

— No. 14. —

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's
Report,
(A.)

ESTIMATE of the probable COST attending the PURCHASE and ANNUAL MAINTENANCE of a COLONIAL ARMED VESSEL of 120 tons, on the *Gold Coast*.

ANNUAL CHARGES.

	£.	s.	d.
Supply of small stores for 12 months	150	—	—
Wages of Commander, at 10 <i>l.</i> per month	120	—	—
— Chief Mate, at 5 <i>l.</i> ditto	60	—	—
— Carpenter, at 5 <i>l.</i> ditto	60	—	—
— Second Mate, at 3 <i>l.</i> ditto	36	—	—
— Boatswain, at 3 <i>l.</i> ditto	36	—	—
— Eleven European Seamen, at 45 <i>s.</i> ditto	297	—	—
— Four ditto boys, at 30 <i>s.</i> ditto	72	—	—
— Fifteen African Seamen, at 20 <i>s.</i> ditto	180	—	—
Provisions for 12 months	800	—	—
	1,811	—	—
Purchase and Outfit, say	1,200	—	—

Cape Coast Castle, 10 March 1841.

G. M.

The above estimate supposes a thoroughly good vessel, fit for any service that would probably be required of her on this coast. The purchase-money includes three years' standing rigging, a good suit of sails, three anchors and chain cables, and all running gear. The charge for small stores includes canvas, rope, paints and oils, &c. &c.

As on this coast fresh provisions would chiefly be used, a considerable saving would occur in the article of provisions.

— No. 15. —

PROCLAMATION.

George Maclean.

WHEREAS by the municipal laws of Great Britain, and more particularly by the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the 5th year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Fourth (5 Geo. 4, cap. 113), all British subjects are prohibited, in the most express and comprehensive terms, and under most severe penalties, from aiding, abetting, or trafficking with, directly or indirectly, all or any persons or vessels, engaged, or about to be engaged in the slave trade, or fitted out with that view or purpose.

And whereas it appears from the Reports of the proceedings taken before the Courts of Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, as well as from other official and authentic representations made to Her Majesty's Government, that vessels notoriously fitted out for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade, and commanded by persons notoriously connected with that illicit traffic, have been in the habit of visiting various ports in this colony, for the purpose of procuring articles of merchandise, the better to enable them to prosecute their illegal and detestable traffic in slaves: I, therefore, having been instructed to that effect by Her Majesty's Government, and acting by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Government of this colony, do hereby most strictly caution all Her Majesty's subjects in this colony against directly or indirectly aiding, abetting, or trafficking with notorious slave dealers, or their vessels, or persons or vessels whom there are just and reasonable grounds to believe to be connected with the illicit traffic in slaves; and all magistrates, commandants, and other officers are hereby strictly enjoined to prohibit all communication with slave vessels, or vessels evidently fitted up for that traffic, in their respective ports or roadsteads, and to seize and detain such vessels, their officers, and crews, respecting the same to me.

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony at Cape Coast Castle, this 15th day of December 1839.

By order of the President,

(signed) J. Smith,
Acting Secretary.

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RETURN showing the NUMBER and NAMES of VESSELS that might be suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, which have touched at *Cape Coast Castle*, during the Six Years ending with 1840.

DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DATE.	No.	NAME OF VESSEL.
19 Jan. 1835	1	Portuguese schooner, Golga.	11 Feb. 1836	26	Portuguese brig, Fanchalense.
2 Mar. —	2	French brig, L'Actif.	28 — —	27	French brig, Felicie.
2 — —	3	American brig, Ganges.	26 Mar. —	28	Portuguese brig, Nimrod.
2 — —	4	Hamburgh brig, Legator.	2 Apr. —	29	French brig, Jeune Clarisse.
3 — —	5	Brazilian brig, Don Pedro.	29 — —	30	French schooner, La Donade.
3 — —	6	French brig, Yalof.	6 July —	31	Atravidador, Spanish.
6 Apr. —	7	French brig, L'Hercule.	9 — —	32	Portuguese brig, Josephina.
29 May —	8	Portuguese schooner, Amistod.	19 Sept. —	33	Schooner, Dolcinea.
16 June —	9	Portuguese schooner, Esperanza.	19 — —	34	American brig, Seamew.
22 — —	10	Hamburgh brig, Brazil Packet.	28 Nov. —	35	French brig, LaJeune Emilie.
16 July —	11	Spanish brig, Cazador.	28 — —	36	American brig, Mary Paulina.
16 Oct. —	12	Maria Theresa.	19 Feb. 1837	37	French barque, Napoleon le Grand.
17 — —	13	French brig, Jason.	20 — —	38	French brig, Circonstance.
18 — —	14	Portuguese brig, Vigilante.	14 — —	39	American brig, Quill.
21 — —	15	French brig, Le Bon Pere.	5 Mar. —	40	French brig, L'Africain.
24 — —	16	Spanish schooner, Manuelita.	2 Apr. —	41	French brig, Edouard Maria.
26 — —	17	Portuguese, Rosario.	28 July —	42	Portuguese brig, Victoria.
27 — —	18	French brig, Le Syren.	3 Aug. —	43	Portuguese brig, Margaritta.
5 Nov. —	19	Spanish brig, Felicidade.	9 — —	44	Portuguese schooner, Andounha.
10 — —	20	American schooner, Portia.	9 Sept. —	45	Prussian brig, Lucifer.
2 Dec. —	21	Portuguese schooner, Acara.	20 Dec. —	46	Austrian barque, Barrone.
2 — —	22	American schooner, Mary Paulina.	24 — —	47	Dous Amigos.
26 — —	23	American brig, Gleaner.	3 Feb. 1838	48	French brig, Veronique.
24 Jan. 1836	24	Brig Havannah Packet.	25 — —	49	Portuguese brig, Maria.
26 — —	25	Spanish schooner, Anibal.			

— No. 17. —

My dear Dr. Madden,

Government House, Freetown, 5 March 1841.

HEREWITH you will receive, by favour of Captain Tucker, several sets of a proclamation having reference principally, though I fear not exclusively, to the part of the coast you are now at; and to which, if it were not for your being there, I should immediately proceed. But I am aware that your investigations are directed to collateral subjects, if not immediately to this one, and am anxious to avoid even the appearance of a gratuitous interference with duties which you are so competent to discharge.

As it is possible, however, that this particular point is not specifically mentioned in your commission, I send you herewith a justice of the peace's appointment, which you can avail yourself of if you see fit or deem it necessary.

The law of the case is incontrovertible: by 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, s. 2, all dealing in slaves whatever is unlawful, except in such special cases as are mentioned in that very Act.

The 3d section sets forth the pecuniary mulct, and the 10th makes all such dealings a felony, with transportation or hard labour.

The 13th section points out the special cases excepted, which are solely dealing or trading in slaves lawfully being in any British territory, with the true intent and purpose of employing them in that territory.

So that thenceforth no new slaves could be lawfully introduced into the British territories, nor could any British subject deal in slaves in any other part of the world.

So stood the law from June 1824 to 28th August 1833, when, by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, s. 12, it was further enacted, "That from and after the 1st of August 1834, slavery shall be and is hereby utterly and for ever abolished, and declared unlawful throughout the British colonies, plantations, and possessions abroad." Consequently, as slavery was already rendered unlawful everywhere else, it is now unlawful everywhere, unless an exception can be found in its favour in that very Act, and the only exceptions are in section 64, which comprises only India, Ceylon, and St. Helena.

These parties, it is said, allege that they have not obtained compensation. This may be a reason for seeking an indemnification, but it is no excuse for their committing felony.

As

As it does not appear desirable to go further at present than to proclaim the law, and as Captain Tucker, exercising, I conceive, a very sound judgment, does not intend to proceed to coercion by seizure of the slaves for full six weeks, so as to enable the parties to liberate them spontaneously, I would, were I in your place, confine my proceedings principally to making more complete inquiry; but I would ascertain, as fully as I could, where these people came from, how they are supported, how punished, whether any of the mitigatory enactments of the British slave colonies were legally in force there; if it be alleged they are free, what wages they receive for their labour, whether they are bought or sold, or bequeathed, or pawned. The latter I am told is common, and there can be no doubt that it is "a trading in slaves;" and in all these matters I would be as specific as I could as to names, time, and place.

I am also very desirous of directing your attention to the danger of any of these persons being removed or withdrawn from British protection.

