide by my decision, but h declined interfer^g. In / Adjumacoon Country thr was a contest f / succession; / people o one o / towns fought agst ano^r & then requested I wd interfere. I recom- mended thr go^g to Cape Coast Castle where they wd h it settled; but if it was referred to me I wd then do so. They went & were handed over to / towns- people who took Oz. 8 Gold (£32) f thr trouble.

I wd also recommend / withdraw^g forever o European troops, it is mercy to them, & charity to a community t they h so much contributed to demoralize; & also to send / whole o / Royal African Corps on distant service; they h numbers w^{ch} strength. The native portion consist^s o part o runaway Famlee slaves who are sure to enlist when they conceive they h any cause o complaint agst thr masters, & desert when they are tired o / service, or guilty o any crime to deserve punish^{mt}, when they wander over / country w thr red coats on, exact^g fm & plunder^g / natives o small towns, under / pretex t they are in search o deserters & on public duty.

Another porⁿ o them is fm Elmina whose bad faith & uselessness need not be dwelt on. A refer^{ce} to / Official Regimental return will I presume, give / number o deserters & punish^{mts}, & although I am little acquainted w such matters, I presume they will be tho^t excessive. Another porⁿ o them consist^s o inhabitants o / towns where they are garrisoned & h houses, wives & families, & are never to be depended on in popular tumults such as we h lately too often hd; they are also oftener

out o quarters than in them & when so, invariably slip themselves o the clothes & appear in the native costume or w one o His Majesty's sheets or Blankets only, thrown loosely over them. The soldiers I conceive most adapted f this Country are such as / West India Regiments are composed o. When a Detach^{mt} o / 2nd West India Regim^{nt} was here under Lt Col^l Sutherland they were in a high state o discipline, & did essential service at a critical time. A Detach^{mt} o such m^t be placed here to be exchanged before they cd form any permanent connec^{ns}. & to h as little inter course w / natives as possible, no recruit o to be received except f distant sta^{ns}.

The number o men requisite f / sta^{ns} on this Coast on this Coast, I conceive m^t be nearly as under

Cape Coast Castle	250
Annamaboe	30
Accra	50
Dixcove	15 or 20
	350

14] It may be that requisite perhaps to staⁿ a Sergeant's guard at such places as Comenda, Tantum & Winnebah to warn off slaves & o illegal traders wh o course will add to / number required. I do not take into consideraⁿ Dutch Accra (where the flag still flies) or / abandoned Dutch Forts to wh they still lay claim. Any measures adopted regardg Elmina wd o course exclude them, & they o not to be overlooked.

An effective Melika may be raised on / Coast wh in cases o emergency m^t be o service & wd provide a cheap mode o defence. Durg / Ashantee War (until / last eruption when no means wd be used to call them out & drill them) they proved themselves steady & fast persever^g, & on battle always behaved well, although little or no encouragement was given them, & the services h bn wholly overlooked. A small sum w^y time they were drilled, & accoutre^{ms} & clothy, wd be all / expense required, unless on actual service when full pay o to be allowed them.

As a sure method o widen^g & improv^g / Coast I wd solemnly say Educate / ris^g Generaⁿ. Under / benign administraⁿ o Sir Charles McCarthey 15] progress in this system was rapid & visible: for his example w^y one took an interest in / schools & frequent - visita^{ns} & examina^{ns} took place, when premiums & clothes &c. given for private subscrips imulated / boys to more exertion. At Cape Coast it is now but languidly carried on. At Accra it is but a name, & at Annamaboe it was totally shut for Major Gen Turner's arrival until April last, when some o / gentlemen, commiserat^g / state o place had it opened. To explain wh, I beg to enclose herewith an address & list o subscrip^{ns} f yr perusal, & trust it will lead to / extenⁿ o / system. It will observe am^g / names some w small sums opposite X [In margin "marked thus X w.H." / wh are / dona^{ns} o natives who were educated at / schools & voluntarily came forward when they heard o / object.

School masters & mistresses are much wanted, a few o / most intelligent o / boys sent home to learn wd ultimately prove beneficial, & some to be brot up to useful trades wd add much to / stock o knowledge & comfort o / inhabitants here. In gen, natives sent home are returned too soon & / consequence is t they spoil w^y they attempt by by I to excel when they are unable.

Another beneficial object o Sir Charles McCarthey was induc^g / natives to

• include.

6] weave clothes, wh has agnⁿ much fallen into disuse.
Some o / native laws mtⁿ be amalgamated w British jurisprudence, as Sir William Jones did in India, b / courts here, but it wd require time & a careful selectⁿ.
The gr drawback on all kinds o knowledge is t none o / dialects are written.
Fantele is / commercial language along / coast, wh occasions t name to be so often used in common parlance. Throw down / houses at Cape Coast close to / castle & build / town in / valley, accordg to / intemⁿ o J. H. Smith, & fortify / heights where / fortifica^{ns} are partly built.

As this Coast presents many singular features & usages, not in common w dⁿ nam^s wh h^h hitherto caused much confusion, this may be / most proper time to submit as many o them as occur to me, b future arrange^{mt}; & here I beg, Sir, respectfully to submit t I do not wish to be deemed categorical. hadg only put them in / shape t presents itself as proper b / informan^o for

Are slaves / real property o thr masters & not to be taken for them or enticed to leave thr service, except in cases o cruelty or causes properly shewn?
7] What redress h they agt^t those who do so & may slaves & pauprs be considered or not as apprentices are at home when to be sworn in before a Magistrate as a soldier?

Are / marriage ceremonies o / natives to be considered bindg, & all legal purposes by British Authorities? - & is is^d wife (polygamy beg allowed) to be considered accordg to her rank in her husband's household & her own circle?

Are Pauprs (people o thr families who paupr them when in distress) to be redeemed when called on by thr masters - & what will be / consequence if not paid?
Are they transferable agt^t thr own will?

Are / feudal Chiefs accountable b / Felons takg sanctuary in thr territory?
or otherwise how are they to be got back?

O^r Cannibals, either British o Foreign & Cannos found g^d w rebels slasg to be r^educed back or seized, & are they liable to punish^{mt} if they h bn slasg, on thr return?

Are Military Officers, Collectors o Customs, &c. authorised to administer oaths if they are not in / Commisⁿ o / peace or otherwise sworn themselves?

8] I h adverted to most o / principal subjects t occur to me at / present time, not havg expected / honour o a communicaⁿ o such a nature fr y^r. I wish therefore any deliaⁿ in part o form may be over looked, while I pledge myself to / accuracy o / statem^{ts}, & I am anxious t y. shd receive them as early as possible b / purpose o yr investigat^g or receiving any explanaⁿ t may be necessary while on / spot.

Shd any d^r matters occur to me worthy yr attenⁿ before yr departure. I shd avail myself o yr wish to express them to you.

Y^r h / hon
to be

S^r
Y^r most obedient servant

W^m Hutchison

[orig. sig^r]

To Major Rowan
Commissioner b West
African Enquiry

(Copy)

To / Right Honorable
 Earl Bathurst K.G.
 Secy. of State
 Secretary of State f / Colonial Department

The Memorial of Merchants resident at Cape Coast

Sheweth / unsettled & distressed state to wh / Gold Coast has bn reduced in consequence of / Ashantee War, has bn productive of / most serious loss & injury to / Commercial interest connected w this place

Yr Memorialists beg to represent to yr Lordship t His Excellency Major Gen Turner left this Settlement of Sierra Leone in / month of April last year, since wh period / Mercantile interest of / inhabitants in gen h suffered material injury fm / vry limited powers w wh / Officer administering / Gov is invested.

It has long bn a subject of / most anxious regret t fm / vry extensiv^e command of / Chief Governor, fm his resid^y at Sierra Leone, & / difficulty of communicationⁿ betw this place & / Seat of / Gov. so small a portⁿ o his time cd be devoted to promote / welfare & protect / trade of / Settlements of / Gold Coast.

Yr Memorialists h hitherto deferred addressg yr Lordship, hasg bn f some months in expectⁿ of / arrival of / Governor in Chief & in hope t measures wd then be adopted to restore / tranquillity of / Country & to encourage & improve its commerce, but by / lamented death of His Excellency Gen Turner, beg deprived of / only hope on wh they depended f relief.

Yr Memorialists are induced to intreat yr Lordship's serious attenⁿ to / state of this Settlement, & they beg to represent t / many & gr disadvantages under wh they Labour arise fm / want of a local Gov vested w sufficient powers to act definitively in all matters t concern this part of / Coast.

The experience resulting fm a residue of many years in this Country induces yr Memorialists most respect fully to submit t / Civil administration of / Settlements on / Gold Coast requires / individual attenⁿ of a person of ability, energy & experience, who in addn to / ordinary duties of this statⁿ wd cultivate / friendly disposiⁿ of / Native Chiefs w whom / British already h. intercourse, through thr means gradually to gain a more intimate knowledge of / interior, thereby extendg / benefits of Commerce & introduc^y / Bless^{gs} of Peace & Civilization.

Yr Memorialists beg leave to call yr Lordship's attenⁿ to / fact t although actual hostilities h. bn f some time suspended, no amicable relatiⁿ h bn established w / Ashantees, wh yr Memorialists consider m^t h bn effected by judicious measures bn taken to t end, of fm intelligence fm those in communicationⁿ w / Ashantees yr Memorialists are strongly induced to believe they were anxious to be ag^d on friendly terms w / British, but no steps hadg bn taken to effect a peace they h recommenced hostilities w some of / Native Tribes, & it is to be apprehended t / British Settlements will agn be involved in War; Yr Memorialists therefore pray t yr Lordship will submit to His Majesty's gracious consideraⁿ / propriety of sendg out w delay, a person to Administer / Civil Gov w powers adequate to / imp^t duties of / situatⁿ in wh he may be placed in case of War, by vigorous measures to afford protecⁿ to / inhabitants, or by prudent negotiaⁿ to secure to them / advantages of a safe & honorable Peace.

And yr Memorialists will ever pray

"Ye h / poor w / always & when sower ye will ye may do them good" St. Mark 14. 7.

The regret expressed by / inhabitants o Annamaboe & Agah Towns at / loss o / public school at / former place in April last year (partly on acct o / want o / masters) & / anxiety wined by / children who were thereby deprived o / benefits o / educaⁿ unless they went to Cape Coast to take advantage o / school thr. has induced / gentl o / residents on / Gold Coast to / come forward & assist in / forming a school & collectg / boys formerly educated & to add to / number any such as are willing to h / educaⁿ. For this purpose a boys school was opened on Sunday 12th o April in commemoraⁿ o our most gracious Sovereign's birthday & in three weeks thirty eight scholars h come forward.

The use o a house has bn given f / present by one o / subscribers but shd an increase o scholars take place it will be too small f / purpose unless / classes are put in / school rooms, wh relays the progress bn not beg under / immediate eye o the master.

A lge commodious Hall may easily be procured at little expence wh m^t hold fm

1) Sixty to Seventy Boys

Experience has shown t / progress o educaⁿ has bn g^{ly} advanced when encouraged by / European settlers occasionally attendg to examine / classes, & by givg premiums o clothes & Bibles to / best scholars.

It is proposed to submit to / consideraⁿ o / subscribers at certain periods by those who may choose to attend / progress o / school, what may be / best means o applyg / money collected & it is confidently hoped t some o / charitable instit^{ns} in England who delight in do^g good will assist / friends o educaⁿ on / Gold Coast to fulfil / Divine command

"Suffer little children to come unto me & forbid them not." St. Matthe 18. 16.

Acct o Subscribers received

	Sterling	Currency		Sterling	Currency
Sum o money in hands o					
Wm Hutchinson Oz. 4, 5 acs Gold		£16. 15. 0	Tho Mollan Lt Roy Afr ^o Corps	1	" "
Wm Rogers, Capt. Roy Afr ^o Corps	2	" "	A Denny	2	" "
Wm Hutchinson	2	" "	Chas Graham A. L. P.	2	" "
Robt Roberts	2	" "	L (?) Brackenbury		10 "
Wm B. Sewell	2	" "	X Peter Coleman		10 "
John Jackson	2	" "	John Nieser		10 "
P. J. Fraser	2	" "	Peter Puhle		10 "
Wm Williams	2	" "	X Samuel Christian		10 "
J. C van der Broggen Paauw			X Henry Barnes		8. 5
Governor o Elmina	2	" "	£ Arthy	1	" "
Wm Peirie Adonist	2	" "	John Middleton Barry	2	" "
X John Anderson	1	" "	Regens M. Veestra		10 "
Slodden Castle	2	" "			
J. T. Purce	2	" "			

Cape Coast, 13th Sept^r 1826

To Major Rowan

RC RC RC

Sir, I h^o to ackⁿ / receiv^e o^r Official Communicⁿ o^r in compl^y ther^o w^h I beg
 leave to stat^e to y^e f^r / Informⁿ o^r His Majesty's Gov^r t^o / Gov^r o^r Africa in /
 year 1800 & after / abolⁿ o^r Slave Trade, I became a resident Merchant upon / Gold Coast.
 Visitⁿ diff^r Parts o^r it occasionally, also England, w^h / nature o^r Circumst^s attend^d Mercantile
 pursuits required.

The Articles o^r Export fm / Gold Coast to G^t Britain consist in Gold Dust, Ivory & Palm
 Oil, / two former Articles are convey^d to / Settlements on / Coast by / Warawau, a Race
 o^r People inhabiting a Country o^r t^h name, wh^o I believe to be ab^t 25 miles in a North
 West directⁿ fm this Place, / Warawau h^o Communicⁿ w^h Adiantiera, a Country con-
 tiguous, where they also procure both those Articles o^r Trade. Previous to / War, /
 Shantley & Ass^y w^h were in / habit o^r carryg on a v^g extensive Trade in Gold &
 Ivory, wh^o they procured fm a Naⁿ called Bortogioe, wh^o is stat^d to be ab^t 180 miles in
 a Northerly directⁿ fm Comassay, / Capital o^r Ashantee, & bro^t down to / Settlement^s
 upon / Coast, where / Factors acted as Propriet^s f^r them, & dispos^d o^r the Gold & Ivory f^r
 such Goods as they required f^r interior Markets, wh^o consist o^r India & British manu-
 factured Cloths, also Silks, Guns, Powder, dead Bars, Iron Bars, Beads, Rum, Tobacco,
 &c, &c, &c. The Palm Oil is made ab^t 26 miles in / Interior, & bro^t on Earth can Pots
 to / Settlements & are dispos^d o^r f^r such Articles as they require f^r the Trade in / Interior

Major Rowan

Markets. The Gold Coast commences at Cape Lohoe and

Cape Coast

27 terminates at Ningo in / Bight o^r Bonin, a range o^r nearly
 300 miles o^r Coast & sev^l Ports o^r note f^r Trade betwⁿ those points,
 where much Gold, Ivory & Palm Oil were collected previous to / War.

The decrease o^r Trade f^r / last three years has b^en most prejudicial to / Mercantile Interest
 o^r this Colony, & I am fully o^r opinion it must h^o b^e felt by / Manufacturers o^r British Goods, as /
 exports fm G^t Britain to / Gold Coast were considerable in former years, wh^o I can attribute to
 nothing but / troubled state in wh^o / Country has b^en involved in by / War.

The most desirable & effectual object to remove / obstacles, wh^o at present exist, & wh^o
 has b^en almost / cause o^r a total stagnatⁿ to Commerce, f^r / last three years, in my opinion
 is to endeavor to make a solid peace w^h / Shantley, wh^o I think may be accomp-
 lished in consequⁿ o^r defeat experienced on / the 7th Ult. in a Battle w^h / British &
 Allied forces near Accra, & fm / disastrous result o^r t^h Battle, it is gen^lly & confidently
 believ^d t^h they will be most anxious to make overtures o^r Peace, wh^o if properly conducted
 on a sure & solid Basis, will in my opinion prove most beneficial to / Country.

I am o^r opinion what^r encouragem^t m^t be held forth to / that w^h is to induce
 them to cultivate, it wd^o h^o little or no effect. the [sic] b^ed naturally indolent, consequently
 / Articles already mentioned are, / only wh^o h^o b^en exported, w^h / exceptⁿ o^r a few cargoes o^r
 Indian Corn, wh^o were exported to Madeira & / West Indies, wh^o did not turn out
 to t^h advantage wh^o was expected. There is no doubt, g^t room f^r improvement on / Gold Coast, /
 Cotton, Sugar Cane, Indigo & Tobacco Plants grow spontaneously. Coffee has b^en tried &
 considerable Quantities ed^d be cultivated w^h attention, / Cotton in its wild state is o^r an
 37 excellent Quality, also / Sugar Cane, but I much fear it will be a v^g diff^r Task to
 induce / Natives to desist fm the present habits, wh^o they h^o b^en accustomed to f^r
 Centuries.

I am not aware t^e exports fm / Gold Coast to Gt. Britain are subject to any difficulties or restraints more so than in ^{or} British Colonies.

Regards / duties, they h^e certainly bn v^y prejudicial to / resident Merchant, more particularly t^e on Rum & / 6^p Cent upon Foreign Goods, in consequence o^f wh^o, all Vessels give a decided preference to Elmina, where / Port is open, & no duties demanded, wth / exception o^f a small sum o^f twelve Dollars f^r Anchorage, wh^o is a g^t induce^{mt} for / natives to smuggle Goods o^f v^{ry} descripⁿ into this Colony, wh^o they can do wth g^t facility & on much more favourable terms than / Merchants here can afford to sell at, in consequence o^f hardy to pay / Duties.

Smuggling is carried on to a g^t extent & is much to / prejudice o^f fair Trader, & I cannot suggest any measures t^e sh^d be adopted f^r / suppressⁿ o^f t^e evil.

I consider / regular o^f Sierra Leone respects / Duties on Goods, v^y inapplicable to / Gold Coast, as they h^e no competition in / market to contend wth, here we are v^y dist^{ly} situated.

I h^e v^y reason to believe fm experience t^e / Trade o^f British settle^{mts} suffer much fm / contiguity o^f Foreign Ports & factories, as they get v^y kind o^f Merchandise imported free o^f Duties wh^o gives them a decided advantage over / British Merchants resid^g on / Gold Coast.

The Policy pursued by His Majesty's Gov^r o^f v^{ry} small Monthly Notes to such o^f Native Chiefs as are residents near / Settlements, wth occasional Presents to such Chiefs o^f neighbors states, as circumstances may require, is / best means to ~~increase~~ command the respect & esteem. The Policy gen^{ly} pursued by / Merchants towards / Native Natives to whom [Free] Trade is chiefly dependent, has given v^y satisfaction, this is by g^{iv}g them presents accord^g to / Quantity o^f Gold & Ivory they may br^{ng} down to / factories to dispose o^f, & treat^g them wth civility & a little attenⁿ dur^g th^o stay, wh^o is all they expect. So far as regards civilizⁿ I am o^f opinion it wd^l be an object almost impracticable, on so extensive a Continent as this, I perceive, but little change in / last twenty six Years, although a continual intercourse wth Europeans is kept up, & many residents on / Gold Coast. On dist^{nt} Parts o^f Leeward Coast, where I h^e frequently bn in / habit o^f visit^g, / Natives are positively much more civiliz^d, & pay more attenⁿ to the domestic concerns than where / British Establish^{mts} are. Shipp^g frequent those Places I allude to, where they collect & g^t Quantities o^f Palm Oil, Ivory, ~~Be~~ Die Wood & Ebony.

I h^e / honour to be

Yr most obed^t Servant
P. J. Fraser [Orig. Sig^r.]

British Accra, 3rd November 1826. 28.

Sir I'm comply^g wth yr request t^e I sh^d communicate to y^e such gen^l informⁿ as I consider His Majesty's Gov^r sh^d be put in possessⁿ o^f regard^g / state o^f / Settlements re on / Gold Coast, I wd^l beg leave to promise t^e / opinions I may give or / informⁿ I may communicate on / subjects to wh^o I h^e drawn my attenⁿ, h^e bn derived by a residence o^f nineteen years on this Coast, in wh^o period I h^e in my S^{er}vice^s as a Merchant, bn in constant intercourse wth / Traders o^f all / Nations or Tribes known to us.