In closing this painful subject I can only assure you that, if you think my going down will be of material assistance, I shall, although my time is much occupied, proceed there on the first notification from you or Captain Tucker.

Believe me, &c.

(signed) J. Jeremie.

Dr. Madden.

— No. 18. —

PROTEST of Magistrates, &c. of *Cape Coast Castle* against the Steps taken for the Abolition of Slavery.

At a meeting of the undersigned British resident merchants, held at Cape Coast this 24th day of March 1841, for the purpose of taking into consideration the probable result of an attempt to carry into effect the terms of a proclamation of Sir John Jeremie, the Governor-general of Sierra Leone, bearing date the 4th day of March 1841, it was unanimously resolved:—

1st. That this meeting, taking into consideration the intention of Her Majesty's Government with regard to slavery, and the system of pawning at present existing in this country, heartily concurs in these intentions in as far as regards the European population, and determines to carry them into full effect.

2d. That considering the proclamation as applicable to the native as well as the European population, this meeting is distinctly of opinion that the object of it with regard to the former can only be immediately effected by force; and that, as the influence of the local government is beneficially felt throughout the various tribes extending over an immense extent of country, and embracing a population of upwards of 200,000 souls, who would immediately resist such an attack upon their dearest interests, there is no power at present in this country capable of carrying it into effect.

3dly. That the country is at present in a state of profound tranquillity, and beginning in some measure to feel the benefits of civilisation, by means of the influence of the local government, the Christian efforts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the extension of legitimate commerce; and that the rash and premature introduction of such an extensive revolution would inevitably destroy the British influence, ruin commerce, and plunge the country into the same state of anarchy and confusion from which it is only now gradually recovering.

4thly. That the enforcement of the terms of this proclamation in the territories over which the English have control, would not fail to bring them instantly into collision with those over whom the Dutch and Danes exercise the same influence, and by whom the English settlements are intersected along the line of coast at a distance of about every 10 miles.

5thly. That this meeting, considering that the safety of person and property is materially involved in the mode of carrying out this question, regards the issuing of the said proclamation as a very impolitic and unsafe proceeding, and is of opinion that a personal acquaintance with the nature of the country, with the people and their prejudices, would induce the Governor-general to suspend its execution, and allow this country to remain, as far as regards the native population, upon the same footing as the East Indies and Ceylon, leaving the work of emancipation to the safer and surer methods of time and civilisation.

6thly. That for these reasons this meeting most respectfully protests against every attempt to carry the terms of the said proclamation into effect by coercive measures, and earnestly requests that the Governor-general will defer his final decision until he may have a personal opportunity of judging of the practicability of such a step.

7thly. That copies of these resolutions be given to Commissioner Madden, and forwarded to the Colonial Office and the Governor-general through President Maclean.

(signed)	James Swanzy.	W. Spinks.
	Bradie Cruikshank.	J. Clewston.
	J. Jackson.	Wm. W. Cobbold.
	W. Topp.	H. S. Wilson.
	H. Smyth.	J. H. Akhurst.

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(A.)

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— No. 19. —

Sir,

Secretary's Office, Sierra Leone, 4 May 1841.

I AM directed by Acting-governor Carr to acknowledge the receipt of two documents from Cape Coast, the one dated the 24th March 1841, purporting to be a set of resolutions passed by the resident merchants of that settlement on the subject of a proclamation of his late Excellency Sir John Jeremie, knight, dated the 4th March 1841, against the practice of holding persons in pawn or in slavery, and which resolutions are signed by 10 individuals, viz. Messrs. Swanzy, Cruikshank, Jackson, Topp, Smyth, Spinks, Clewston, Cobbold, Wilson, and Akhurst; the other dated 25th March 1841, and purporting to be the opinion of three magistrates of Cape Coast against carrying into effect the said proclamation, and which is signed by Messrs. Swanzy, Jackson, and Topp, as magistrates; and I am to acquaint you that both these documents will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the native population of Cape Coast, I am to inform you that the proclamation in question can only be considered as referring to those natives residing within the jurisdiction of the fort or settlement of Cape Coast Castle; and there cannot be the slightest doubt that all individuals found holding slaves or persons, as pawns or pledges, within each jurisdiction, are liable to be prosecuted.