The exports fm this Country to England consists o^f Gold dust, Elephants Teeth & Palm Oil - / first & second o^f these articles are ~~both~~ may flow as
re re re
2] brot to our Settlements by / Ashantees, Akims, Dinckeras & Wargaus, & in peaceable times, say prior to / year 1822, amount^d annually to a considerable sum. Since t^e period th^o has bn almost a total

stoppage o Trade in consequ^e o War w / Ashantee, in wh all / above Nat^s h^{ve} b^{en} engaged.
Palm oil is best to us by / Warsaw, Fantee, Aquapoms, & Croboes, Cambrus situated
betwⁿ / Coast o / Ashantee Territory. Corn (Indian) is also sometimes exported fr^m this
place to Madeira & / West Indies, in some Seasons not less than 60,000 Bushels h^{ve} b^{en} ex-
ported, wh caused / natives o Coast to increase / Cultivⁿ o t article to a v^y considerable extent.

Some attempts h^{ve} b^{en} made by residents o English & Danish Accra to cultivate Coffee
in a Cotton, wh h^{ve} b^{en} attended wth success, but / insecurity o such property arising fr^m / frequent
Wars & tumults am^g / native Tribes has tended in a v^y deg^{re} to put a stop to this kind
o Cultivⁿ.

Shd / diffes w / Ashantee be amicably arranged it will then only remain to put an end to /
continual depredat^{ns} committed by / minor states, on each o^r by wh of which is given to / Traders,
in his commun^{ns} is wth fr^m / danger he is in o b^{ey} plundered by either o / contend^g parties;
to / purchase o this object I am o opinion t in / first inste it wd^d be most desirable t / Foreign
Flags wh at present intersect our Stat^s betwⁿ Dixcove & Pram - Pram, shd be removed & /
whole line be under British Dominion - fr^m wh are am^g Europeans v^y oppos^g interests, so

t what is attempted by / English is often thwarted by / secret intrigues o / Dutch! Shd it
be so t / expense attend^g / purchase o Dutch & Danish Forts wd^d be an obstacle to this
Plan, I will consider t / Duties wh t^{at} then be collected wd^d give ample in trust f^r any sum
laid out by us for t^{his} purpose: another object wd^d be (/ first b^y accomplished)
to induce / people o Ashum, Fantee & Warsaw to give up / nominal Sovereignty o
the Country to our Gov^t - they wd^d then always refer the disputes to / Gov^t o Cape Coast
rather than decide them by / present mode o taking up arms. or Panyar^g, an un-
happy practise wh, once adopted, requires months & sometimes years to remove / evils
result^g therefrom, & thus / Trades, fr^m any part o / interior nt travel through any o these
States wth / fear o b^{ey} robbed o his property or deprived o life.

5) Cd / first o these objects (/ removal o Foreign Flags) be accomplished it wd^d be a
decided step in at once & totally putt^g an end to / Traffic in Slaves on this
part o / Coast, wh will wth exist in a less or g^{tr} degree so long as Foreign
Vessels o any Natⁿ can visit / Dutch & Danish Ports under pretence o want^g
Canoes, Wood & Water !!!

I am not aware t / exports fr^m this Cntry on the arrival in G^t Britain are subject to any
difficult^{ies} or restraint to wh those o our Colonies are not liable.

Dut^y / line o Coast fr^m Dixcove to Pram - Pram or / Volta belong exclusively to / English, /
duties w^{ch} are levied upon Ships & Merchandize cd not in any way be objected to, but in
consequ^e o vicinity o Elmina to Cape Coast (only 7 miles distant) & t o Dutch & Danish Accra
to English Accra, / one b^{ey} within musket shot, & / o^r within two miles o / English Fort they
are most prejudicial o vexatious to / English Trader, not fr^m / amt^r or manner o collect^g, but
fr^m / impossibility o compet^g w / Dutch & Danish who pay no duties what^{er}. I will now
name a glaz^g ingst. The English Schooner Pilchard, now in these Roads, has bro^{ught} fr^m
London supplies o Goods f^r gentlemen resid^g at English & Danish Accra - those landed by us
here we pay a Duty on o 2 per Cent on English Manufactures - 8 per Cent on Foreign & 3^d
per gallon on Rum, - / Schooner after land^g these goods when she drops d^{own} to / East-
ward, one Cable length when she is out o Jurisdiction b^{ey} in / Dutch Roads, where /
Danish gentlemen lands his goods free o all duties & is thus enabled to undersell
/ Englishman !!!

F/ reasons just stated / Colonial laws f/ regulaⁿ o Trade at Sierra Leone are by no means adapted to t object or / Gold Coast & smuggl^y is known to exist to / prejudice o / fair trader, & I do not see how it can be suppressed but by / removal o / Foreign Flags.

It / honour to be

Yr most obed^t Servant

J. Bannerman [Orig. sign.]

Cape Coast. 18th September 1826.

29.

Sir, In compliance w/ yr letter o / 14th instant, I beg to state f/ informaⁿ o His Majesty's Gov^t w/ respect o two short intervals o absence to Europe, I h^{ve} been a constant resident on / Gold Coast since / month o August 1811 - / former part o t time in / service o / late African Co; but since / change o Gov^t as a merchant, & t my knowledge o / Country is derived entirely fr^m observat^{ns} made dur^g t residence, aided by a frequent & necessary intercourse w/ Natives.

W/ respect to / export trade on this part o / Coast it is composed principally o Gold dust, Ivory & Major James Hanson 2) Palm Oil; / former procured in / Warsaw, Dinikara & Akim Commission^r o West Countries but in peaceable times, l^gt quantities both o Gold & Ivory are African Inquiry bro^t to / Settlements by / Ashantees fr^m / Hands inland o them agⁿ. Palm Oil is obtained fr^m / Warsaws, Fantees & Acquapims, & these articles are imported to / Settlements overland, in small quantities by / traders themselves, in exchange f India & British Manufactured piece goods, Guns, Gunpowder, Lead, Iron, Rum &c.

The trade o latter years has considerably decreased, & / cause attributable entirely to / War. Indian Corn is / only article o produce I know o wh^{ch} / Natives cd at present be induced to br^g to market in addition to those wh^{ch} now form / export trade o / Settlements. l^gt quantities hav^g been shipped to Madeira & / West Indies, but discontinued / cause I am unacquainted w/, but I am o opinion t Tobacco, Coffee, Cotton, Indigo, & Sugar Cane, indigenous products o / Country mt be raised in considerable quantities under / Superintendent care o those acquainted w/ the cult^{va}, & in time become valuable exports to / Mother Country. I am not aware t / exports fr^m o / Gold Coast on the arrival in Gt Britain are subject to any difficulties or restraints to wh^{ch} those o / British Colonies are not liable.

The duties levied on Merchandise are I think found to be prejudicial to / trade & vexatious to / fair trader only on acct o / extensive smuggl^y carried on, & / vicinity o Foreign Ports where goods o all descri^{ns} are admitted free o duties. Smuggl^y glaringly exists in a considerable degree to / prejudice o / fair trader in defiance o Authority, as recent circumstances h^{ve} shown, & / only means I can recommend f/ its suppression under present circumstances, is energy on / part o those in / Administration o Affairs.

I consider / Colonial laws f/ regulaⁿ o trade at Sierra Leone may be inapplicable to / Gold Coast in so much t use h^{ve} an opp^{rt} interest & influence to contend w/ in / neighbour^y Foreign Settlements, wh^{ch} is not / case at / Sierra Leone.

I wd recommend / adm^{is} o goods into / Settlements f/ exportatⁿ free o duties, as in all cases when t is now required, recourse is obliged to be had to / Foreign Ports.

I am o opinion t / British Settlements h^{ve} & will still suffer much fr^m / contiguity o Foreign Stans, / latter are free ports & exempt fr^m all duties, they trade w/ same descri^{ns} o Articles & w/ same people as / British, but fr^m / regulaⁿ in the fr^m favor just mentioned, are enabled to do so w/ decided advantage - f/ same reasons they h^{ve} invariably a prefer^{ce} shewn them by Shipp^{rs}.

In my opinion / policy pursued to / natives in / vicinity o / Settlements, or those upon whom /
 trade is chiefly dependant is not well calculated to conciliate th^r esteem, to command
 5] th^r respect, or induce those habits o frequent & unrestrained intercourse w / Settlements so
 essential to trade & desirable w a view to / civilizaⁿ & improvement o Africa, & my know-
 ledge & experience enables me wth hesitaⁿ to say, t these objects m^t be much more readily
 attained under / fostering care o a Civil Govern^r vested w powers adequate to his Situaⁿ
 who wd cultivate / friendship o / Native Chiefs, encourage & extend Commerce, & attend
 to / gen interests o / Colony. 9 h / know to be

In most obed^t Servant^t
 Jno Jackson [Orig: sign.]

30.

Accra 14th September 1826.

Sir In reply to / queries wh y h bn pleased to address to me under date o / 14th Sep, 9
 must commence by expressing yr indulg^e f / proximity / subject will lead me into, & y
 must permit me to observe t / task y^e h imposed upon me o affordg all / informⁿ in my
 power is rendered peculiarly gratifyg to my feelg^s in / prospect o havg a chance to render
 service to a gentleman o Major Rowan's acknowledged urbanity, as well as / hope held out
 by yr Commisⁿ o / advantage intended to this Coast, & o wh a localised Inhabitant like
 myself must so far as possible partake
 of commⁿce by requirg informⁿ o / period o my residence on / Coast? w my reply to
 wh y must allow me to commence my feeble attempt to meet yr desire. In / latter end o
 1796, havg attained / limit prescribed to my educaⁿ I was bro^t brot on to this Coast &
 landed at Accra, where, w / exceptⁿ o / years 1801 & 1802, spent in Tobago, 9 h resided
 to this day, devoted to mercantile pursuits on my own acct, & my intercourse w / natives o
 / interior & o / Coast has bn constant.

Gold, chiefly in dust is / 1st article o export fm / Gold Coast: Shippg procure / most o
 2] what they carry or emit to England, at Grand & little Bassam, at Assinea, & at
 Appolonia, where / British formerly had a Fort, this last place is / boundary o our communi-
 cation coastwise, & most o / gold obtained by Trade th^r way shipped at Cape Coast f
 London, but / vicious & abandoned character o / late native Chief o / place, th^r arbitrary
 & oppressive conduct, & / bad landg th^r h altogether bn / means o cuttⁿ off all friendly
 intercourse. The gold obtained at / above places is doubtless fm / same source t supplies
 Ashantee, & essentially Elmina, Cape Coast, Annamaboe & Accra; although Appolonia is
 known to possess l^gt quantities o gold in its soil, & t Akim (at / back o Accra) has
 mines aboundg w it.

The Ashantees obtain gold fm Jarmang (/ Garman o Bowditch & Dupuis), fm
 Danckeru a wh State. Cudjoe Cheboe is / present Sovereign, fm Koranza h, fm Sallagha,
 & probably o^r wh th^r jealous policy inclined them to keep fm our knowledge; but one
 thⁿg in wh 9 h invariably found th^r testimony concurring, t th^r l^gt supplies are fm
 Bonookoo, / capital o Jarmang, & / distⁿ this place is fm Compassie, we must
 deem / acct o our friends Bowditch & Dupuis to be correct (tho they h^t but /
 directⁿ o / Ashantees f it) till we h something better, or our own experience to rely
 upon. The quantity o gold bro^t down to these Settlements, since / abolⁿ o /

Slave trade, has considerably exceeded / receipts o / Merchants durg / continuance o / Trade.
But / Ashantee h such a propensity f / having heard, & t since 1814 when / Spaniards o / Spaniards
concerned in slave trade began to import / Coast, & facilitated thr. o / Government o / European Com-
modities in exchange f / Slaves, receipts h agn / v sensibly diminished.
Writers who h indulged themselves in dilating upon / valent, power, grandeur, territorial acquire-
ments & commercial resources o / enemy, must h suffered themselves to be much imposed upon by / craft
Aghamies; & / simple fact o / Ashantees not having bn able to procure Lead when thr. political
existence was at stake, places this contradiction to received opinion in a probable point o / view. In
Oct^r / 4th August, in wh they were defeated w considerable loss, & in wh we hd / numerical ad-
vantage (f we hd twice their and to obt thr seven thousand) yet I must ascribe / superiority
superiority to them (f thr. v name was a host in / ears o our assembled Na^{ns}), as thr union
o disunion fully counter vailed our numbers. They were defeated w considerable loss, &
o / most o thr ammuniⁿ fell into our hands, we hd proof t they hd no Lead. f v few leaden balls were
retraced fr our wounded. Iron ore was found to be thr gen^l & invariable resource. And thr powder was
chiefly what was brought by / American marks m / bags to h bn obtained at / Ashantee while they
were in its neighbor hood in 1814. Of / Minister o / King o Ashantee, beg found wounded
& brot in some days after / yr, I hd a conference w him, & am I or questⁿ put to him, he
was asked where they obtained supplies fr now? He sd they procured Rum fr Atim, but
were unable to procure Guns, Powder or Lead fr any Quarter. This on / o^r hand is doubtful,
it is most likely t they found / prices so enhanced, fr / knowledge o thr situation & thr
unwillingness to let too many o thr Youth leave / Country & render it defenceless - t they
I preferred requiring a battle w thr resources to incurr any fur expence or exposⁿ thr
necessities to thr neighbours whom they affect to call Tributaries. Thr grand resource f
European commodities doubtless is w us - i.e. fr Elmina to Accra & when thr communicaⁿ
w Elmina was obstructed they were at our mercy & it is not improbable t some o thr wants
were supplied by some o our Allies. The Gold mines in Atim h bn unworke^d f sev
years as since / conquest o t State by / Ashantees they h bn harassed by means to
extort fr them as effectual as Spanish cupidities wer desired to obtain / wealth o
an unhappy Mexican. The policy o thr conquerors was to keep them in poverty by
w^y means, & as defenceless as possible, hence / gr demand thr has bn in all quarters
f Arms. They are now afraid to work thr mines; / Ashantees, they say, h made
Fetich in them, & t / attempts to work them will be attended w mischance, they will
therefore remain in thr present state until / slavery h also made thr fetich o thr coun-
try t o thr enemies. The quantity o Gold remitted fr Accra in years o tranquility
is fr four to five thousand Ounces. [1810, 1811, 1812]

The next considerable article o export is Ivory, much o wh is procured in
Ashantee, Ashantee Atim, Qua wood, Sallagha & Aquampol. This last State
is on / right bank o / Volta, amg allegie to / Danish flag & now in our alliance; They h
bn much in / habit o supplyg Ashantee w Salt. To this / Naⁿ sd Cripple Towns are
subject where cotton cloths are wove, & where no doubt thr attenⁿ m^t be successfully
directed to a more extensive culture o / article. All burthens are carried on / head, &
when a looth o Ivory exceeds sixty pounds in weight they contrive to make it a load f
two persons. Abr 12 Tons is / quantity annually sent fr Accra.

Palm Oil has bn exported fr Accra in tolerable fair quantity in some years &
although / same, good encourage^{m^t} is held out to continue its prodⁿ as was w^r given,
/ low prices obtained in / London & Liverpool markets, / failure o Crops, & / state o
Country h all tended to throw it into / background: it is to be procured at almost w^y
steⁿ along / Gold Coast: it is conveyed to us in p^{ts} o fr two to four gallons accordg to /
capacity o / Bearer. I h Anonon fr four to five hundred punchons shipped fr Accra
in four times,

The 1st desire o/ Ashanties to prevent our ever obtain^g any correct informaⁿ relative to / States to / Northward o the Territory h^e ever created doubts in my mind, o/ alledged subjectⁿ o those States to the rule, & the resources, o w^{ch} descriⁿ has fallen so v^y short o what was generally ascribed to them, go far in induc^g me to believe it is practicable to open a communicaⁿ by a bye through Aquamboe & by / Volta to Sallagha.

This may deserve attenⁿ encourage^{mt} has bⁿ given to / natives to pay attenⁿ to / culture o Indian corn, & in / years 1818, 1819 & 1820, / writer & one or two o^r Merchants shipped upwards o one hundred & fifty thousand bushels to Madeira & / West Indies, unfortunatly b^e all concerned it did not in all cases answer expectaⁿ & / Warfare wh has prevailed has bⁿ a natural consequence o present^y protectiⁿ o t^e object yet it is to be hoped t^h when^e times improve & tranquillity, fairly restored exertion may be more successful. I am not aware o any duties or restraints to wh African produce is liable in Gt Britain beyond what is levied on imports, fm o British Colonies.

6] The Duties levied on imports fm Gt Britain are not heavy except on Spirits wh is considered so, but especially spirits fm foreign Vessels, wh no one wd require while / British cd be procured, & I h^e experienced this inconvenience so strongly t^h more than once purchased Spirits fm a foreign Vessel, landed it at / Dutch & housed & sold it thr. The w^{ch} result^y fm / proximity o Foreign Ports is hence demonstrable; b^e if I had landed those Spirits here & paid / duties I cd not h^e sold it at / price at wh it was to be bot in / Dutch & Danish Settlements & it must h^e paid on my hands.

I am not prepared to say t^e / manner o collect^g duties h^e not in some instances bⁿ attended wth vexatious circumstances.

The natives purchase largely fm shipping, & pay no duties, smugglers must therefore exist to considerable extent, wh must be v^y prejudicial to / fair trader; but / g^{re}est w^{ch} is / Slave trade carried on in / neighbourhood, any cessⁿ in wh arises merely fm / partial absence o / Slave Vessels, b^e / last twelve or fifteen months has ever wd h^e bⁿ freed fm this nuisance. It is a v^y serious w^{ch} this, & / only solid cure, b^e it must be in our obtain^g / Dutch & Danish settlements then if equitable duties are laid & Customs house officers put on board Vessels, will / Merchant derive / advantage his adventurous spirit, entitles him to.

Sierra Leone I am not acquainted wth a / Colonial laws b^e regulaⁿ o Trade I h^e not seen, nor claim any knowledge o them beyond what I h^e already h^e occaⁿ to advert to. Our Reg^y incorporated under / same Colony has hitherto bⁿ o no advantage to us, & / dislike at wh t^e Pleas our Governor fm us we consider a momentous disadvantage, b^e he, o course, cannot like to delegate too much o his authority to a person who may make an v^y improper use o it, & b^e whose acts he may f^e ought I know be held responsible. It has therefore bⁿ an object o desire w^{ch} us "Old hands" as we pretend to call ourselves, t^h since His Majesty has bⁿ pleased to take / administration o / gov^o this part o his Dominions fm / Committee, & place it under his own immediate & gracious Superintendance (a measure no doubt intended to shed benefit on us) t^h he h^e condescended to give us a Governor who wd reside am^g us. It also appears t^h beneficial results may be expected fm / nominaⁿ o a Council or / Gold Coast to aid / Governor, or Commandant; as he wd then not be so open to be misled by / artifices o design^g & interested. F^r a knowledge o / manners, habits, feelings, sentiments, prejudices & interests, o / People generally, & o / Country is not to be acquired in a short time - nor w^{ch} a more frequent & intimate intercourse wth them than / Governor's convenience or inclination wd admit o. It is therefore much to be desired t^h His Majesty wd o his Præcipue goodness be pleased to allow o, & direct such addⁿ to / present system adopted b^e our Gov. It is to / want o this we

most attribute / unfortunate calamity wh attended / movem^t into / interest under unfavourable
Circumst^s or lamented Sir Charles M^cCarthy who acted on / opinion o persons not fit to
advise him, as / result gives too much reason to say, was proved.

T / Trade o these Settlements has, & does to this day suffer v^y gr^t in convenience fm / to t
contiguity o foreign ports is a lamentable fact, & we h^e too much cause to deplore it, / to t
cause / War w^o Ashantee is to be avoided, f^r if they h^d not firmly relied on proceedg sup-
plies at / Town o Elmina, they wd not h^e ventured to try the strength w^o us; - Shd / God
see fit to accord w^o our strenuous wishes & obtain / Dutch o / Danish ports / result must be in
union w^o / feelings o Humanity in procuring a secure Peace & tranquillity & consolidation / Country;
them, / whole o / Inhabitants, Allies, Neutrals & Enemies will perceive, what they are now inclined
to think, / Superiority o / British Naⁿ. Our Allies will be proud o a glory in t. superiority & / Enemy
in some degree humbled will descend reluctantly fm t high & / dominion^s ground on
wh they now claim to take the Station. F^r cannot but be aware t they claim / to /
dominion o / Western Coast fm / circumst^s o / has made three successive maraudg exped^{ns}
into / Fantee Country, & / adjoining districts in / Years 1801, 1812, & 1815. In these irrup^{ns} /
poor defenceless inhabitants constantly fled before them, & / pursuers h^d / glory o t^hs
deserted Villages. This they call conquest & on it found Claim to dominion, & to
admit it wd be to / resort to / primitive State o Disorder when might was right, &
to allow wh we sincerely hope / Justice & mercy o Gr Britain will never reduce these
poor people; - But on / contrary I firmly trust t these People h^e found a Protector in
/ British God, & I am quite sensible t this hapless cause needs but a clear elucidatⁿ to
ensure the effectual Protecⁿ fm injustice, barbarity, & Slavery. Fairly t^r man wh has
so v^y profusely paved out her treasure & shed her blood to restore / possessⁿ o liberty a
happiness to / wretches wh h^e unjustly bn deprived o both, will not withhold a helping
hand where those inestimable blessings are possessed, & only require to be guaranteed
to / possessors. As to Trade it must be left to / resort to its channel in due course; any,
least solicitude on t subject will be pregnant w^o mischief. The proffer o Peace fm us
under circumst^s wh am^d civilized Naⁿs wd be magnanimity, will here be regarded construed
into a demonstration ~~of our~~ not w^o appears they will say ag^t them) o / neutrality we are reduced
to, to sue for Peace. They must ask for Peace, we must not proffer it, & when they do
we must h^e our eyes open open, f^r they are crafty & deceitful. But ^{if in / meantime, we}
instead o / soft / least notice o them or the Trade, either, attendⁿ is bent upon obtaing
possesⁿ o / foreign Ports, w^o sh^e ensure what we do not seem to attend to. The expence o /
measure hoped f^r may be an object, it may be an objecⁿ, but when / benefits wh must re-
sult fm it are duly weighed, it is to be hoped / expence will be deemed to h^e profitably
incurred; & retrenchm^t may be beneficially resorted to in or respects. The expence o
resents to raise Chiefs must eventually be abandoned, & reducⁿ m^t be made in /
present establishm^t. We sh^e then h^e no occaⁿ to expend Thousands in courtg
Ashantees f^r Trade, or a preference in it; It will then be ^{to} their turn to court us. They
expect t when a Peace takes place, a demand on them to defray our expenses in /
war War will be steadily adhered to, & t they must be our Tributaries; The minds are pre-
pared f^r this, & they say (as a natural conclusion o the mode o argu^g) t when they can
no longer maintain the (supposed) superiority, they will serve us. If / Country in /
plenitude o its clemency disclaims this mode o chastizg this enemy, a clemency f^r
wh they will not thank f^r. - but if I choose to exact, f^r may reserve to yourself
gratificatⁿ o rem^t remittg at pleasure.

I consider it a considerable advantage in our favour, / knowledge o the matter this
admissⁿ, o the interesting such objects, & be^g prepared to give way to them; therefore
as / civilizⁿ & improv^{m^t} o / African is / primary object o Gr Britain in regard to this
Country, / rod must be held over this long bear until it ceases to be so; & when it has

partaker o' reverse o' fortune & knows how to appreciate magnanimity, it may then be shewn
/ Example o' practicing it: But to resort to / quere (I'm wth a h^l distressed) / injury
sustained by contiguity o' foreign Parts & Settlements - it is to be observed t' / advantage
o' situaⁿ is decidedly in favor o' / whole o' them; & the Parts continued free while ours
are barred wth duties ^{insures} insures them a preference for Shipp^g, & this embly them
to undersell / British Merchant agn insures them a preference for / African. So t'
inference is v^y plain.

The amt^o exports & imports I consider to be in the perfect & natural equilibrium, & if /
former except / latter the undue proporⁿ can only be in appearance - for no acct^g kept o' /
produce shipped in foreign vessels. On / subject, however, o' imports let it be kept in view t'
we get rid o' some hundred thousand o' Westnd Indian Rum, as abo^o a l^g quantity o' the
Sugars, o' g^o quantities o' both / manchester & India goods, o' g^o variety o' minor articles, too
numerous to recabitate, ev^{ry} year, what then may not be expected if we acquire / sole
posⁿ o' / Western Coast? & succeed in open^g t' Communicatⁿ wth / interior o' w^{ch} we
may view from some expectatⁿ.

I consider it a g^o at w^{ch} a h^l long deplored t' use h^l no settlers on this coast. T a
man on acquiring a fortune, or a competency, shd go home & settle am^g his friends &
relatives is natural & commendable, it is / laudable. But still in w^{ch} part o' world
but in Africa I will find people sit down contented to spend / remainder o' the days
where they h^l passed probably sev^l years. Look at / Indies East & West. Look at America
North & South, look indeed everywhere & I will find Englishmen settled: But in this
place of w^{ch} in vain. What is / Cause o' this? Is it / badness o' climate? if so why
come t' w^{ch} at all? but I will admit / Climate to be bad & still assert t' more fall
victims, to its effects by / natural consequence o' the over indifferⁿ than from its inhospitallity.
Even when I admit / inclemency o' climate, I will aver t' in my consci^o I believe / Westnd
Indy to be much more insalubrious. If for therefore can hit upon any plan o' send^g out
settlers let them commence wth a few honest industrious cultivators, & I shd not hesitate
to say they will h^l done everyth^g for it. This Country is not known, go but a few miles
inland, I mean at Accra, & / Country is quite diff^{er}ent, it is the salubrious: But the noise
o' yr Europeans h^l w^{ch} b^o, it is nat^{lly} considered not safe to go out: This is no danger
whatⁿ, & w^{ch} / apprehenⁿ o' it must now be lessened, if our recent success over

12] / enemy gives us cause to rely upon / protectⁿ o' British flag. The late Sir
Charles M^r Carthy was wth fortunate - extremely so in / issue. He was / best
Governor we h^l hitherto had. The prudence o' human nature to error is not / only excuse
t' may be made for him; & yet / weaknesses h^l b^o imputed to him w^{ch} he cd not h^l
possessed. Decided, I h^l no doubt he was, His intⁿs were good; he was a real friend
to / Country, & under / influence o' these sentiments his loss will w^{ch} be regretted.

I cannot say t' I think / Policy w^{ch} has b^o pursued last^o / nature was well calculated
to conciliate the Island or to command the respect, & as far as such policy may be applied to
those upon whom / Trade was chiefly dependent, it has b^o unfortunat^e for / us
Comm^{er}ce. To trace it to its source we must look as far back as 1804, when Mr
Torrens, then Govern^r under / African Committee, instead o' protectⁿ / unfortunate
refugees who had taken shelter in / Fort, & sett^g at deficit / insolⁿ & arrogance o' Ashanties
who demanded them, furnished / unsullied glory o' / British flag by actually w^{ch}
them up to / King, impelled not from any dread o' Ashanties, for he was by no means
deficient in Spirit, nor from any, inability o' means to give them protectⁿ, but from a
much worse motive - t' o' rec^ogⁿ part o' them as a present from / King o' Ashanties!!
This was / first step to / preemin^{ce} / Ashanties h^l since acquired. Funtill they had
invaded / Fantee Territories, they had b^o accustomed to consider / Fantees as the

Superiors, acknowledged them as such, & wished to acknowledge^m by w^{ch} means short o
homage a Tribute; but / see once broken, & weakness o the dreaded Superiors made
evade^d, they all at once assumed to conseq^{ue} what they h since maintained. The
presents sent up by Mr James, & subsequently by Mr Dupuis were both v^y ill
timed, but / latter was partly so. Mr James, to whom / conduct o / first misⁿ was
delegated, does not appear to h possessed sufficient capacity f / understanding, & by Bowdich's
advise, wh he has suffered to pass uncontradicted, he was deficient in Tact & nerve.
Mr Bowdich was a clever young man, but he suffered his family to run away w him, &
by Mr Dupuis' acct he practised impos^{it} on / King o Ashantee more unjustifiable
than when his conduct to his Command^r officer Mr James, whose ineptness gave
encourage^m to / encroach^m o Mr B, & dissensions wh followed ca h done / cause
o govt. The intⁿ wh dictated these misⁿ was doubtless govt. Under Mr
Dupuis was on too gr a scale: it went beyond / mark. This unfortunate mis-
take, added to / consideraⁿ o its beg prevented immediately after / King hd returned
washed w / conquest o Jarmang, hd no o effect than t o induce / King & / naⁿ
to consider it as a peace offer^d, as deprecating a visit fr the invincible arms. Under /
circumst^s, & in the way o think^g, it cd not be considered in any o light. And he
more than once asked Quashie Appentah (/ Accra Linguist) what / white
people meant by send^g him such a present? He tho^t we were afraid o him & his
arrog^e increased. These wars, / conseq^{ue} o his increased arrog^e, may be productive
o more good than was at first apprehended. The trade must revive & be greatly increased
so soon as / States wh h leagued agst the common enemy are perfectly satisfied
o actual humiliatⁿ o the late master, for until then they are afraid to produce
the wealth & return to commercial pursuits, as in / event o things takeⁿ an adverse
turn, & the enemy agn obtaining an ascendancy, they will then h become conspicuous
objects of plunder: they are therefore extremely cautious. F / good o / Country, f its repose
& tranquillity I do not earnestly recommend to / B^t. Nor to take upon themselves not only / Char-
acter o the Protector, but also t wh / natives now consider them, o master, & I do not see any
difficulty or expense likely to be attend^t on such a measure. Energy, firmness & dec^{is} must be hd
re course to, & yr Mandate will save a gr deal o blood wh may otherwise be shed in the continued
disputes & confen^s. I consider it to be v^y impolitic to direct abstain^g fr interference in the
Disputes, by persist^g in this system of well do no good, & must do a gr deal o evil; & if /
enemy find t after all / blood & treasure expended of abandon / States wh h allied w y agst
them, wars will recommence & / Country be agn devastated [sic] after be^g, as w^{ch} body now
expects, perfectly freed fr such horrors. The exultaⁿ o h^{ad} broken / Ashantee yoke is so gr
t if not curbed, it may degenerate into an intolerable state o licentiousness & anarchy. The
conduct o Cudjoe Chibop King o Dancherari is in point, he now assumes to h van-
quished / King o Ashantee & sends to / Governor o Elinina demand^g t / paym^t oⁿ / note
held by / King o Ashantee sh in future be paid to him, as h^{ad} fallen to him by right o
conquest, where will such conduct and if not checked? And on / occur o his seiz^g some o /
Elyma people, / Governor observed, "it will be o no purpose complain^g to / B^t. Gov (dient.
Colonel Purdon) of redress he will say he is not authorized to interfere in / disputes o /
natives". A Schoolmaster may instruct, but unless he controls / licentiousness &
checks / errors o his Scholars, he cannot pretend t he does his utmost to make

5) them useful members o Society.
I conceive it absolutely necessary t our most Gracious Sovereign do assume / Do-
minion o this Western Coast o Africa. By so do^g he will insure the Peace, happiness
& exist^e, & he will h studied / real interest o / Country, & best prosperity o its

Inhabitants. The consequences of / reverse & shudder to contemplate, Desolation, Slavery, Misery & death.

Africa has not had / advantage of passg under / observatⁿ of Scientific Philanthropist, except perhaps in a very cursory manner, & in one or two solitary instances; such persons no doubt will find a point out / objects worthy / attempt of / Legit Culture; our gen^l Knowledge of / Country is limited by / bounds prescribed by / Ashanteles; but a partial knowledge of even that we do not possess. We must pass / barrier raised by / Policy of our enemy. Even Ashantee itself has not been visited until of lately, & such is the jealousy & they do not wish us to acquire a knowledge of anything beyond them. As to / information derived from / Monks at Comodia, it never got to be quite true, but as / Someⁿ of / enemies, therefore in how far it is to be depended upon is doubtful.

I consider Mr Dufrais is eminent by qualified by / part he undertook & if he were disposed to attempt a Journey into / interior, not via / Comodia, I shd augur success from / high opinion of his abilities, it is therefore wth regret I resort to my understanding who presided before him at / Savonnes in Council at Cape Coast, or who it was understood, or from what cause arose, no benefit has been derived (after all / expense), from / Mission.

It seems to me highly probable that a / communicaⁿ w/ / interior may be found by / Volta to [6] Sallagha & through them to / Fiam^s or whom at present we know / name only. I am strongly inclined however to / attempt to colonise, from which I expect of usefully; encourage first / agricultural, next / artizan to settle, when they sh^d become localized, & call / Country their own, when they sh^d feel an interest in it & can point out its capabilities & resources, & are content to remain on it, if will then I am done every thing, if it is for our / good & expense will, I have no doubt, be amply rewarded. For myself I am decided: I am resolved to support my doctrine by my Practice. I have expended 1000 / sums of money in building & am determined to end my days here.

It is matter of regret that / School at this place has been suffered to fall into decay & that from a very favourable state, indeed, a very secure in disposition from cold having rendered it necessary for Mr Cotton / Teacher to resign his native / Country, & no fit successor being appointed has been the cause of this falling off, but a baleful & miserable system of economy, strictly adhered to, has been another cause, when this Schoolroom has been converted into an hospital to save / expense of hiring a place for / reception of / sick, & no other place appointed in / interior of / School, & that of months, / boys cannot be expected to retain what they have learned. Add to which consideration that no sooner can a lad write a tolerable hand than to humour / indolence of some one who thinks it necessary to have a clerk, he is removed to oblige such applicant, & all / best scholars who were before employed in / School are removed from it, & if they turn out unsatisfactory are turned loose upon / Public to prey upon it.

At Annamaboe they had a Teacher, a promising young man of / name o Anderson, he was one of / earliest scholars formed in / School established at Cape Coast, & on Mr Gandells / Master going to England, he took this youth with him & he certainly did justice to Mr Gandells selection of him, for a year or two he returned so well qualified that Sir Charles ~~was~~ bestowed on him / appointment of Teacher at Annamaboe; in this situation I believe he gave satisfaction, & why he was suffered to leave it I do not know, but I can only say it to have been an error to do so. However, he is now set up as a Teacher at Annamaboe, & had or by whom / School is now conducted I know not. If such neglect is permitted how can it be expected to make progress in / work of education & civilization? The conduct of Mr Gandells in bringing this lad forward was praise worthy & in unison with his duty, & to neglect such example is to be lamented. For ought I agree with him in thinking / object will be best attained by & on / most reasonable terms, by letting (sic) / Schools for their own Teachers, add to which / formulaⁿ it must excite & reward it needs must be a great stimulus indeed. The boys shd not be taken from / School in / manner they have been, & / term of their day so not depend on competent judges & not on / caprice of individuals. And on / completion of their education instead of being let loose to lead a vagabond lives, let them be employed according to their capacities or inclinations, or bound to / Trades & made useful members of / Society.

Major Rowan
Commissioner West African Enquiry.
Yr^s most obedient Servant
J. W^m Harrison [orig. sign.]

Cape Coast. Sept 22nd 1826

31.

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge / except o^r yr letter o^f 19th instant, & in compliance therewith
big leave to state t^h I came to this Country in / Service o^f African Co in Jan^y 1809 & remained
till May 1822, dur^g t^h time I held successively / Situations o^f Surveyor & Registrar, hd / Command o^f
Commanda, & afterwards a Succoedee, on / latter place begⁿ abandoned, I returned to Cape Coast,
& was subsequently appointed to a Seat on Council. I returned to Africa in April last year, & h
since t^h time bn engaged in commercial pursuits.

Qu^{est}: 2nd The only articles o^f export are Gold Dust, Elephants' Teeth, & Palm Oil - / first &
Ashantees; - Warsaw produce sold & traded for hence obtain considerable quantities for Danakra,
Rowin, & Sauer; no gold mines are worked in Ashantee but / people o^f t^h natⁿ receive it from those
/ Miners in exchange for goods: Elephants' Teeth are brot from a considerable dist^{ance} inland. Palm Oil is
produced within fm abt 15 to 30 miles o^f Coast. The exports h decreased v^y much dur^g / four last years

major James Bradan 2] in consequence o^f unsettled state o^f / Country & / consequent interruption o^f our
communication wth / Interior; a free int^{er}course wth / Ashantees & wth /
inland States generally can only be established & maintained by a

firm yet temperate & conciliatory Gov^t t^h will endeavor to compose / wth happy differeⁿces & h so long
distracted / Country; where many petty States exist, disputes, w^{ch} frequently arise w^{ch} may cause
gr^{eat} interrup^{tion} to Trade w^{ch} actual hostilities begⁿ committed; in such cases I am o^f opinion t^h much
good w^{ch} result from Gov^t offers to mediate betw^{een} / parties; / Natives in gen^{al} are much inclined to
submit the disputes to / Arbitration o^f Europeans, fm / confidence they h in our Justice & impartiality,
& bec^{ause} they are thereby saved o^f heavy expenses; by encourage^{ing} them to refer the disputes to our
decis^{ion} / influence o^f British mt be greatly extended, both as t^o regards the advantage o^f our own.

3rd. I am not aware t^h / Country in / neighbour hood o^f our Settlements, or those inland States w^{ch}
wh^{ich} we h inter course, produce any articles (except Gold Dust, Ivory, or Palm Oil) t^h wd
prove valuable as exports; a few years ago Ser^{vice} Vessels in each Season were freighted (chiefly
fm Accra) wth Indian Corn to / West Indies & to / Madeira; but these ships h bn o^f late dis-
continued, w^{ch} may probably be attributed in part to / difficulty o^f obtain^{ing} an outward freight
& consequ^{ent} o^f decreased demand o^f goods in this market, & in part to / unsettled state o^f /
Country, wh^{ich} wd not afford to / growers o^f Corn a prospect o^f security o^f the crops. Sugar cane
& Indigo appear to be indigenous, & some experiments on a small scale h proved t^h Cotton &
Coffee may be cultivated wth success; if / tranquillity o^f Country were established upon a sure &
solid basis, I do not doubt t^h proper encourage^{ment} / begⁿ held out, these articles mt be produced
in such quantities by / Natives, as considerably to increase our exports, thereby enable^{ing} them to
take much l^{ess} supplies o^f British Manufactures than they at present consume.

4th. It does not appear t^h / exports fm / Gold Coast are, on the arrival at a British Port or else-
where, subject to any duties or up^{on} hauls to wh^{ich} those o^f British Colonies are not liable:
/ duty on Palm Oil wd operate as a gr^{eat} encourage^{ment} to t^h branch o^f Trade, as at present it cannot
be purchased by shipping to England when / price ther^e is under 224. p Ton.

5th. The Duties levied on Merchandise I consider to be so, for taxation, in as much as they
place / British on a less favourable foot^{ing} than / foreign Merchant in his immediate
neighbour hood, as both places supply / same markets, he does not compete wth his rival on equal
terms. I allude more partic^{ularly} to / heavy duty o^f 3d p Gallon on Rum 2/ p Gallon on Gin & 1/1
p Gallon on brandy, besides six p Cent on all foreign goods wh^{ich} imported in British or foreign
Vessels; / duty on Rum is / most oppressive, consump^{tion} begⁿ v^y considerable. As fm / vicinity
o^f Settlements o^f European Nations, it is impossible to exclude foreign goods, it wd perhaps
be advisable to exclude permit / free admis^{ion} o^f them to our own Ports, they are in gen^{al} o^f
such a description as w^{ch} little to inter^{fer}e in / consump^{tion} o^f British Goods, consist^{ing} chiefly o^f
Tobacco, Flour, Rum & Lumber, o^f wh^{ich} we usually give in exchange British Cotton Goods,
Palm Oil & Ivory, thereby obtain^{ing} f^{or} / last mentioned articles a much higher price than we

ed by sending them to England. It neglected to state that besides Duties already noticed, two per Cent is levied on all articles / produce of Great Britain or her Colonies imported in Vessels of our own make

6th In reference to / manner of collecting Duties there is no cause of complaint. I feel convinced that Smuggling is carried on to a great extent in consequence of vicinity of foreign Ports & I cannot propose any method or provision that is not liable to considerable objection to compel / Native Traders on any occasion to obtain a Permit for removal of Goods by Land from Port to Port will be considered by them as extremely vexatious & will probably induce them to give a preference to those places where such Regulations are not exist, & however strictly Law may be enforced I am of opinion that / facilities of Navigation will be too great to admit of its fulfilment.

7th It appears to me that / circumstances in which these Settlements are placed constrained to Sierra Leone under / Laws of / Regular Trade at that place is inapplicable to / Gold Coast - there is I believe no foreign Port within a great distance of Sierra Leone, consequently / inhabitants are not so liable to have smuggled Goods forced into / market; nor is they to compete with a rival place, in point of Duties on a more favourable footing than themselves; - from Dixcove to Accra there are British & Foreign Ports alternately, every five, ten or fifteen miles, / latter all free Ports; at Sierra Leone no vessel can approach within seven miles of / ~~Sierra Leone~~ Free-Town will be subject to its rigorous Laws. - on / Gold Coast a Vessel may land her whole Cargo within ten or three miles of any of our Settlements without molestation. The same is not the case in other Settlements, but free Ports, & are, being subject to Duties, plus us under, this disadvantage, a preference is always given to / former by Shippers (both English & foreign) in disposal of their Cargoes, this throws a great deal of business into / hands of our neighbors, who under more favorable Regulations will do us wrong.

8th The answer to this question is in part anticipated in my reply to / last; but I am of opinion that / collision of interests created by / contiguity of foreign Ports has tended in a great degree both to cause & to prolong / War with / Ashantees, in whom / Elmina & Dutch Towns have long been in strict alliance; it is well known that whilst / Gen Daendels had / Command of / Dutch Forts, he used every exertion to prejudice / Ashantees against / British, & the are strong grounds for believing that during / late war great assistance was afforded them from / Elmina; if a considerable line of Coast were in / exclusive possession of a single European Power, / Peace & tranquillity of Country would be much more easily preserved & many causes of war would be avoided.

9th I believe I am of opinion that / import Trade to bear a due proportion to / Exports. A few interruptions of a temporary nature, a good understanding has long been maintained with / Natives in / vicinity of our Settlements, & / authority of British has been respected by those residing within about 20 or 30 miles inland. - / Natives in habitually have not of late been so scrupulous in paying those outward markets respect to / Whites in they were formerly accustomed to do, & who were always respected they not treated; the behaviour on

10th this point is much influenced by / conduct & character of person in Command, if his administration & deportment be conciliatory, yet firm & decisive, so as at / some time to gain the esteem & command the respect, / Europeans in general feel / advantage both in a given security to the property & defence to the persons; / latter is perhaps not unworthy of attention when it is considered how few our numbers are in comparison to / Native population. I shall at / some time state, that of perfect justice / Laws afford an equal protection to all, to / African as well as to / European. I consider that no period has sufficient attention been paid or due importance attached to cultivating & improving our intercourse with / inland States; or in how far / stability & extension of our commerce chiefly depends: / value of a direct communication with / Interior will in some measure be evident when I mention first that not only is / Trade there much more considerable, but that many articles (perhaps or recent

Two daeⁿ) are purchased, wh, tho intended f/ some market, are not bot by people o/ Sea Coast
 enough / apprehenⁿ t they m^t not be saleable o/ Secondly t / Sold in brot down in a state o much
 it^r / Purills than when we receive it through / medium o/ Fant^r Traders who mix w^r w^r
 Copper, Silver & Brass. The Gold remitted to England durg / last 18 months has lost, in-
 judg / expence o Freight, Insurce, &c, frn 15 to 24 p. Cent. Tho I consider as it^r objection-
 able / Plan o givⁿ notes f/ monthly or annual stipends to any o / Chiefs o / Interior, as they
 come in time to be looked on as a matter o right & not as a reward f/ Services performed, or
 in incentive to future use^r yet I think t presently shd be made to those Chiefs o / inland
 States who m^t be found to exert themselves in preservg / tranquillity o / Country in promotg o
 commerce, & in affordg facilities f/ our obtaing a mor intimate knowlidge o / Interior: ~~but~~
 presently shd be judiciously selected, & not consist o such articles as h form any bn sent, viz: a
 heavy chariot, a gold repealer, or a pair o Lathes, nor o absurd articles o clothy such as a
 full dress naval or military uniform, wh tend to turn our Public Officers into ridicule, instead
 o creatg a respect f/ them & f/ our Country, wh shd ever be our unwearied study.
 I would beg leave to suggest, as a point o some impo t endeavor, shd be used to
 persuade / Native Chiefs to send their children hither f/ educatⁿ. I am convinced this wd be no
 difficult what in this, & I am inclin'd to think it m^t be attended w^g advantages, f/ I am decidedly o
 opinion t / much desired object o gaing an intimate acquaint^{ce} w / Interior m^t be g^{tly} promoted
 through / means o intelligent educated natives, they wd be able to bear / heat o / Climate &
 fatigue o travelg; rewards, wh wd be no inducⁿ m^t to Europeans, wd by them be highly
 prized, & ther is a strong disposⁿ in / minds o these Africans, who h bn long accus^{tom'd}
 to / manners & habits o / Whites, to distinguish themselves in the Service by zeal & enterprise.

It appears most desirable in maintaing our relatⁿ w / Natives in gen t one uniform
 system shd be adopted & steadily acted upon, t / welfare o these Settlements shd not depend
 entirely on / individual opinion o an Officer who may succeed to / command in / sole circumst^{ce}
 Seniority in military rank, whose abilities & experience may little qualify him f/ imp^t duties o /
 Situaⁿ he may be suddenly called upon to exercise; but t / policy, to be pursued shd be /
 respect o nature wth reflexion & settled determinatⁿ o His Majesty's Gov: respect f/ British
 Character wd be thereby increased, our influ^{ce} wd be more widely extendd, & confid^{ce} in our
 friendship wd be strengthened; when a gen Peace sh h bn accomplished, & / imp^{ce} & value
 o / Trade on / Gold Coast sh be more justly appreciated, I trust t His Majesty's Ministers
 will see / advantage & propriety o establishg such a system o Gov: as will be calculated to
 foster & encourage / commercial interest o Gt Britain in this quarter, to promote / Happi-
 ness & Prosperity o these Settlements, & gradually but effectually to extend / bless^{gs} o
 civilizⁿ through this part o / African Continent.

In / honour to h
 Y^r most ^{S^r} obedient servant

W. B. Sewell. [orig: sign:]

Major James Rusan
 Commissioner o West African Enquiry
 9c 9c

Cape Coast Castle
 18th September 1826

32.

Sir I had / honour to receive y^r letter o / 13th Inst requestg further informⁿ explanatⁿ
 o / present state o public schools, wh^r actual means o religious & moral instructⁿ are
 to / wants o populacⁿ: if not, / means wh^r may appear to me necessary f/ placg these establishments
 upon a more efficient footg: a generally in regard to my opinion o progress o religious, moral, & social
 civilizⁿ at Cape Coast, & / settl^{mts} on / Gold Coast.

In reply I beg leave to acquaint y^e, t on / transfer o / Forts on / Gold Coast to / Crown in 1822,
 provisⁿ was made in / civil Establish^{mt} f/ two European Schoolmasters & one Mistress, w three native

Major Rusan
 Commissioner o West African Enquiry
 9c 9c 9c

2] existant teachers; f/ purpose o educatⁿ /ind generaⁿ at these settle^{mts}, & instruct^s them in / principles o Christianity in / hope o prepar^g way f a more extensive diffusion o moral & religious knowledge by additional Missionary visit. The Masters (who lab^r in / service o African Co) were stationed at Cape Coast & Accra; Mistress at Cape Coast; & schools were established at Anamoboe & Dixcove conducted by two o native assistants, / third was retained to aid in / school at Accra. A sufficient supply o Books & school requisites, wa^s a quantity o dress & material f cloths / children in / female school was sent out by Gov. And on this subject I am obliged to observe t / great misapplicⁿ must h^{ve} existed almost to / total loss o those articles, as regards / purpose f wh they were originally designed; principally oⁿg, & provisions, to / confusion raised by / war w/ Ashantees, but in a more part^r manner ar^{is}g f^r / want o a more accredited person to whom those articles shd be consigned, & who wd be obliged to acct f th^r due applicⁿ & expensidure.

3] In 1823 these schools were sd to be in a state o progressive improv^{mt}. But I regret to state t on my arrival in April 1824, hardly any improv^{mt} was perceptible beyond what cd be expected to be produced by a common hedge school. The first Master & Mistress hd returned to /nops in /valid, previous to my arrival; / country wd be convulsed by / approach o Ashantees, / usual routine o instructⁿ in / school was necessarily suspended, & / death o 4] remaing European Master after a long illness, left / schools at a person who o^r to h^{ve} been a competent head, or a sufficient number o qualified teachers, f conduct^g / schools t had bn established. Fm these circumst^s a dimin^{sh} o native assistants f / purpose o present^g / total dispersion o / children, & in / hope o sleep, still alive / little knowledge o Christianity they mt h^{ve} acquired, w^{ch} / recollectⁿ o / English language wh is otherwise soon lost; & /nops I order under a penalty to [be] exclusively spoken in / schools, became indispensable.

And accordg^{ly} / native Assist^{nt} was withdrawn f^r Dixcove, as t school was / least valuable, 5] & placed at Anamoboe; & Mr Anderson who hd t school in / most promis^g state, took charge o / school at Cape Coast, & in a short time / improv^{mt} was so apparent as to excite my admiratⁿ. And I am sorry to add t in consequence o a refusal f / recommendⁿ o second Master (as be^g a man o colour) he immediately resigned. This led necessarily to / suppressⁿ o / Anamoboe school, wh was languish^g after Mr Anderson's departure, in order to employ / native Assistant in / school at Cape Coast wh he still continues to conduct the school at Accra after / departure o European Master in / be^ging^g o 1824, was placed under / care o / Senior Native Assistant, Mr Sackie. This school has never come under my immediate inspectⁿ but f^r what I can learn, it is anything but a Seminary, f impart^g Christian knowledge. My own informⁿ does not enable me to prefer direct charges

6] agst t gentle man, but I h^{ve} considerable doubt in my mind wh he deserves to be longer retained in / establish^{mt}. It h^{ve} long since ceased to consider t school as at all 7] worth. The male school, therefore, at Cape Coast, conducted by a Native Assistant teacher, in wh abtⁿ hundred boys are taught read^g & writ^g, & instructed in / principles o Christianity; & / female school in wh abtⁿ twenty girls f^r five to fifteen years o age are similarly educated, & taught needlework by two young women o colour, them selves instructed by / late European Mistress; are / only public places f promot^g moral & religious instructⁿ in / Gold Coast. w^{ch} / occupⁿ o a school lately established & supported by private subscription at Anamoboe, by a European Merchant who generally resides th^r; but f^r / character o present master, little benefit I fear, will be / accrue^t; he has, or intends plac^g it under / patronage o some o / religious Societies at home. The qualific^{ns} o these native Teachers are such, as wd render th^m valuable in schools conducted by Europeans; but f / purpose o impart^g moral & religious instructⁿ, they are sadly deficient; nor can it be reasonably expected f^r / oppos^{it} they h^{ve} enjoyed. It is hardly possible to copy an adequate idea o / g^t imp^t o hav^g well qualified European Masters in

promot^d moral improve^{mt} among uncivilized people; where parental instructⁿ is unknown, where
example o' parent tends only to corrupt, & debas^e his offspring, where some / most flagrant are
practis'd wth consciousness o' sin or feelg^s o' shame, & where school instructⁿ is all t^{hat} can be
depend'd on f^r forms / principles, strengthening / resolut^{ns}, & awaking / moral perceptions, by
his own charact^r & forcibly inculcated in these committed to his management.

The effects o' this pernicious example o' parents on / minds o' children appears to
me o' such magnitude, especially as regards / females, t^{hat} it induces me to recommen^d
them to be separated fr^m the parents as much as possible, & more so w^{ay} t^{hat} practicable
wth destroyg^g t^{he} degree o' natural affection wh^{ich} sh^d ever exist under any circumstances. And ac-
cordg^{ly} a dormitory is provided, at / female school f^r girls; an arrange^{mt} I wd strongly
by recommend in similar cases where it cd be adopted.

The means therefore at present existg^g beg^g totally inadequate to impart moral & religious
instructⁿ to / native populaⁿ at / settlements on / Gold Coast I humbly beg leave to suggest to
T. G. f^r purpose o' bringg^g it under / consideratⁿ o' Earl Bathurst, / propriety o' appointg^g three
European Masters, to be station'd at Cape Coast, Accra & Amamaboe; two European
Schoolmistresses f^r Cape Coast & Accra. Each o' schools so established, a well educated native
Miss^{ion} sh^d be retained & considerable attⁿ sh^d be exerted to select fr^m among /
most promg^g children, competent teachers f^r / respective classes; t^{he} / Masters indus-
trious o' death, / progress o' improvement not to be arrested, or / school dispersed before, an-
other cd be provided - an occurrence t^{hat} requires to be guarded agst as much as possible, where
/ uncertainty o' life is so gr^{eat} as must be expected in a climate o' such malignity. I sh^d also
recommen^d t^{he} / Books & School requisites sh^d be consign'd to care o' / first Master, to be given to
/ t^{he} sh^d act f^r in the / expenditure on requirg^g a fresh supply fr^m England. - This mode
if adopted, wd not only prevent / misapprehensⁿ o' these articles, but wd be instrumental in pro-
motg^g a kind o' connexion / inter course betw^{en} / schools; it wd introduce a degree o' system &
cohesⁿ, w^{ch} it is time lost & money vainly expnd. The children in / schools sh^d be
clothed in European costume; fr^m / poverty o' natives & / the total disregard o' w^{ch} comfort they wd
necessarily be at first a public expense. This expense is one o' / greatest objects o' natives to
educate / their children, & it is a custom^{ary} when once assumed, o' w^{ch} they are most tenacious.
I myself seen it attend'd wth / happiest effects to / individual, who otherwise wd h^{ave} remain'd
most probably in a state o' inactivity. It introduces a want, & creates a taste f^r / comforts &
manners o' civiliz'd life; w^{ch} cd / be made gen^{er}al w^{ch} wd produce so many fresh motives
to exert as wd in time destroy t^{he} apathy & listlessness so characteristic o' / native African
& not essentially be / means o' treatg^g to a degree o' active industry, / most indolent people
on / face o' earth, proportion'd to / extent o' their merits, & regulated by / means wh^{ich} / re-
sources o' Country afford'd afford'd f^r their gratificatⁿ.

I sh^d finally propose t^{hat} these schools wd be plac'd in commission o' some religious so-
cieties connect'd wth / establish'd Church, & humbly beg leave to recommen^d f^r purpose / Society
f^r Promotg^g Christian Miss^{ion} w^{ch} edge.

I wd regard f^r / progress o' religious, moral, & social civilizⁿ at Cape Coast & o' settlements on /
Gold Coast, I am oblig'd to reply; t^{hat} little in / way o' promotg^g these desirable objects has yet been
attempted. It was only in 1816 a school was establish'd at Cape Coast f^r / educatⁿ o' natives;
& to form an opinion fr^m its visible effects, wd cost more t^{han} any effort. During my residence here, it
entirely has not, & w^{ch} any compliment to myself, it is only due to my best heart t^{hat} it exists at
all. Except on / schools & what little may be consider'd as the produce o' / in effort as
they h^{ave} been, / very name o' Christian religion is unknown & its precepts unobey'd, /
Sabbath & institutions o' Christianity are shamefully violat'd & neglected. This evil is not dimin-
ish'd by / example o' European residents; w^{ch} / them Sunday is no day o' abas^e fr^m old
I sh^d finally propose t^{hat} these schools wd be plac'd in commission o' some religious so-
cieties connect'd wth / establish'd Church, & humbly beg leave to recommen^d f^r purpose / Society
f^r Promotg^g Christian Miss^{ion} w^{ch} edge.

I wd regard f^r / progress o' religious, moral, & social civilizⁿ at Cape Coast & o' settlements on /
Gold Coast, I am oblig'd to reply; t^{hat} little in / way o' promotg^g these desirable objects has yet been
attempted. It was only in 1816 a school was establish'd at Cape Coast f^r / educatⁿ o' natives;
& to form an opinion fr^m its visible effects, wd cost more t^{han} any effort. During my residence here, it
entirely has not, & w^{ch} any compliment to myself, it is only due to my best heart t^{hat} it exists at
all. Except on / schools & what little may be consider'd as the produce o' / in effort as
they h^{ave} been, / very name o' Christian religion is unknown & its precepts unobey'd, /
Sabbath & institutions o' Christianity are shamefully violat'd & neglected. This evil is not dimin-
ish'd by / example o' European residents; w^{ch} / them Sunday is no day o' abas^e fr^m old
I sh^d finally propose t^{hat} these schools wd be plac'd in commission o' some religious so-
cieties connect'd wth / establish'd Church, & humbly beg leave to recommen^d f^r purpose / Society
f^r Promotg^g Christian Miss^{ion} w^{ch} edge.

point of European manners. This is chiefly displayed in article of dress, in the houses, & in social parties; & in attenⁿ to moral appear^{ce}. The effects had ever one too confined to require more partic^{lar} notice. Nothing can be a more decisive proof of little progress & social civility than / Gold Coast, than / fact t^{hat} a single case o legal manage^{ment} has deceased betw^{een} natives; / present mis^{er}ies o female school. And except / assistance^s mistresses & girls immediately belong^{ing} to school, there is no o^{ther} inst^{itutions} where a female adopts / European dress, or claims / profess^{ion} o Christianity in wh^{ich} some few may h^{ave} b^{een} educated.

14] The Slave^s o female sex here is o most degraded descript^{ion}; & in pursu^{ing} any plan f^{or} promot^{ing} / civilization am^{ong} Savages, too much attenⁿ cannot be directed to^{wards} this part o / species, if only con- sidered as / great spur to human industry. This habit cannot exist in any considerable extent; but in families where / institut^{ion} o marriage is respected, & w^{here} families, industry wd not exist, w^{ould} industry, / whole world, wd be what Africa now is - a desert.

15] I am sorry to be informed what number o native inhabitants b^{een} converted to Christianity at Cape Coast Castle, or o settle^{ments} on / Gold Coast; & who continue in / profess^{ion} o faith, & w^{here} / whole, or any propor^{tion} o children educated in / public schools are included in / number. And also a statem^{ent} o / number o children who h^{ave} received educa^{tion} in / public schools in any number o years past, f^{or} wh^{ich} a register has b^{een} preserved.

16] In respect to number o converts, truth obliges me to say I am not aware, nor do I believe there is an inst^{itutions} o any consider^{able} to Christianity at any o settle^{ments} on / Gold Coast, but where / schools must be considered as remotely concerned. Any cases t^{hat} come within my recollection are o this kind, & I am going to say they are few in number. This part o coast has never b^{een} / field o missionary labour, to any o numerous Societies established f^{or} convert^{ing} / heathen. It has seldom b^{een} / reside^{nce} o a Chaplain to perform / rites o / Church. I believe taken altogether, my own time included, / total reside^{nce} o English Clergymen here wd not exceed four years.

17] It was only in 1816 a school was established at Cape Coast f^{or} educat^{ing} / natives, & I frequently suspended f^{or} want o proper qualified masters, as has in some measure b^{een} / case f^{or} / last two years. There is neither Church, nor Chapel at any o settle^{ments}; / Chapel in / Castle, erected by late African Co was never filled up, & on / inst^{itutions} o Garrison was necessarily converted into a soldiers' Barrack, what great has b^{een} done is entirely owing to / agency o / schools, & f^{or} / insignificant state in wh^{ich} they were h^{ere} b^{een}, I am almost surprised t^{hat} so much improvem^{ent} has b^{een} / result. It has excited a hope in my mind, t^{hat} considerable improvem^{ent} mt be promoted by a judicious & well regulated system o moral & religious educa^{tion} f^{or} / rising Genera^{tion}, a companion w^{ould} inst^{itutions} in / only o civilized life, as an excitem^{ent} to honest industry.

18] And under this im^{pression} I made, / communicat^{ions} to / Society f^{or} promot^{ing} / Christian Knowledge wh^{ich} I h^{ave} already submitted to y^{ou}. I am not disposed to place much value upon missionary labour, as it is usually directed, in / present state o / natives, on this coast, it is far fr^{om} my wish however to detract fr^{om} / valuable exert^{ions}, o those worthy men who labour in / most laudable cause under Heaven; nor does my youth, & inexperience in such matters entitle my opinion to any weight. But on my mind there is a strong convincem^{ent} t^{hat} fr^{om} / moral & physical condit^{ion} o these people, & fr^{om} / justest views I can form o the character, t^{hat} little, if any, / permanent benefit wd ultimately arise, fr^{om} / labour o Missionaries under present circum^{stances}. It is

19] only, in my opinion, by afford^{ing} / rising Genera^{tion} a moral & religious educa^{tion}, by instruct^{ing} them in / arts o civilized life, & when this becomes a preamble [?] & spring^{ing} o acc^{om}; then do I expect per- manent improvem^{ent} to arise; & then only wd / real inst^{itutions} o missionary, by attract^{ing} & preserv^{ing} in detable, / on pres^{ent} o a religious educa^{tion}; become / power o God unto Salvat^{ion}.

20] I respect to number o children who h^{ave} received educa^{tion} in / public schools in any number o years past, I beg leave to observe t^{hat} since / establishm^{ent} o / school in 1816, it appears t^{hat} two hundred & eighty seven h^{ave} b^{een} admitted; to ninety six o these, includ^{ing} forty two at present in / school, educa^{tion} may be considered as having b^{een} effected; & to fifty eight it is to be hoped it may become so.

21] Since / establishm^{ent} o / female school in 1822, fifty six h^{ave} b^{een} admitted; & these, twenty five, includ^{ing} / two native mistresses, remain at school.

The number t^{hat} may h^{ave} b^{een} admitted into / schools at Accra, Annamaboe & Dixcove cd not be under an hundred & fifty, but except at Accra they were o too short durat^{ion} to produce any permanent good effect.

I h^{onour} to be,
Y^{our} most obed^{ient} &
hum^{ble} servant

Major Rowan
Commissioner o West African Enquiry
K K K

A Denny
Colonial Chaplain
[orig: sig:]

In pursuance of an order from Lieut^t Colonel Sutcliffe of 2nd West India Regim^t, ad-
 ministring / Gov^t / Forts, & Settlements to His Majesty's belongg on / Gold Coast. Commandg / Forces on / the
 Coast of Africa

We whose names are hereunder subscribed, h^{ave} taken a fair & impartial Survey o / Under mentioned
 Dwelling Houses, Situated in / Town o Cape Coast, & valued / same to / best o our judgement, w^{ith} equity & w^{ith}
 prejudice, & are ready, if required, to make oath to / impartiality o our proceedings.

Proprietory	Front Feet	Depth Feet	Contents Feet	Valuation.	No.	Proprietors	Front Feet	Depth Feet	Contents Feet	Valuation.
J. H. Smith	"	"	Built w ^{ith} Stones	£ 2,500	25.	G. Effoon	29	20	580	20
E. Jones	"	"	"	1,000	26.	Byzayah	32	36	1152	22
Joe Dawson	"	"	"	2,000	27.	Clarke	32	20	640	25
			Carried forward	£ 5,500	28.	Attah	32	26	832	16
			Prot forward	£ 5,500	29.	Sakias	26	21	546	16
De Grafft	"	"	"	200		Carried Forward			£ 6,809	
F. Smith				150		Brought Forward			£ 6,809	
Police Office	Received	£50 per Ann	for 200		30.	Aggerly	50	34	1700	90
J. Hall	Rented at	£48		80	31.	Bynie	25	34	850	35
J. Morris	"	"	"	100	32.	Dowah	14	17	238	10
Quantuah	32	56	1792	20	33.	Baddoe	22	15	330	10
Quaoe Affery	42	18	756	16	34.	Q. Muesah	31	25	775	14
Quow Andock	40	20		14	35.	Nancy	26	14	364	10
Cudjoe Mussah	20	12		4	36.	Minzyah	21	27	567	14
Jackson	32	24	768	38	37.	Abbah	20	16	320	10
Quoche Firm & Co	42	44	1848	40	38.	Esseboah	47	24	1128	21
Quashie Yackie	32	29	928	16	39.	Catherine	33	38	1254	12
Arm Wamney	38	28	2464	64	40.	Quatchie	39	20	780	24
Coffee Annmoe	25	16	400	16	41.	Owatchie	38	35	1330	25
Baddoe	34	19	646	32	42.	Daddoe	28	25	700	12
Accoon	40	40	1600	30	43.	Quanuna	21	21	441	10
Cleland	41	50	4550	75	44.	Yarabah	56	50	2800	30
Esamusee	32	32	1024	72	45.	C. Quayah	10	8	80	8
Acquilly	30	31	930	25					£ 7,144	
Eyezah	35	25	875	18.						

A true Copy
 J. Barrow
 Secy to the West African Commⁿ

Signed W. Williams
 W. Hutchison
 Robt Roberts
 W^m Aitchison

Appendix 17.

List of Native Kings, Cabovers &c. at Cape Coast.

Pecca, Annamaboe & Dixcove with the allowances p. Annam

Allowance
per Annam

Cape Coast

Amdoo King of	Deputy of Felus do	£ 24. 14. 0 8. 4. 8
Joe Aggerry	Capt. Gen. of Cape Coast	34. 13. 4
Aggerry Assam	Successor to Quamin Dookoo King of Lagoe	46. 16. - 5. 4. -
Quashie Quaroo	Chief of Akinfoe	5. 4. -
Quashie Yacon	Do.	5. 4. -
Cabovers of Cape Coast (Water Customs)		10. 8. -
Intin soldiers		10. 8. -
Andy Coffee	Cabover of Abberimoe	5. 4. -
Accoom Capt.	do of	5. 4. - 5. 4. -
	Amagua Town do	5. 4. - 5. 4. -
Thomas Mitchell		5. 4. -
Quacoe Ampah		5. 4. -
Quamina Quarodoo		5. 4. -
Quashie Tom		5. 4. -
Eltroe	Quacoe	15. 12. -
Baffoe		5. 4. -
Quashie	Anoomoh	5. 4. -
Cudjoe	Entisam	5. 4. -
Amimoo ssia		5. 4. -

Carried forward £ 223. 12. -

Brought forward

£ 223. 12. -

Accra

Amah	1 st	Caboccer of Accra		46. 16. -
Anzata	2 nd	do		15. 12. -
Tetie Buoy	3 rd	do	at Prampram	7. 16. -
Nazity	4 th	do	do	7. 16. -
Cudjoe	Linguist	of Accra		23. 8. -

Annamaboe

Amooney	Capt. General of Annamaboe	13. - -
Afforzy	Caboccer, Successor to Quashie Baffoe	7. 16. -
Baffoe	Caboccer of the Fishing Town	15. 12. -
Quow Fettiak	Principal Caboccer at Tantum	20. 16. -
Quabena Bondo	Caboccer at Tantum	5. 4. -
Sam Kenimary	do	5. 4. -
Lord Blanket	Caboccer at Agah	10. 8. -
The Pymis &	Caboccers at Amissah	10. 8. -
Sam Ottoo	Linguist at Annamaboe	10. 8. -

Dixcove

Tom Coffee	10. 8. -
Quashie Bomboy	5. 4. -
Coffee Beddy	7. 16. -
Tando Cudjoe linguist	5. 4. -
Quashie Ancromah	5. 4. -
Attah	5. 4. -
Badue Quamino	5. 4. -
Quacoe Finin	5. 4. -
Quaminah Gimpah	7. 16. -

Total for one year [sic] £ 481. - - -

10

Commissioner, Salt Coast.

Cape Coast Castle, 16 Sept. 1826.

Sir,

In reply to yr letter o yesty's date, I beg leave to acquaint y t Fresh

meat has not bⁿ visited at all durg / last yr in Cape Coast; & I understand t no person wd come forward & contract f its Supply.

Beef is seldom, if ever, seen even at private tables, & in regard to Mutton, where an Individual keeps up a Stock here it does not, I apprehend, exceed / limits o his own immediate wants.

Were / Commissioner to import Cattle fm d parts o Africa, / expense o a suitable establish^{mt}, independently o / wth attendg such a measure, wd be v^y gr; & it has bn stated to me, & I believe correctly, t any fresh meat wh cd be procured wd be o an inferior quality, & prov^e far less wholesome or nutritious than Salt Provis^{ns}. These considerations h induced / Officer Com- mandg / Forces to limit / Soldiers ration to Salt meat received fm England.

Were it practicable to obtain a Supply at a reasonable price, there wd yet be more obstacles to encounter, / want o proper pasture, & / peculiarities o this climate, wh prov^e so fatal to all descrip^{ns} o Cattle.

Upon these points a report is before / Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners o His Majesty's Treasury.

I h / honour to be

A true copy
J^o Barrow
Secty to th West
African Comm^o.

Major James Rowan
Commissioner
o West African Enquiry

W. R. Epps

Actg A.C.G.

14.
The Aquapins persisted in the refusal to surrender / fugitives
whereupon I dispatched a force fully adequate to / objects in view, as strict
infirm^{as} to confine itself to / particular service in wh it was sent, viz, to
secure & bring to Accra / 4 criminals.

533] This service, after considerable trouble & diff difficulty was accomplished.
But it is to be mentioned, t man Quabino, whose death occurred sub-
-sequently, attempted, when he saw his capture was inevitable, to commit suicide
by hanging himself, wh he had nearly accomplished, when discovered by / sergeant
o / party, to whom he thus declared, " t his master sh^d never get another
days - work out o him"

Such were / circumstances under wh / 4 prisoners were bro^t before myself &
another, & / Caboceros o Accra, wh / extreme activity o / crimes
committed by / prisoners in / 15th inst^{ca}, joined to the prison break^g &
subsequent burglary, led to an unanimous sentence, on / part o the judges, t
they sh^d be whipped in diff^t parts o / town, as well b / sake o example, as to
show show / inhabitants gently, t under no circumstances sh^d such atrocious criminals
escape from merited punish^{mt}. To obviate / possibility o danger to / lives or health o criminals
fr / severity o punish^{mt}, previously to / execution o / sentence, I directed Mr Mark C. Leland
(a young man who had formerly been attached to / army medical depart^{mt}, & had often attended
military punishments when / King's troops were in / country) to attend / punishment o
prisoners, & to stop it whenever he saw / slightest cause, my orders b^g, t they
were not to be so severely punished as to prevent the speedy return for work
as labourers, when Mr C. made his report to me, after / punishment o man Q., &
when I inquired whether he was so much hurt as to require medical treat^{mt} he
assured me t he required no X^{try} either or treat^{mt} whatever; & having seen /
man myself, I can w truth declare, t he had been v^y slightly punished; indeed
so slightly as to justify / words o Captain L. [sic], one o / witnesses, "That he had
seen a schoolboy more severely flogged".

I have & / (signed) Geo Mackean.

[End o App XIV, & o notes extracts fr Vol 3]

transacⁿ engaged / attenⁿ o fr predecessors [but a new London Committee appointed
 before 1893 & 1894.] who received / stated o news Longridge, Hoare & Gibson
 on / subject, & for the assurance justice drew / Gordon E / punishment o Q. was
 not / on occaⁿ o his death. Not w^t / necessarily imperfect nature o / investigaⁿ w^s b
 / impossibility o medical examinaⁿ Lord G. sees no ground sufficient f doubts /
 / correctness o this concluⁿ. At / some time, I am to observe, E it does not
 appear by what authority o law / punishⁿ was inflicted nor to what extent nor m.
 is responsible f E sentence. And E his lordship is o opinion E / inflictⁿ o so many
 as 250 lashes (number assigned by Mr Longridge) was a measure o a v^t
 severe nature, in defence o wh some v^t urgent reason o^t to be admissible. Lord
 Glenelg, ∴ must call on Mr M. to state what was / offence o Q, under what
 law he was tried f it, & by whom / trial was conducted, & what precauⁿs if any,
 may h^{ve} been taken to prevent / punishⁿ being urged beyond / point at wh it wd
 become dangerous to / life & health o / sufferer.

Secondly - Lord G. cannot regard t wh is called in these p^{gs} / "pausing
 system" w^t considerable doubt as to its propriety. M, in effect, E o engage^d
 to serve an employer until / labourer shall by / wages o his labour, h^{ve} redeemed
 any debt wh he may owe to / person whom he undertakes to serve. To such an
 engage^d the can be no valid objecⁿ if regard be h^{ve} merely to / abstract
 justice & reasonableness o conduct. It is simply an agreement to pay in labour
 a debt wh the is no o^t means o liquidateⁿ; but in a country in wh slavery
 so long prevailed, contracts o this kind may be readily made a pretence f per-
 -petrating, under a new name, / ancient system; & it appears to Lord G. E no such
 contract o^t to be valid, unless made f some short, definite period, & in /
 presence & w^t consent, o some magistrate, who shd be responsible f / fairness
 / fairness o transacⁿ.

53] Thirdly - Mr M. wd appear to maintain t upon / G.C. slavery is still
 lawful, if his reason^s be, E it is lawful within any territory in / G.C., within
 Her Majesty's dominions, this is a v^t serious misapprehⁿ. Nothing can be more complete
 or unequivocal than / Acts in wh Parliam^t has provided f / Abolition o Slavery
 in w^t part o H. M.'s dominions.

Fourthly, - The restituⁿ o fugitive slaves when reclaimed by / neighbour^s chieff
 chiefs, is a practice wh Mr M. admits & vindicates / existⁿ. w^t
 undertakes to say E / defence is unsatisfactory, it appears to Lord G. t / practice
 requires a more ample explanⁿ than it has yet received, especially it is
 necessary to state, on what grounds it is supposed to rest / legality o sending any
 person from a British port^s into a foreign country, the to be dealt w^t as a slave;
 what are / specific acts wh / surrender o these persons is designed to obviate, &
 what are / grounds on wh it is apprehended t any such acts wd result f

find to restore them into slavery.

Lord Glenelg further directs me to state, & subject to / preceding remarks, he considers / answers to Mr Burgoynes charges as entirely satisfactory. And his Lordship / regrets to be that, however unintentionally on his part, he has made / channel of / credence to Mr M. imputations on his character at once so injurious & so unfounded, / as refer to yr suggestⁿ to Rear-Admiral Elliott shd be instructed on his / arrival on / G.C. to enquire into / system of Gov pursued by Mr M. during his / Presidency. I am to inform y^e Lord G. has intimated his opinion to / Lords / Command^{rs} of / Admiralty, & such an inquiry wd be highly satisfactory if it can / be effected w^o inconvenience to / naval service on G. Staⁿ.

I am re // (signed) Geo Grey.

532] Letter from G. Macken Esq. to / Committee of Merchants re.

Graven Hotel, Graven Street, London.
December 16, 1839.

Dear Sir: The additional particulars respect^g / case of man Quabino, called for by / Lord G., are as follow: -
The crime, or rather series of crimes wh subjected him to trial & punishment / were singularly aggravated, & in t country, of rare occurrence. In / month of March 1839, / he, w^o 3 accomplices (all in / employ of Mr Hanson) planned & executed, in / dead of night, 3 distinct burglaries; 2 in British & 1 in Danish Acra.
In / commit^{mt} of these crimes they grossly maltreated sev unprotected women, / & finally, had collected all / plunder upon wh they cd lay th^r hands, they escaped into / mountainous district of / A Quapim; after much trouble & expense, they were / captured in / month of May, & sentenced to work as prisoners until / amount of property / whereof they had robbed / victims shd be made good, as well as a sum of money, in / shape of compensaⁿ for / injuries they had inflicted upon / sufferers.
The case, upon this occasⁿ, was heard before / new Commandant (late / Mr Ridley) & another Magistrate, assisted, as is usual, by sev of / Caboceers / or head men; & / latter, tho g^rlyasperated agst / prisoners, agreed to / make of punish^{mt} above stated, as afford^g / only means whereby / unfortunate / sufferers cd receive reparaⁿ of th^r losses. The 4. prisoners had not been confined / two weeks in prison, & dis / sent^{ed} when they contrived to break out of prison during / night-time, & had committed a fresh burglary in British Acra, they again / escaped into A Quapim, took care, however, upon this occasion, to take refuge / w^o / felish or priests re.

The president stated t he had succeeded in bringg them to justice; t one o them, on his punishment, had poisoned himself. Upon wh occasion talkg place, / president intimated t he had summoned a jury o all / gentlemen then at Accra to hold an inquest on / body, Commandant Ridley begg enquiry, Acopy o / owners inquiry was then read // Present - Geo Mackan, President; - / J. Swanzy, R. Roberts, J. Jackson, Members

Letter from J. Jackson, Esq., o C.C.C. Aid Africa / London Committee

C.C.C., 23rd November 1833.

Genl // The public mind is so ill satisfied w / cause o / death o / man flogged by / president at Accra, in Oct last - it is gd 500 lashes, & died in a close o / health some part, in less than 12 hours after orderg his punishment - t I think it my duty to acquaint y / friends, & to declare my firm persuasⁿ a fair, full, & impartial inquiry cannot be obtained while / president remains in authority here; / dread o / consequ^{ts} o / renderg themselves obnoxious to him - no man considerg himself safe, his conduct has bⁿ so arbitrary - wd alone suffice to restrain them from givg orders, Hereafter, it is not o this subject only I find fault; & as I am told a / gentleman wd be forward to Enq / particulars, I, . . . was no longer dwell upon it; but o his tyrannical, arbitrary, & oppressive proceedg^s genly I complain; in entire disregard o / Council, as stated in my letter addressed to / President & Council in July last, & agⁿ touched upon in t o / 23rd o September.

I, in my own behalf, & in behalf o / natives o Africa, I protest y^t consideraⁿ o / matter, w / being o affordg us protecⁿ restraing / President within / just & reasonable o his authority, & I hope / conduct o affairs here, as they were originally intended by his Majesty's Gov^t to / wholesome manage^{mt} o a Council. 96 / hon to be or (signed) J Jackson.

London 2nd April 1834.

at a Committee held this day -

The Committee had under consideraⁿ Mr Jackson's letter o / 23rd Nov^r, also / minute o Council o / 11th o / same month, respectg / man flogged at Accra, when Mr Gibson stated: - The was at C.C.C. in Oct, & until / early part o Jan, & also was at Accra both before & after / punishment, t / subject was frequently mentioned in conversasⁿ at both places, & / gen opinion was, t / man did not die from / flogg^s, but from taking poison. T / public mind did not appear dissatisfied w / inquiry t had taken place: & t he considered Mr M. a most humane & able man, & in ev^{ry} respect highly qualified for his office. // (signed) Timothy Gibson.

London, 5th April 1834.

The Committee resumed / considered / above-mentioned subject, when Captⁿ Longridge
o / "Prince Oscar", who, they had been informed by our Gibson, was present at / punishment, or
was one o / numbers o / inquiry, attended, & stated, -

T he was present at / commencement o / punishment, & passed agⁿ before it was finished; t / it
was inflicted w a cat t had been vt much used, so t it had become quite soft; t / man
received, he believed, ab^t 250 lashes: t / punishment did not exceed t wh he had seen
inflicted upon a schoolboy; t he afterwards saw / man walking thro / court-yard o / Fort
to / prison, after having received his punishment. He further stated t / man cried out o / early
part o / punishment, but not afterwards, while he attended: t / Caboosey, Pignius &
529 chief men o / place attended / inquiry upon wh he received his sentence; t / man was
confined during / night w ab^t 20 lbs in prison, & in / morning was found dead: t
an inquiry was held by Mr Ridley, Commandant o / Fort - President, Mr Fry, M.C. Mr
Hanson, Mr Bannerman, Mr Grant, Mr Barnard & Captⁿ Longridge, who, after
having / seen o / prisoners, gave it as th^r opinion t / man died from having taken poison.

T there was no surgeon at Accra, or at / Danish Fort. T / members o / inquiry
were not sworn: t he was not aware t / public mind was at all dissatisfied on this
subject. // (Signed) J. Longridge.

Copy o a letter from Sir George Grey to / Committee o Merchants & Superintendg / Affairs
o / F.C.

Down St. 4th Dec. 1834.

Gen^l // I have laid before Lord Glenelg yr letter o / 16th ultimo, inclosg various
documents, in answer to / charges preferred agst / local authorities at F.C.C. by Mr
Burgoyne, in his letters o / 2nd, 16th, 21st & 25th Sept 1834
after fully considering / statements made by Mr B., of yr own, & Mr M's counter-
statements o / evidence adduced on either side, Lord G. has formed / following conclusions wh his
Lordship instructs me to communicate to yr.

First, w regard to / case o Quabino, Lord G. finds, t in / month o Oct 1833,
Q., a native servant belonging to Mr Hanson, a British subject, residing under
protectⁿ o James Fort, Accra, was punished at t place by flogging: t, after /
punishment he was committed to goal; t after within 12 hours o his
confinement he died: t an inquiry was held by 7 gentlemen, o whom / Commandant o /
Fort was / president, into / cause o Q's death; t / members o / court were not sworn:
t they examined / fellow-prisoners o / deceased: t / Court formed / opinion t Q. died
530 from having taken poison: t no medical examinaⁿ was made wh he was confined, becth
was no surgeon at Accra or at / neighbouring Danish Fort [what ab^t / Danish Fort?]: t this

simply this; a man owes a debt, perhaps, wh^{ch} is utterly out o' his power to pay, he thereupon applies to a person o' property, & offers to serve him as a labourer or domestic servant, as / case may be, at a low rate o' wages, provided he (/ person o' property) will pay / debt. / debtor binds himself to serve his new employer until he sh^{ll} h^{ave} saved enough, or otherwise acquired property sufficient to repay / sum advanced on his own acc^t. But his master has no more power over his "pauⁿ", than he has over any o' servant; if he were to ill-treat him, / servant has only to apply to / next magistrate, or / master, w^{ch} at once be punished; or, if / person "pauⁿ" is dissatisfied wth his situaⁿ, he has only to apply to anyone whom he w^{ld} prefer as his master or he will, in q' cases on^{ly} o' / pay his debt (wh^{ch} / former master is obliged to accept), & take him as his servant. Many persons become "pauⁿs" when there is no necessity whatever f^r / stop merely f^r / purpose o' securing regular & steady employment. In short, to reduce a debtor o' his obligaⁿ & to accept o' his services in lieu o' / debt, is not uncommon, & / presume, in England, or any country in / world; & / system o' pauⁿs in Africa is not more or less — at all events, so q^d already s^d, s²⁵] / local gov^t is not answerable f^r it.

Mr Burgoyne, goes on, in his usual reckless manner, to assert t^h natives are indiscriminately flogged, f^r our S^{ns} o' money to / merchants. This, I do most distinctly & fearlessly deny: & I defy Mr B. to produce a single instance o' what I wd be myself / st^r to denounce as gross & wanton cruelty. Mr B. alleges, as a charge agst / head gov^t, what he must or o^u to h^{is} honour to be utterly destitute o' foundaⁿ. He alleges, namely, t^h I, attolled by / Council, did upon our own authority, try, condemn & execute a man f^r murder. The case alluded to by Mr B. I will find in our dispatches o' / 12th o' August 1834, w^{ch} most distinctly prove t^h our interference in t^h case was strictly confined wthin / limits prescribed, by yr dispatch o' / 21st January 1835; to see, namely, t^h no injustice was committed towards / wretched criminal, & t^h he did not suffer unnecessary torture or cruelty wh^{ch}, but f^r such interference, wd most certainly h^{ave} b^{een} practised. What was done, was done in / open & day face o' day in / pres^{ence} o' assembled hundreds; & it is surpris^{ing} how Mr B. cd h^{ave} ventured to a statement so capable o' being at once & most completely refuted.

I wd now come to a case o' a man named / Grainger, who, accord^g to Mr B.'s statement, committed murder at British Commendale, f^r / murdered negroes o' wh^{ch} crime he was screened by me, inasmuch as a strict inquiry into / case w^{ch} he induced a similar inquiry into /

m
so
w
sa
s
h
u
h
s²²]
Gen
for
w
-ac
sub
t
say
dis
/ o
ph
so
Fi
/ dec
an
t

case o / Acera man Quabino,
in C. C. was lead along-side o vessels wh both / commander o /
former & myself had very reason to think were employed in / slave
trade, but w wh we had no power to interfere; but when I ca
interfere, I h always shown myself zealous & anxious to do so. And
report o, more than ~~any~~ ~~commander~~ one o / commanders o Her
Majesty's ships to / Admiralty, will show t my exer^{ns} in t case
526] h bn unremitting, & not in vain.

I h / hon to be
Gentlemen &c
(59d) Geo Mackan

Extract o a letter fr / London Committee to / President & Council
o Govt at C.C.C.

21st January 1835

upon perusal o yr proceedgs in Council o 12th August 1834, we do
observe t / president both under yr consideratⁿ / case o a man who had committed
murder, & then a prisoner in Pernambuco Fort; & it was agreed t / murderer shd
be tried by / native authorities, & t / shd only interfere in so far as to prevent
injustice & in humanity.

We conclude t / criminal was found guilty, but we trust t / execⁿ o /
sentence was solely in / hands o / natives, & t / took no responsibility upon yr selves.
These occurrences, however, altho they may be perfectly proper, expose y^r to
a serious responsibility, & it is impossible but t they shd be conducted w too
much caution.

We ∴ direct, t in w^{ch} case wh seems in / least likely to affect / life o an
individual, t three magistrates may be present, & t we may receive a certificate,
signed by them, t they had bn present during / whole o / trial, t to / best o the
opinion / judgment o / Pigmeis [Pymis] & Caboeses was correct, & /
criminal justly punished.

Extract fr / Proceedgs in Council o C.C.C. / 14th November 1833.

after wh, he / president read a letter wh he had received fr Mr Hansen, &c
o Acera, soon after his arrival at t place, requestg his interfere in restoring some o his
servants who had escaped fr prison, & who had made themselves over to / British in a
village in Aquapino; in wh letter Mr H. stated t he had applied to /
527] Danish Govt to restore them, but wth effect

Affidavit of Thomas P. Grant, of Annamboo, a British Merchant.

A merchant at Annamboo declared, on oath, to be not seen / punished
inflicted: & Maclean was present, & directed / punishment: & on / following morning, he
saw / same man (Quabino) dead: & a kind of coroner's inquest assembled to
view / body; & of this jury he was a member, & neither himself nor any of /
were sworn; & they entered on / face of / proceedings a verdict of - "Dead from
suffocation", & this wth re-assembled; & / verdicts were drawn up, & signed by /
5 members, he signed as well as / rest; these last proceedings (wh^{ch} he declared, on oath,
he never saw read) rec^d an altered verdict of - "Died by poison"; & to no
evidence of / watched Quabino's having taken poison had ever been adduced to justify
this last verdict; he had no / reason why he consented to enter verdict, than bec
he was told by Ridley (/ foreman & coroner) & it was "all right";

522] Extracts of a letter from George Maclean to / Committee of Merchants.

London, October 14, 1834.

Gentlemen / I sh^d was p^{re}ssed to notice & refute, serialism, / said accus^{ns} contained in
Mr Burgoyne's letters, accus^{ns} I may say, wh^{ch} as yet are unsupported by proof: b^t /
few down^{ns} of wh^{ch} Mr B. has furnished copies, prove little or nothing, even if taken
in / perverted sense in wh^{ch} he affects to understand them.

I observe to / character assumed by Mr B., in bring^g forward his charges, is to
champion of / "deeply injured & oppressed race" of Africans on / G. Now it
will be readily admitted to / previous conduct of a person appears in such a char-
acter of to be able to bear / strictest scrutiny, & to his motives of to be above
suspicion. At present I sh^d only touch on Mr B's character as an officer; & I think
to not only for records, but those of / C.O. & Horse Guards will bear me out in
say^g, to his conduct has been such as to entitle him to / favourable notice of any
department of Gov^t. A reference to / records of H. G. will show, to when a Lieut. in
/ 33^d regim^t Mr B. was tried by a Gen Court Martial, & cashiered by sent^{ce}
of Court; & when, by / clemency of / G. in G., he was reinstated in his rank, tho
placed at / bottom of / list of Lieut. of 93^d regim^t, he was obliged to leave
/ army after serv^g some time, receiving / value of his Commission. I was p^{re}ssed,
as I proposed, to reply to his charges serialism.

First - I am accused of having wantonly, or, at least by an undue severity caused
/ death of a native of Accra, named Quabino, inasmuch as I, by my sole
authority, caused 500 lashes to be inflicted upon him, in consequence of wh^{ch} he died in
twelve hours thereafter.

523] It will scarcely be believed & / occur^d misrepresented by Mr B in his particular, actually took place 2 years before he arrived in / country, & & consequently he can know nothing o / matter, save what he m^t h^d heard from vague report, as m^t be expected under such circumstances; / charge is false in almost every particular. It is false, & "I" on my own authority ordered / man accused to be punished. It is false, "I" he received 500 lashes. It is false, utterly false, & he "was punished wth undue severity or & "he did in consequence o such punishment."

I am enabled to produce an official document addressed by Mr Gedge Esq, gentleman, (o a date long subsequent to & o / proceedings in quesⁿ), wherein he reproaches in / strongest terms / whole o those proceedings, expresses his deep regret & he sh^d h^d been unwarily led by Mr Burgoyne to impute them, & states, in fine, & subsequent inquiries he fully & gently satisfied him & no grounds whatever existed f^r / accusⁿ attempted to be got up agst me. But fat, I will presently shew & Mr B. did, in subsequent letters to / president & Council, express himself in nearly similar terms, in wh he fully acquitted me not only o / charges in quesⁿ but o all or, nearly all / o^r charges, wh he was f^r / violent o purposes thinks proper to reserve in a country where he deems his own character unknown, & where he, perhaps, thinks it will be difficult to disprove his reckless allegaⁿs. After wh^o has bⁿ already stated, I need scarcely add & / documents called "affidavits" were p^ro^{du}ced drawn up by Mr B. himself, & asserted to be by these men, (who be^d ignorant o the contents, & not be^d Christians, & can not make "affidavits" o such) thro fear; at least, they afterwards came to me, requesting to be made acquainted wth / subjects o those documents, & expressing the readiness & wishes to swear to any contradictory statements wh I m^t think proper to draw up; to wh offer I, o course, paid no attention.

I trust y^e will be o opinion & this, Mr B.'s 1st charge, is sufficiently answered.

524] 2^d. Mr B.'s 2^d charge is "t a system o paup^rs" / nation, & time a coercive labour, prevails on / G.C.

The prevalence o this system, even if, it were anything (wh it is not) anything morally wrong or illegal in it, cannot be charged agst / gov^t o C.C.C., since it has prevailed in & country for time immemorial, & / local gov^t possess neither / right nor / power to interfere wth it. This system (wh, under diff^rt names & modifications pre-vaile more or less in every country in / world) is peculiarly adapted to a slave society, so constituted as & on / Gold Coast o Spain [sic]; Mr B. m^t as well exclaim, agst / system o apprenticeship in Engl, as it also includes a system o coercive labour.

The system wh Mr B. impudently attempted to make a handle, in order to excite a prejudice in this country agst / resident merchants on / G.C., is

before's extracts from official pps, / reader will be enabled to form his own
 judgment as to character o / person, in his public capacity, wh, as in his private
 one, has b'n / subject o a gr deal o unjust opprobrium - o unmerited eulogy,
 in / archives o / Colonial Office th'r are various documents connected w/
 subject o / administraⁿ o / G. C. gov while Mr M. held / office o President o /
 Council, & o complaints b'n agst it, especially on acct o / execuⁿ o a native
 under peculiar circumstances, & / death o another native a few hours after a flogg^g,
 administered by Mr M.'s orders, & in his pres^{ce}. A gr deal o matter t has
 refer^{ce} to d^r serious complaints agst Mr M., I omit & confine myself entirely
 to extracts fairly taken from / original official documents, not offer^g any comments
 on them.

519] Extracts from a letter o J. H. Burgoyne Esq (late o C.C.) to James
 Stephen Esq.

London, September 21, 1837.
 Sir / w^t me exceptⁿ, & w^t Engl merchant on t coast (C.C.C.) was possess^d o a retaine^d o
 "Pawns" or slaves: & for persons under / latter denomiⁿ Mr Maclean, / president himself,
 sold w^t / Dutch Batarian service, contrary to his will & inclinaⁿ, a man named
 "Coffee Sam" & was possess^d moreover o seal^d & natives, as "pawns" who served him
 in a variety o domestic purposes.

Corporal punish^{mt} o an inhuman descripⁿ h b'n repeatedly inflicted dur^g my reside
 on / coast upon natives, on acct o th'r out^d debts to merchants, & f^r d^r trivial offences,
 f^r wh chains & imprison^{mt} too were uniformly th'r porⁿ: & in one inst^{ce}, / death o an
 unhappy victim ensued within 12 hours after a corporal punish^{mt} o 500 lashes,
 wh h'd b'n inflicted on / sole responsibility o Mr M himself (Quabino, a slave o
 Mr Hansen).

Vessels engaged in / Slave Trade, under / flags o Spain & Port. h frequently
 anchored at C.C.C. dur^g my sojourn th'r: / masters received from within / d^r port /
 articles o merchandise t were requisite f^r / personⁿ o / traffic in wh they were engaged,
 & these masters were accomodated in / apart^{mt} o / President himself.

Wretched slaves who, fly^g from / cruelty o savage owners in diff^r neighbour^d
 states, h known themselves upon / noticeⁿ o chiefs friendly to / British, Mr M.
 made a uniform practice o caus^g to be delivered up; w respect to wh system
 (so directly in opposiⁿ to / commands conveyed in Lord Bathurst's circular,
 20] despatched / 31st o December 1825), I am in possessⁿ o documents in / hand-writ^g o
 Mr M., wh prove o themselves how invariably he pursued it: in one o wh docum^{ts},
 t gentleman says, "I h recovered / 2 runaway slaves t y wrote to me ab^t: /
 man slave has b'n returned & / money paid f^r him; / woman slave I w^t
 send by / messengers". And t wretched woman was put to death by / savage

chief to whom she belonged on / instant o her arrival at Coomasie!

Mr President Mr., assisted in his judicial office solely by / merchants & magist^r / Council, o wh he was / head, & h thence to condemn natives to death; wh condempⁿ has b^e executed w^o any refer^{ce} whatsoever to / authorities, either at S. L. or in England.

A mulatto man, named Graves, committed a murder at / British settle^{mt} o Commendale in 1836, by cruelly beat^g one o his slaves, & afterwards suffoc^g him wth burned peppers. Graves was br^o before Mr. M., / President, & / Council, at C.C.C.; but a refer^{ce} in his case, to / authorities o S. L. w^o h formed a dangerous precedent, & m^t perhaps h^o thrown a light upon / death o poor Quabino, Mr M's own victim; so Graves was liberated after a short confine^{mt}, wh he was informed he underwent on acc^t o certain debts t^h he owed to English merchants o C.C. & not b^e hav^g caused / death o his slave!!!

9 h / hours to be
m m m

(signed) J. J. H. Burgoyne.

Affidavit o Sergeant Hobbs.

The affidavits forwarded to England by Mr Gedge, as a Justice o / Peace, to / C.O. & to / African Committee, set forth, t^h Quabino was, on a certain day, sold over a three pounder field-price, by order o Mr M., outside o / fort o British Accra, where (Mr 52] M. stand^g by) he, Quabino, received 1st 300 lashes; & after this, a fresh o^r cat was obtained for Mr Baumerman's, & 200 lashes more inflicted. From / sd place o punish^{mt}, he (Quabino) was conveyed to a cell, where at day-light, on / 14th next morn^g, he was found ly^g on his face, dead.

Affidavit o Henry Peasak

One o / Burglars, who inflicted / lashes, & who swears to the number (500) also testifies to hav^g seen Quabino dead on / follow^g morn^g.

The sd Burglar, who assisted at / punish^{mt}, stated / same facts, & was abt to be examined, on oath, respect^g them by Mr Gedge, as a magist^r, when Mr M. hav^g heard o his (Gedge's) intell^l, confined Peasak in / guard. room o / Castle, & br left him b^e weeks.

The inference to Mrs Thomson leaves, or rather leads, her readers to draw,

is that Mrs M. had no prussic acid in her possession ordered by her physician or supplied by her druggist, and that she poisoned herself with the drug, either unintentionally or wilfully.

But Mrs Bayley deposed at inquest, that she had found in her hand
of Mrs M. an uncorked bottle, when she discovered her body lying on the floor,
of a bottle, when produced, was found labelled "Hydrocyanic Acid". She
further deposed: "She afterwards corked the bottle and put it aside." She added
also, that she had seen her mistress take a drop or two of medicine in a bottle
in water, 2 or 3 times, when ill with spasms, to which she was subject. Mr
Maclean deposed, that when he had been called to Mrs M's dressing room, on
[516] occasion of her death, he saw a small phial upon the Table & asked Mrs B. what it
came from. "Mrs B. told him that she had found it in Mrs M's hand, & that phial (as he
added) had contained Scheele's preparation of prussic acid. His wife had been in the habit of using
it to secure fits or spasms, to which she was subject. She had made use of it on her voyage
from England. To his knowledge, he was greatly averse to her having such a dangerous
medicine, & wished to throw it overboard. She requested him not to do so, as she
would die without it."

Dr Cobbett, a medical officer of the Castle, deposed, that, from his examination, he
came to the opinion that death was caused by the improper use of medicine, a bottle of which
was found in her hand. He deposed further to a smell of prussic acid about her
person. In the face of this evidence, it is more difficult to admit Mrs T.'s inference,

than to deny, possibly, nay, probably, that Mrs M. had procured a bottle
of Scheele's preparation of prussic acid, on some one of those numerous
occasions of her spasmodic seizures to which she had been subject in England,
especially after those severe mental disquietudes to which she had elsewhere
referred. Any of her intimate friends who visited her on such occasions & found
her suffering from those spasmodic attacks might have spoken of the appearance &
effects of the medicine in such seizures; & if she acted on their suggestion while so
suffering, probability is, she would not have wanted to procure, save of her
ordinary physician but what he sent to the nearest apothecary's shop for medicine, & not
to a druggist in Oxford St. upwards of 2 miles from her place of abode.

But, suppose the idea of self-destruction had ever entered her head or her
while residing in England, & previously to her marriage, is it not quite clear that it is
not from her regular medical attendant she would have got a prescription for such a drug? &
it is not from a druggist where she had her prescriptions made up for many years
she would have got so dangerous a drug. In such a case it is quite evident inference

517] o Mrs Thomson not be desired o no consideraⁿ.

But there are 2 difficulties connected wth this subject wh^{ch} present themselves to my mind, & I give quite a loss to solve them. The uncorroborated phial wh^{ch} Mrs Bayley deposited she had found in / hand o her dead mistress, when produced at / inquest, was found labelled — "Acid Hydrocyanicum delatum Pharm: Lond. 1836: medium dose 5 minims." But not one word was mentioned in any o / depositions as to / name & address o / druggist or apothecary wh^{ch} invariably, I believe, are to be found at / top & bottom o all labels o poisonous drugs o this descripⁿ.

This bottle was not produced to me by Dr Cobbold nor by Mr M., wh^{ch} I was at C.C.C. & Mr C. had professed to afford me all / informaⁿ he c^d give me on / subject o my inquiries touchg / death o Mrs M. And I unfortunately / gr^{at} importaⁿce o t^{he} circumstance had totally escaped my attenⁿ at C.C.C.; it never occurred to me to inquire f^r t^{he} bottle & to examine / label, wth / view o ascertaing / name o / druggist or apothecary f^r whom it had been obtained.

The 2^d difficulty above referred to is this: Mr Brodie Cruickshank, in his recent work, comments on / surmise at / inquest, o wh^{ch} he was one o / jurors, says, f^r / manner in wh^{ch} Mrs B. alluded to / important circumstance o finding / bottle in her mistress's hand, only do^{es} so in answer to a quesⁿ f^r Mr Maclean, & / manner Mrs B. behaved also after her return to Engl. makg some flagrant, false statem^{ts} — "There certainly"^{ly} (he adds) induced him to discredit altho^{ugh} Mrs B's testimony, & to believe t^{he} phial had not been found in Mrs M.'s hand at all." But Mr C. (/ friend & advocate, be it observed, o Mr M.) makes no doubt whatever t^{hat} Mrs M. had been poisoned by prussic acid, & had taken t^{he} drug in advertently in an excessive quantity.

Here such all / surmise t^{hat} has been given to / public on this mysterious & melancholy affair. Many o those w^h whom I have communicated on / subject at S[15] C.C.C. are no longer living. Mr M. has been long dead: / inquest took place before whom / inquest was held / 15th o October 1838, Mr Swansea, is dead; Dr Cobbold, / medical officer o / Castle, who was examined at / inquest, is dead, & Mr Brodie Cruickshank, one o / jurors on / inquest whose work "18 years on / C. o Africa" was only published abt 18 months ago, has just ended an early career in Lisbon.

Mrs B., on her arrival in Engl. immediately after / death o Mrs M., manifested some striking evideⁿce o an inordinate passⁿ f^r notoriety. Oth persons have shown an undue desire to make a public opinion o th^{er} impres^sions, & to h^{ave} Mrs M. regarded, as he was by them not only wth favour, but wth deep interest & affection. Efforts like these may carry wth them before them f^r a time, but eventually, they not only fail, but / pertinacity wth wh^{ch} they are made engenders doubt, stimulates inquiry & determines th^{er} pursuit. The minds o people, in / long run, revolt at attempts to force conclus^{ns} on them wh^{ch} are not legitimately arrived at. For /

told - "All t'is known o her death is this: she was found 'half an hour after
 taking from a black boy a cup o coffee br^o by her order, being ag^t / door o her
 chamber, sitting as if she had sunk down in an effort to reach to door & help.
 A bruise was on her cheek, a slight bruise on her hand wh was pressed on /
 floor - (these details are yet in / inquest but are true) - an empty phial (so sd /
 maid who found her) in her hand."

If Mrs Thomson's acc^t is correct Mrs Gm. was found by / English ser-
 -vant woman, Mrs Bayley, in a sitting posture at / door. But, on / inquest, Mrs
 Bayley swore she had found / body o her mistress by / door, near /
 513] entrance; & no witness was given by any person examined on / inquest o any
 coffee having been br^o to her by a native servant.

Mrs T. adds further adds, a black boy was abt 10 years o age who had
 been / coffee & t when Mrs B. returned to / dressing-room she found / cup
 standing empty on Mrs Gm's table. I never heard one syllable o this at
 C.C. . . If such a circumstance took place, it was suppressed at / inquest & it
 was withheld from me. But Mrs T. says t Mrs B. mentioned this
 circumstance to / late Mrs Liddiard o Streatham.

Mrs B. certainly did not say one word t has been reported, in her witness
 on / inquest, abt a cup o coffee having been br^o to her mistress in / interval before
 her 1st entering Mrs Gm's room t fatal morning & her 2nd appearance there, when
 she found Mrs Gm. lifeless to all appearance, on / floor. If any o constant proximity
 entered / room t morning, & br^o any liquid to / poisoned person, t servant o'
 surely to have been examined on / inquest. If / circumstance took place t is stated
 by Mrs T. / suppression o such witness wd be calculated, no doubt, to excite a
 suspicion t / inquiry was not intended to ascertain / real facts o case.

When Mrs B. left / room o Mrs Gm., her mistress was apparently well;
 abt 1/2 an hour, at / interval, elapsed before she returned to / room; her mistress
 was then apparently dead.

Did / boy br^o / coffee before Mrs B's 1st appearance in Mrs Gm's room?
 who was t boy? Was he known a son o a native woman who had to quit
 / castle on arrival in arsenal o Mrs Gm.? Are / persons known to /
 witness on / west coast o Africa o t deadly veruole & surferous in destroying
 life, t death was likely to result from / administering o one o them within a
 period o 1/2 an hour after / time o taking it?

Were the good authority of / state^{ment} made to Mrs did child, these
 are matters wh it wd not be desirable to be inquired into if Mrs B. consider them,
 514] wd be relied on & wd not be intimidated or tampered w. Some o / quest^{ions} may
 from knowledge o / facts enables me to throw some light on. The boy who
 br^o / coffee was not / son o / woman referred to. There was no other child o hers

by Capt M. his at / time I was on / Gold Coast, not long previously to t.
period. The prisons known to / natives o Africa are not generally productive
o instantaneous death.

Mrs Thomson stated sev^l circumstances relatg to her last letters to her friends,
wh are unquestionably true, as far as they go, shewg these communicat^{ns} "were
not / letters o a newly-married & happy wife."

In one o these letters she complained bitterly, t, in spite o her entreaties, Mrs M. had
ordered her attendant, Mrs Bayley, / only woman in / settlement, to return to England; & Mrs
T. truly states "t^e de^{ic} seemed to give her, Mrs M., inexpressible vexat^{ns} as indeed it
naturally m^t." The de^{ic} was inexplicable to / friends o Mrs M. & m^t reasonably be so.

Mrs B. was / wife o / steward o / vessel in wh / Maclean went out to / Gold Coast for
England. On arrival, Mrs B. went to live at / castle, & appeared to wthone her in / capacity
o lady's-maid to Mrs M. Her husband, at / same time, became a kind o factotum to Mrs
M., & eventually was put in charge o Capt M's yacht Schooner, & became / master o t
vessel. He was master o t vessel long after his wife's departure for / settle^{mt}. I think I
heard he had returned to England on Mrs M's business, had come back to / colony, &
resumed his command o / yacht.

Not v^t long before / death o Mrs M., a friend o his at C.C., much in his
confidence, recently deceased, a gentleman wth whom I was well acquainted, stated t^e some
wthelth (in / shape o a letter) had been made to Mrs M. o a serious nature, wh he, Mrs
M., was not prepared for by any previous rumours wth wh he had been made acquainted
in England.

515] whth / alleged wthelth had anythg to do wth / de^{ic} came to wth regard to / return o Mrs
B. to England, no one has wth one except^{ns} now can say. I allude to this statem^t
bec I think it v^t probable t^e f^r Mrs M's de^{ic} the way h^{ad} been same nature,
if not a cause, o wh / public are unaware. Mrs B's discre^{et} may not h^{ad} been
more remarkable at C.C.C. than it proved on her return to this country.

Mrs T lays gr^t stress on / fact t^e / medical attendant o L. E. L. while residing
in London, Dr A. T. Thomson, had stated in a letter, wh he published in / "Times"
shortly after / death o Mrs M., "t^e he had attended her (Miss Landon), as a
friend, for a period o 15 years, & t^e he had never ordered prussic acid for her in
any form." Mrs T. states also, t^e / medicine - chest, wh had been filled up for
her by Mr Squires, o Oxford, St did not contain t^e medicine, & t^e none o
/ prescrip^{ts} of her, f^r years, wh had been compounded by t^e eminent chemist, by
whom all prescriptions were usually made up, included prussic acid; & t^e
Mrs Sheldon & her daughters, who had watched over Mrs M during a long
illness, & who knew her habitual course o life thoroughly during / 2 years t^e she
resided under the roof, asserted positively t^e they had never known her to take it."

Mr. M. admits t' indisposⁿ & mental annoy^{ce} must h' rendered him
far from beg^g a kind or agreeable companion to poor Letitia; but
adds, t' h' she lived a little longer, she wd h' found him ~~the~~ ^{it} diff^r,
as he was, when not ill & tormented by various ~~circ~~ ^{circumstances} wh^{ch}
he does not explain, easy & good tempered to a fault. He says, t' never
was ~~the~~ ^{she} so kind or so faultless a beg^g on earth as ~~r~~ ^r poor, poor, girl,
as he calls her, & t' he wd'r know her value until he ~~had~~ ^{lost} her.
In fact, his letter seems an answer to charges preferred
agst him by / departed, & wh^{ch} is strange, / packet t' h' / fatal
news bro't & no letter o' recent date to her [7.], t' she never
missed an opportunity, or any other rarely o' writg, to him. Her
letters all o' wh^{ch} he breathed / profound affecⁿ to him, admit, t'
she had little hope o' happiness from her stern, cold, & yorog husband.
I h' wd'r, my dear Madam, given of this sad tale. I h' perused
all her letters to her [7.], as well as Mr. Maclean's to him,
& t' to add, t' when they landed in Africa, Mr. M. set off, leaving
his wife, & proceeded to / Castle to discharge his mistress &
children. The natives were angry, or offended at seeing the
Country-woman driven from her home.

Believe me, my dear Madam,
Y^r ladyship's V^y sincerely,
M. Blessington

To Lady W.

Let me too h' a line to say y' h' got this voluminous packet.

[End o' extracts from Vol II]

Vol III

p 511.

Appendix no XIV

L. E. L.

Since / notice in / 2nd Vol. o' this work, o' Mrs Maclean's death at C. E. L.

of which the attend^t it was written, a publicⁿ has appeared, entitled "Recollections of Literary Characters & Celebrated Places" by Mrs Thomson, author of "Memoirs of Court of Henry Eighth" "Correspondence of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough" &c. In 2^d volume of this work [F.H. "Recollections of Literary Characters" &c II p 86.] there is a biographical sketch of L. E. L., / author's reminiscences of her, & (at p. 92) an acct of her decease, whereby some matters are stated in regard to / immediate causes of Mrs Macken's death, & / 1st time s^d to be persuaded to / public, w^{ch} depose attⁿ, & / more so, on acct of Mrs Thomson's claim to authentic sources of informaⁿ of many / facts detailed by her. The author, previous^{ly} refer^g to marriage of Miss Landon wth Mr Macken, says "The common surmise is t^h L. E. L. married / Geo^d C. C., to be married, to fly fm / slander, to h^{ave} a home & a sanc^{tu}. No - these were not her reasons, f^r she was truly & ardently attached to one whom she declared w^{as} / only man she ever loved. She confided in him, she pined in his abs^{en}, she sacrificed by him / friends / country, / society, to wh^{om} she h^{ad} b^{een} accustomed. But she made one false step" /

The false step spoken of diffugetly rather than explained was / fact or accept^{ance} of a suit^{or}, who hav^{ing} b^{een} ardently loved by poor L. E. L., & / only one she h^{ad} ever loved, all of a sudden, after he^g so accepted, & h^{ad} carried on a correspond^{ence} wth her, wth any assigned or assignable reason cause or explanaⁿ, h^{ad} ceased to hold any inter- course wth her, & h^{ad} betaken himself to Scotland wth any inter^{im} intimaⁿ of his departure fm London, & thus left her in a state of despair

512] The mystery of / sudden break^{ing} off of / marriage, however, terminated in Mrs Thomson's return fm Scotland, / renewal of his engagement, a joyful wedd^{ing} w^{as} a man who h^{ad} seemed to Mrs Thomson, at / time of / marriage "like one who h^{ad} buried all joy in Africa, or whose feelings h^{ad} b^{een} frozen up dur^{ing} his last inauspicious visit to Scotland."

The marriage, wh^{ich} was attended by Sir E. B. Lytton, / kind & constant friend of Miss Landon, & wh^{ich} h^{ad} b^{een} made a mystery, according to Mrs Thomson's acct, of abt a month after its celebraⁿ, was apparently / false step referred to. Had it b^{een} called a fatal one, this wd ^{have} b^{een} some^{thing} in / acct not to be impugned. But t^{he} Mrs T's impres^{ions} of this marriage b^{eing} / w^{ith}out o. strong feelings of attach^{ment}, / ardent affec^{tion} & / 1st found love on / part of / lady are entirely erroneous, she cannot be / slightest dup^t.

T Mrs Thomson has stated correctly / words of Miss Landon, declaratory of such sentiments, & / no doubt, but I think t^{he} pride has its anomalies as well as its / pag^{es} & goes not bear, in its / retractions, to be too literally interpreted; & it is difficult to conceive any gr^{eat}er, extremity than / sacrifice, wh^{ich} Miss Landon made of her happiness, in abandon^{ing} friends, country & pursuit of / hand & name of Capt. Macken, & dear^{ly} home, & as she anticipated an early grave on / coast of Africa

Mrs Thomson, in a short passage of abt a dozen lines in / text of her notice of L. E. L., adds a long note of 6 pages on / subject of her death. In / former we are

those who best knew her, were aware, & many months sleep could be obtained
by aid of narcotics, & the violent spasms & frequent attacks of vertigo
left her restless, & in a state of suffering. The effort to force a gainy
she was far from well, increased her sufferings even to death. The first
were the pains of many produced by her writings, was to buy an
annuity for her grandmother; & the grandmother, whose acerbity of temper
& wearying exegance had sullied her home. She then went to
reside in Hans Place, & some elderly ladies, who kept a school, &
here again calumny assailed her. Dr. M., [Magnum] a married man, &
for a grown daughter, was now named, as for paramour; & do his
habits, age, appearance, & attachment to his wife, & to be precluded
possibility of attacks credit to so absurd a piece of scandal, poor
L. S. L. was again attacked in a manner & nearly sent her to grave.

This last falsehood was invented a little more than 4 years ago, when
some of those who disbelieved the scandal, offered to give credit to
them, & a strong sensitive mind of poor L. S. L. almost to madness by
the hypocritical conduct.

297] At this time Mrs. Maclean became acquainted w her, & after some
months proposed for her hand. Wrong to quick by slanders kept on her,
she accepted his offer; but he deemed it necessary to return to C.C. for a few
days / months & he submitted. He returned at / Cyprus & to Am, & on his
renewed his offer, & she, poor, dear soul! informed all her friends - & me, among
number - & he accepted it & her intention soon left Engl w him; soon
after this, Mrs. M. went to Scotland, & remained there many months, w
writing a single line to his betrothed. Her feelings under this treatment, can
well be imagined. Beset by enquiries from all her friends as to where Mrs. M.
was? when she was to be married? &c. &c. all indicating a strong suspicion
& he had heard reports & it appeared no more. A serious illness
assailed her, & reduced her to brink of grave; when her [brother?]
wrote & demanded an explanation from Mrs. Maclean.

He answered, & being / child of Africa w prove fatal to her, he had
abandoned / intention of marrying, & felt embarrassed at first to say so.
She, poor soul! mistook his civility & a sign of generosity, & wrote to
him a letter fraught w affection; ill-starred union, why again
proposed, but on condition it w not be kept a secret by friends she
was residing w. From / moment of his return from Scotland & to the
the departure, he was moody, mysterious, & ill-humoured - continually
sneering at literary ladies - speaking slightly of other her works - & in
short, showing w/ out symptom of a desire to disgust her. Sir []

remonstrated w her on his ~~own~~ mode o proceedg; so did all her friends; but she was cast. Her pride shrank fr / noⁿ o agr hadg it s^d t another marriage was broken off; & she determined, not to break w him. Mystery on mystery followed; no friend or relative o his - tho an uncle & an aunt were in London - sanctioned / marriage; nay, more, it is now known t 2 days previous t it, he, w^h be^d questiond b his uncle, denied positively / fact o his intentⁿ to be married.

298] The marriage was a secret one, & not avowed till a v^y few days previous to the sailg of Africa; he refused to permit her own maid who had long served her, to accompany her, & it was only at 11th hour, t he cd be induced to permit a strange servant to be her attendant. His conduct on board ship was cold & moody, fr her broken hearted [] whom I h seen, told me t / captain o / ship s^d t Mr M. betrayed / utmost indif^r towards her. This indif^r continued at Cape Castle, & what was worse, discontent, ill-humour, & reproaches at her equities o housekeepg met her ev^{ry} day until, as she writes to her [] her nerves became so agitated, t / sound o his voice made her tremble. She was required to do / work o a menial; her female servant was discharged, & was to sail / day t / hapless L. E. L. died. She h come to Engl., L. E. L. Thus w^h writes to her []: "There are 11 or 12 chambers here empty. I am told, yet Mr M. refuses to let me ~~have one~~ have one o them b my w^h are not will. he permit me to sleep / bed-room fr / how I have it seven in / morning, while he quits it at one in / afternoon. He expects me to cook, wash, & iron; in short to do / efforts o a servant. I never see him until seven in / ev^g; when he comes to dinner; & when t is over, he plays / violin until 10 oc when I go to bed. He says he will ~~never~~ never cease correctg me until he h broken my spirit, & complains o my temper, wh I know was never, under least trials, bad."

This was / last acct Mr [] ever received. Judge then o his wretchedness.

He is now known t Mr M. had formed a harem at Cape Castle w a woman o / country t country, by whom he has a 190 family; such harems are not considered disrespectful tho q / women are treated as wives. This person lived in / Castle as its mistress until / arrival o Mr M. & poor L. E. L. when she was sent off up / country. This woman was / niece o one o merchants, who got on / wiquet. All / servants, w / excepⁿ o man & his wife, got on b L. E. L. were / creatures o / former mistress: / whole o female natives detest English women, bec / mis^t o one then banishes them fr / society where they are tolerated in the obs^c.

299]

was one of Colonial acquisition, her. m. has joined / Royal African
Coast after peace.

The 1st Gen of CCC. was Capt. Hill, R.N. He was succeeded
by Capt. Wilmot of Navy, who was appointed Lieut-Gen of
292 Her Majesty's forts & settlements on / G.C. of Africa. October 24. 1845:
& was advanced to Lieut. Gen of G.C. in C. when settlements were
made independent of S.L. in 1850. He was knighted in 1849. & died at
Peters on / G.C. in 1851.

Her m. survived his wife 13 years & 1/2: his remains were deposited
by / side of hers at L.E.L. in / Fort yard, w. military honours.
Her m. lived only 3 months longer, he was h. b. in / possession
of a fortune exceeding £20,000

2nd month of Jan. 1848 his uncle, Lt. Gen. Sir John Maclean
K.C.B. K.T.S., & K.C. Col of / 27th foot died

This distinguished officer entered / army in 1794: promoted to /
rank of Capt in 1794. He served in Ireland during / Rebellion of 1798,
in Holland in 1799, in 1801 in Egypt. He obtained his majorship in
1804 & was gazetted Lt. Col in 1808, accompanied Sir John
Moore in / expedition to Lissidun, embarked for / Bumbula / same
year, was at battle of Busaco Busaco in 1810, at siege of
Badajos in 1811, / battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, / Peninsular &
Angers in / Peninsula in 1813. He was present at / battles of Miraflores,
Bayonne, Orthez, & at Toulouse on 10 April 1814 where he / 5th time
he was wounded. He subsequently served in France from July 1815 to
Feb 1816. was promoted to / rank of Major-Gen in 1825 & to Lt
Lt Col in 1838. Sir John married in 1819, & had issue an only son
who died in infancy. The bulk of his fortune he bequeathed to his
nephew Sir George Maclean, of / G.C., the son of an elder brother,
& / Revd James Maclean, of / Urquhart in Morayshire

Aug / papers of Lady Blessington I find some remarkable
verses entitled

293 A lament by L.E.L.
(These beautiful lines bear no signature, but are in / handwriting of
W.S. Anderson)

Letter from Lady Blessington to Lady M.

.. Done House, January 29th 1838.

My dear Madam.

I have the pleasure, who was a Captain in / army, while
 not a white Eagle & that united Spain. On his death, his noble
 children left by Captain's name & his wife's & name / sale
 On each school, but in the / matter of the grandeur,
 others might acquire names / who are great grandeur might be a copy one.
 The first part of the 18th century was the golden age of the
 the production was abundant by the government.

Some offer £30. because accounts in the / literary Journal, is all
 letters, intended for the / by which the form is a
 / common the world. This note that / publishing in the / about
 after, this also / country & rather / curious / we could not
 interest in the for the first life, but absolute drive in the noble land. The
 was no standard in the, & no aster / to keep on / fame.
 and injured nature. The / a married man, & / father of a large family.
 many a woman were other than 7 & 8, and so for in the first, & the
 it was highly, stated that he became for himself, converted to him, those
 1766] who the history of the / column, returned in the history of, was it
 because of the first / country, then in the, history of the century, led with
 conveyed to a great end, & the English, & the history of the century, led with
 considered a single error, found himself a victim of seduction. From that time
 encouraged the people & marriage was made to him; but no spirit was day
 / men, but many things before were sure to / persons who prefer to wear the
 / had us charged with the honor. Some of the writers, with the society
 these columns, in the / due to the in the world, in the world, in the world
 these seem to / engaged some where the come, but a single word, &
 be had in a / number of / the a thousand were furnished
 perfect, in the / number of / the a thousand were furnished
 well, that, who, of / number of / the a thousand were furnished
 or writing, among into the / number of / the a thousand were furnished
 & mortification & sorrow.

had to have led to self-destruction

The room o poor L. E. L. who was mine while I remained at CCC, I had already
observed, was just as it had been at the time o her death. I had not
been occupied, I was told, after I went, all it was assigned to me. I was
seized w/ fever, o genuine African type, wh h carried off, so many
Europeans o this coast, some weeks after my arrival, & first person intimate I
had o attack, was / nurse, one night, after a long days work at my
report, o a frightful dream, or, rather, o half-wake, half-sleep sort o
hallucination, in wh I fancied I form o lady, Mr., clad in a white
dress, was falling before me lifeless on / floor, on / spot where I had been
told her body had been discovered by her servant woman. This imaginary
distant white object lay before my bed & / window, thro wh moon was
shining brightly & at / time I raised myself, & examined closely, & at
that spot on wh / moonbeams fell in a slanting dose, / imaginary form
wd cease to be discernible; & then in a few minutes, when I wd
or feel unable by any efforts to keep attenⁿ alive — / same appalling figure
wd present itself to my imagination, till at length, on / sudden collectⁿ my
thoughts / convicⁿ came t I was labouring under fever; & / next morn^g I
was laid up, w / worst symptoms o t formidable disease fully &
violently manifested.

If I had not lost out a servant w me, I must h died. Attenⁿ it
wd h been quite in vain to expect fr / servants o her m.; & as fr t
gentleman him self, / only appearance o attenⁿ or care o any kind, he
exhibited dur^g / whole course o my illness, while I was under his roof,
& as it was genly supposed in / utmost danger, was an occasional
290] call at / door by a few seconds, or at / bedside late in / even^g, & a
single inquiry, how I felt; after wh, w an appearance o unconcern
& cold indiff^r, I was hurried to me in my weak condition (as w no v^l
agreeable forebod^g as to / result o it) he wd turn on his heel &
walk away, as if it was a matter to him o / smallest possible import^{ce}
wh I lived or died.

Not one cheer^g word, in / course o t severe & protracted illness, did
he ever address me.

When I began to have some hopes o recovery, my faithful servant —
a West Indian mulatto — came to me one afternoon in a state o terror &
bewilderment, & told me to take no more drink; & I shd be a dead man
if I tasted a drop o anyth^g I was made by any hands than his — but
but his. Wth difficulty I got him to explain matters: he had on such

sent occ^{ns} words w/ native servant who acted as cook, or cook's assistant
I forget wh, abt. preparing / drink I was in / habit o' taking w^h on t^e part
part^r occ^{ns} while engaged in conversⁿ w/ some person in / kitchen, he observed
/ cook, or his assistant, approach / fire - place & empty / contents o' a small
white paper in / saucepan. My servant immediately rushed forward, & asked
him wher he had put in / drink o' his master. The man sd he had put it
some part in it. My servant sd he o' w^h he put anythg in it. The man was
embarrassed, & my servant came away w/ imp^{ro}pn t^o my drink was dragged.

It was late, late in / afternoon I told my servant to say nothing more or
subject. I took no more drink t^h day & I knowt / night, except some
water in small quantities & even t^h w^h some apprehⁿ. The followg morng,
at dawn, I sent for / native sergeant, w^h was my / chief interpreter in abso-
charge o' / soldiers o' / castle & desired him to move quickly some sort o'

291] letter to enable me to take a short / excursion, & I was state confined to my bed in
e state o' extreme prostration. I then wrote a letter to an Irish
resident merchant in Capetown (sic), telling him I was abt to trespass on
his hospitality for some days a few days; & he wd w^h much difficulty
written a letter to Mr. M^r, informing him t^h I deemed it necessary
to change / air, & thankg him for his hospitality. I was removed to / castle.

I was carried down stairs on t^e my bed, by a number o'
/ native goldiers, piled on / litter more dead than alive, a blessed my stars
when I found myself glide / downst^{ds} of C.C.C. I was conveyed
in a sorry plight to / house o' Captain Stanley; & thr I was cordially
received kindly treated & to / kindness & attention I received from
Capt Stanley & his nephew. I feel, upon I wonder, I am indebted by my
life. I h no doubt but t^h my servant's apprehensions by my safety were
well founded.

In not / remote idea, however, t^h Mr. M^r was cognizant o'
danger I insured at / hands o' his servants, neither do I admit his
interference, but he knowt it, wd h be sufficiently energetic by my safety.
His apathy was incredible.

Mr George Meadean died at C.C., on / 23^d o' May 1847, holdg
office o' Judicial Assessor in / the Colony at / time o' his
dece. In / notice o' his death, wh appeared in / Annual Register o'
1847, it is erroneously stated "he was formerly Gov^r-in-Chief" but
Mr. never held / office o' Gov^r, either deit, or in chief, o' any British
- Colony in / W. C. o' Africa

The military title o' Captain, wh is conferred on him in / same notice,

And she adds - "But I however, never approach it wth due preparatⁿ & 286] humility, so crowded wth it is wth scientific instruments, telescopes, &c &c, none o^f wh^{ch} may be touched by hands profane". She exclaims "on / splendid land views" - "The dense mass o^f green, varied by some few large handsome white houses". The cocoa [sic] trees wth the beautiful fan-like leaves - / picturesque appearance o^f natives &c &c.

But a / such o^f all commendatⁿ o^f scenery, detail^d mode o^f life & native people, comes / admⁿ - "I cannot think / complete isolatⁿ in wh^{ch} I live" [Fm. The letter to Mrs Hall was published in "The Times" newspaper]. There was another letter o^f this poor lady, written on / v^y morn^g o^f her decease, ad / 15th o^f Oct & was produced by her husband at / request, "as show^g her state o^f mind"; we have inform^t, immediately before / fatal catastrophe. T^{he} letter had bn referred to in confirmatⁿ o^f declaratⁿ, "that an unkind word had never passed between Mrs M. & deponent."

In / letter just referred to, addressed to her "dearest Maria" she begins wth eulogiums on / castle "infinitely superior to all she ever dreamt o^f". The rooms are excellent. The build^g is fine; she does not suffer from heat. "Indeed the air few or none, and" she adds, "I am in excellent health". But then follows / admⁿ o^f dreariness o^f her life - "The solitude, except an occasional dinner is absolute, even for seven or / eight weeks in / w^{ch} I stay, when we dine, I never see Mrs M. & rarely anyone else". But then she informs her friend, she was welcomed to CC. by a series o^f dinners, wh^{ch} she is glad are over. "It is v^y awkward to be / only lady; still / g^d kindness", she observes, "wth wh^{ch} I have been treated, & / v^y pleasant manners o^f many o^f gentlemen, h^{ow} much we feel it as little as possible". At / end o^f letter, she says, "I have not yet felt / want o^f society / least, I do not wish to form new friends, & never drop a day pass wth think^g most affectionately o^f / old ones." One more she eulogized, after a sorrowful fashion / sea views from / castle - "On 3 sides we are surrounded by sea. I like / perpetual dash on / rocks; my slave comes up often another, & is f^r ever dashed to pieces, beam only like human hopes, & can only swell to be disappointed". We advance: - up springs / shining froth o^f love or hope, "a moment white, & gone f^r ever". And then, as if suddenly reminded o^f / day in wh^{ch} / time o^f all her home-ward communications (except to one friend) was to be pitched, she breaks out into / old strain o^f delight wth scenery, & really had nothing to make it sublime or beautiful, but / without wth o^f poetry, & / power o^f her brilliant fancy.

287] "The land view, & / its cocoa & palm trees is v^y striking - it is like a scene in / Arabian nights. O a night / beauty is v^y remarkable;

1857] It was proved to my satisfaction by / evidence of nature & nature's solution, / who were certainly not / caused by a natural woman, (a half-breed, I think, / a man of colour, or a half-breed) who had been / long as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written / as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written

1857] It was proved to my satisfaction by / evidence of nature & nature's solution, / who were certainly not / caused by a natural woman, (a half-breed, I think, / a man of colour, or a half-breed) who had been / long as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written / as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written

1857] It was proved to my satisfaction by / evidence of nature & nature's solution, / who were certainly not / caused by a natural woman, (a half-breed, I think, / a man of colour, or a half-breed) who had been / long as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written

1857] It was proved to my satisfaction by / evidence of nature & nature's solution, / who were certainly not / caused by a natural woman, (a half-breed, I think, / a man of colour, or a half-breed) who had been / long as the first time of the east department of England, in / who no other persons in their settlements, but who no religious ceremony / some of the children had continued to be / caused, up to the time of / arrival of / written

It was un-lucky - he had already ordered out for Engl. a mural slab w/ an inscription: & it had been lying for some time in a store in Castle, & he wd h. it put up shortly. On a day or two after this caption, he heard some firing o' guns early in morning: on enquiry, I found big way / inauguration o' monumental tablet, wd be set up in place opposite / grave o' kids 9n.

280] This is a Spanish, anti-yard in front o' Castle, surrounded by dungeons (well filled w' human bones by Mr. M.) w/ h. formerly been used for slave barracks: & this courtyard is now place o' exercise & parade for native soldiers who form / garrison o' C.C.F. In centre o' this court / remains o' L.E.L. are deposited a small white marble tablet, inserted in / castle wall, bears / following inscription:

[Partridge I. p 491]

Words wd be added to it & truth suffer no wrong: -

This monument is / only memorial

That is left of C.C.F.
O' humanity's fate

O a woman w/ whose side she labored,
And honored by her genius

Who died here, after a residence o' 2 months,
Wearied o' life, & wanting all

Sympathy, where nature itself h. nothing

That is strong in its aspect

On its influence.

The spot that was chosen for / grave o' this accomplished but unhappy lady wd not be more inappropriate. A few common tiles distinguish it from / 281] graves o' various military men who h. perished in this strong hold o' pestilence. Her grave is daily trampled down by / soldiers o' foot. The morning blast o' bugle, & roll o' drum are / sounds that most in unison w' / spirits o' gentle being who sleeps below / few red tiles, where / soldiers on parade do congregate.

There is not a plant, nor a blade o' grass, nor o' anything green, in the court-yard, or in the / burning sun blazes down all day long. And this is / place where they h. buried L.E.L.

When I read of CC do you know what I mean? I found a

man had been prepared for me in / Canada, we were / all undergoing /

the old, habitable room then occupied by me was / one of /

was called / the room - it was / some time /

the furniture, bed, lamp, &c. were / found in /

arrangement, a / table, &c. were /

found in / the room - it was /

the furniture, bed, lamp, &c. were / found in /

arrangement, a / table, &c. were /

found in / the room - it was /

the furniture, bed, lamp, &c. were / found in /

arrangement, a / table, &c. were /

found in / the room - it was /

the furniture, bed, lamp, &c. were / found in /

arrangement, a / table, &c. were /

found in / the room - it was /

the furniture, bed, lamp, &c. were / found in /

arrangement, a / table, &c. were /

found in / the room - it was /

271] "The verdict was, t / death o Mrs M. was caused by her having incautiously
taken an over-dose o prussic acid, wh it appeared she had bn in / habit
o usg as a remedy"
Mr Crickshank, a merchant o C.C. & a friend o Mrs M. th h recently
published some informⁿ purportg to be more reliable than any any t h yet bn
given to / public, on / subject o / sudden & mysterious death o Mrs M.
As an acct given by a friend o Mrs M. this statem^t is worthy o attⁿ; but
as to / opinions o Mr C. o Mrs M's fidelity & conduct, they are o little value.

272] Mr C. says "As one who had / happiness
in her too brief sojourn in Africa." [Vide C, Vol I. pp 210-211. - "let
the words in [] omitted in Madden's footⁿ"]
When Mrs M. [] arrived at C.C., th was no Christian Lady then at /
settlem^t & her husband was in v^y bad health. Mr C. was also ill. An invitaⁿ
to visit / Gov^t & his wife found him in bed, & it was some days before he cd
venture out to / castle: -

"I went in my name" "to pass a few hours w them." [Ibid pp 213/14]
"As / day drew near / my departure "I never saw her
in life again" [Ibid pp 221/22. omitted []]
273] At breakfast next day Mr C. was alarmed by / summons "You are wanted
at / castle; Mrs Mackean is dead" 5^o / messenger. Thurgs to / castle, he
found t it was not Mr. but Mrs M. - when he had left / previous night so
well - who was no more. "Never," he says, "shall I forget / honor-stricken
expressⁿ o Mrs M's countenance"
"We entered / room "fired & pretending". [Ibid pp 223/24]
"All t cd be elicited "taken inadvertently". [Ibid pp 224/24].
276] "In these warm latitudes "v^y sad / change". [Ibid pp 229/20]

Mr Crickshank further observes: - "It was also afterwards proved
"Mrs Mackean's hand at all" [Ibid pp 224/28].
277] In regard to / precedg acct, th are some matters to be observed.
Th is a gr^t discrepancy in / acct given by Mrs Bailey & Mr C., as to
interval betw Mrs B leavg her mistress's writg, & her (Mrs B's) return to
Mrs M's room. Th is a discrepancy also in / acc^t given by Mrs B's leavg /
room after her first visit to morn^g. Mr C. says, "Mrs B. was absent only
a few minutes"; she had bn called by Mrs M. "I sent to / stove w^m to fetch
some more pomatum." Mrs B, on / o^r hand, deposed at / inquest, t "She had
seen her mistress do^t t an hour before (I calcs trophe) - t Mrs M. told her to
return & she wd send for her when she wanted to sleep."
Mrs B deposed, t "on open^g cabinet / room she found an empty bottle in her

(Mrs M's) hand, labelled "acid hydrocyanicum"; & Mr C. says witness
induced him "to believe / that he not be found in Mrs M's hand at all."

Now Mr Cobbold, / surgeon o / Castle, deposed at / inquest, & on being called
to attend Mrs M. "he found / her perfectly insensible, w / pupils o both eyes
much dilated, & fancied he cd detect a slight pulsation o / heart, but v^y feeble
276] & wh ceased a v^y short time after his arrival" . . . "He was o opinion
"t death was caused by / improper use o / medicine, / bottle o wh
was found in her hand" . . . The body after death was perfectly natural . . .

was so fully convinced t / medicine was / cause o her death, he did not
think it necessary to open / body."

Mr C says "Mr Cobbold" . . . o life." [Ibid p. 225]

"Dr Cobbold who cd be asked" [inquest] . . . "her person" [Ibid p 226]

The final, it is to be observed, contained none o / drug when found, Mrs B,
says she found it uncorked in / hand o her mistress, & put it aside

Then Mr Cobbold must be declined to make a p.m. examinaⁿ mainly bec
"he believed he cd detect / smell o / prussic acid abt her person". How far /
principles o medical jurisprudence are consistent w / practice at C.C. in a
case like this, o a lady alive & well before / hours o sight & nine in /
morn^g, suddenly carried off by poison - a corpse before noon - / subject o a
coroner's inquest w^t a p.m. examinaⁿ, sufficed before sunset, & buried in
a court-yard o a house she had bⁿ a light, healthful inmate o, within
less than twelve hours o t burial - is a questⁿ wh must be determined
wholly & solely on its own merits.

Dr Macken's Summary of

279]

Chapter XVII

L. E. L.

I h given elsewhere an acc^t o / death o L. E. L. written by a friend o /
deceased body - / Countess o Blessington, wh may be presumed to be / in
all important particulars, derived from / best sources o information & t^e
were available to her, tho I do not vouch by the correctness in all particulars.
The friends o / husband o / deceased body had sd the say: it is only fair / friends o L. E. L.
shd^d at first be permitted to h^{er} say.

Shortly before my departure for England, Lady Blessington, charged me w^t a com-
mission, to be executed on my arrival at C.C. - namely to obtain / permission o Mr
Macken to erect a monument at her ladyship's expense, on / remains o her deceased friend.
After some hesitation, & some days after my arrival in Speakey, Mr M. on
subject, but at length I communicated to him Lady B's wishes. Our Mr.

her health & spirits had begun to suffer for /arduous mental occupaⁿ she had long been engaged in: & at this juncture, abt Oct, 1836, a gentleman for / W.C. Africa-styled / Gov^t of C.C.C. Capt Maclean - was frequently met by her in London society: & / result o' t' acquaint^{ce} was an offer o' marriage, wh was accepted by her in an epl hour & in a frame o' mind t' disregard any usual^l horren^l despatches, in regard to change o' scene o' country, a course rather to be adopted than considered;

When / time came f' fulfil^lg his engage^{mt}, Capt Maclean manifested no anxiety or impatience f' its accomplishment. He had proceeded to / W.C. remained thr^e for some time, but he returned at length: his business habits, & peculiar turn o' mind, admitted o' no waste o' time or words in unessential dallies; preparat^{ns} f' / wedd^g

267] were made w all convenient despatch. The marriage o' her Maclean & / ill-fated L.E.L. took place / yth o' June, 1838: & on / 15th o' Oct follow^g, she was laid in her dismal grave, in / west-ward o' C.C.C.

But one is aware, t' this gifted creature died by poison; t' she had been in / habit o' taking prussic acid f' / relief o' spasms; t' she had taken an undue quantity o' drug on / morn^g o' her decease, but wh^o intentionally or accidentally thr was no solid given on / coroners inquest, to enable an English public to determine

In Feb, 1841 I visited C.C.C. / grave o' Letitia Elizabeth London - or, if t' name must be uttered, wh^o she had / misfortune to hear of a few miserable months - was Maclean. I performed f' some weeks at / Castle, in / discharge o' my duties office o' / Comm^r o' Inquiry in / Western Coast o' Africa.

Mr Maclean was then President o' Council o' Gov^t o' C.C.C. / Senior Magistrate o' / continent settle^{mt}

The wretched town o' C.C.C. to / westward o' / fort, contains some 4,000 in- habitants, natives o' / country, a few European traders, & a tolerable proportⁿ o' half-cast people, and whom many specimens o' genus "Betsy Austin", neither Crab nor Creole, but true Barbadian born, are to be found.

C.C.C. is a large ill-constructed dismal-looking fort, w a few rooms, o' a barrack-looking look, f' / residence o' Chief Magistrate, was Gov^t o' / W.C.

268] Mr M. in early life, had joined / Royal African Corps, after / peace, & attained rank o' Lieut. to / German^l o' Ashantee war when it was determined to retain / W.C. settle^{mt}, was appointed President o' Council o' Gov^t o' three dependencies: & f' some years displayed a gr^d deal o' activity, on some occas^{ns} a little for much energy, on one occasⁿ at Accra, in partⁿ, in deal^g w / native tribes o' / W.C. The salary o' his office, was £500 a year; an am^t utterly inadequate to / expenditure wh his positⁿ necessitated by the virtually / unimped / funds^{ns} o' a Gov^t, & was expected to inherit / naval officers o' cruisers on t' coast, / merchants o' place, & / business who came thr.

The expenditure of his year alone must have amounted to a third part, at / V³ least, of his official income.

Mr. M. was a good mathematician, all his tastes were / cultivated / exact sciences, his favorite pursuits were geometrical & algebraic / calculus, / barometrical & thermometrical, ^{optics} & He was in / habit of speaking contemptuously of light literature, & yet he had occasional fits of novel reading; he affected scraps, & even tracts of poetry & parts, but I think he did not feel as much contempt of / former as he expressed.

He had become, by long privation, of / humanized, & without influence of / society, of educated women, peculiarly so, his manners, selfish, coarse-minded, cynical - a colonial tyrant, was an impaired liver, & a bad digester, & all / impressions / a Volatundian.

Yet he could be a very agreeable man in male / conversational society; & periodical bouts of reading, not a hour, but when a days' continuance, were by no means ungrateful to him in his days of single blessedness.

But as they passed away all enjoyments, except as theodolite, quadrants, & sextants, barometers & thermometers

269] Mrs. M.'s husband had unfortunately no sympathy with her poetic tastes & literary pursuits. He did not conceal from her his contempt of / verse-making. On one occasion in particular, he expressed his opinion on / some of her / supposed neglect of household duties they occasioned, in a manner which gave her great pain, & to which she complained to / only persons at C.C.C. whom she did not wish to be confided.

Mr. M. had some opinions in common with Monk Lewis. I gentleman was a very ascetic writer when dealing with / literary productions of female writers... [also *Travels & Times of Scott* Vol II p 117] ...

... [also *quoting Proclus, Comment in Plotinus, p 603, 1594*] ...
270] which was / words of poor L.E.L. when she felt / those poetic influences within her, those divine impulses & powers of enthusiasm, with / prestige of communication them to / or calls them into action & commits to paper / inspiration of her genius, or when she had to read / coldness of contempt, or / harsh expressions of reproach of those pursuits which had gained her honors & reputation at home & a high place in / literary world, pursuits which alone could be / source of her weary life in a dismal foreign / coast of Africa?

The act of / inquiry sent home by / friends of Mrs. M., & was published in / newspapers in this country, shortly after / arrival / intelligence of Lamentable event, / circumstances of most importance were / not to light on / inquiry, & all / essential parts are given in / follow-up report of *Guard* Bailey Bailey's index:

enfield "An inquiry into ... does any light on / subject ... / *L.E.L.*" pp 186-188.] (Some of witnesses were examined, but nothing of any importance was elicited, no post-mortem examination was made).

L. E. L.

Extracts from:

"The literary life & Correspondence of / Countess of Blessington"

R.R. Madden.

3 Vols. 1855.

Vol 2. Chap xvii (pp 194). p 260. "L. E. L."

Personal circumstances enable me to give some details respecting / brief career of Miss
Landon London at C.C.C., perhaps more to be relied on than any previous acc't to be given
to / public by / friends of her Madam, or those who h'v been influenced by them.

Letitia Elizabeth Landon was born at Chelsea in 1802. Donohoe commenced his
unfortunately led to a separation of L. E. L. from her family at an early period, & her residence wth
267] comparative strangers, who eventually, however, became her warmest friends. . . .

264] Praised: After her death, in 1832, a novel appeared wth her name, entitled "daddy Prune
A few months before her death, she was wth her most ill-assorted union wth Captⁿ Maclean, I was in her
CO at / home of Colonel Stanhope, in London. She was the / admirer of all

265] opinions, / 1st object of attraction, surrounded by many of / most eminent literary men &
artists of / day.

266] Sad indeed, but her / Maritine's strain, a melancholy but her / work of poor L. E. L. at
period when these lines were [by JS Stierand] were written, & even of some years previous
to the time

her illustrious commentators had been already too successful, of real cheerfulness & gaiety were
more to come back to her bosom. They had prevented her union wth one of / most eminent of
living sculptors.

Proposals of marriage had been made to her by one whom she had loved, who was worth
to her, a man of excellent talents & honors, . . . but / errors of / persec^u she had
been long subject to, & feelings of extreme sensitiveness on a subject to, she imagined, wth possibly
admit. of / shadows of a doubt, in / mind of one by whom she was held dear, as to her
value frankness in dealing wth the matter at any future date, time, led her to break off /
proposed marriage, tho' one in all respects most desired & desirable.

In / instance her amiable conduct - / difficulties of her literary position augmented.