In conclusion, I am to inform you that the Acting-governor does not consider himself authorised in suspending the proclamation in question, even were it his wish to do so, which it is not; but that, on the contrary, he considers it imperative on him to give it the fullest effect, until the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government shall be known thereon.

I have, &c.

G. Maclean, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.(signed) N. W. Macdonald,
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 20. —

Honoured Sir,

Cape Coast, 24 March 1841.

THE undermentioned persons most humbly beg to inform you, that we are pawns to Governor Maclean, as canoemen, who do not know how we do to live during last six years, and still we are always careful to our business without any disobediences; and from since that interval we endeavoured ourselves for our living; therefore, as it is very hurtful to us, refer to your Honour for this transaction, and in so doing you will be obliged greatly for ever.

We are, your humble servants,

(signed)	Quamino Bentray.	Quow Incoom.
	Quasee Accoon.	Quow Yangcoom.
	Quarmin Ashin.	Bochay.
	Quacoe Armennee Ansh.	Coffee Cross.
	Quow Ashun.	Quasee Ardagem.

Doctor Madden, &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

I BEG leave to acquaint your Honour as I am native of this castle for a long time before Mr. Maclean, esq. set him Governor to govern us. My employ as a blacksmith in his castle. I tooked a piece of steel to my boy, to make a vile; than he asked me about this steel. I did not tell a fib to him; I speak very plain to him that I myself took it; than he said I must put you into gaol, and he did the same thing; therefore he flogged me 300 lashes, and put me in the same place, keeping me there three years before I released.

And I told him somebody owes me six ounces gold, and I beg him to help me to demand it, and he send a constible to joined me to demand my debt; consequence he put handcup in my hand before I gone with the constible about my own debt.

The man owes me; he redeemed me boy and two girls; he tooked this three children from my hand about a piece of steel, beside my punishment; and I beg you to let him appear before you, and settle this plaver for your poor servant.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(signed) Quaw Mansah, Blacksmith.

P. S.—He gave this three children to his wife.

Quaw Mansah.

Dr. R. R. Madden.

Honoured Sir,

I BEG to write you this, to say that I only pawn to Mr. Maclean for one ounce gold, and so I work for these eight years, and only they pay me three fathom romaule a month, which I beseech your Honour to look into this business, and put it in right order; and agreeing to my request, you shall be highly honoured, as am black-smith in this Coast Castle; also am a native born, because my pay is very little, as from yesterday and to-day I haven't taken not a mosel, and by so doing you shall be gratefully conferred upon.

I am, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Quashee William*,
Blackmith, Cape Coast Castle.

— No. 21. —

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LETTER from Captain *Maclean*, with Answers to Queries respecting Slaves and Pawns.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, 15 May 1841.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, accompanied by a series of queries (15 in number) relative to "British subjects holding, purchasing, or selling Slaves and Pawns, or Debts, the guarantee for which are human Beings, and who are received and transferred under this Title."

To the queries I now beg leave to reply, so far as I am able to do so, annexing, at the same time, such explanatory observations as may appear to be requisite.

Do British subjects hold slaves or pawns on the Gold Coast?

Up to the 22d of March last no law had been promulgated, nor had any instructions ever been given to the local government, prohibiting the possession of domestic slaves by the inhabitants of these settlements, whether Europeans or natives; and the same system of domestic slavery continued to exist up to that date which had prevailed from time immemorial. I am not aware that any slaves or pawns are now held by Europeans, although they are still held by natives of the country, who, however, are not, strictly speaking, "British subjects," though some of them reside under the guns of the fort.

1st Query.
Reply.

Do British subjects buy and sell slaves or pawns, or, under the title of "Debts," buy or sell such persons in any of our forts, or do those who live under their protection do so?

2d Query.

I have never known British subjects (strictly so called) sell slaves in these settlements, although, if entitled legally to hold them, they were doubtless entitled to transfer them within the bounds of the colony. In cases of intestate or insolvent estates possessed of domestic slaves, my own practice (when called on to interfere) has always been to emancipate the slaves, apportioning to each, according to his ability, a certain sum which he was bound to pay to the estate, or to repay to any respectable person who might advance it for him, an equal amount, either in money or by service. This practice has been most approved of both here and in England, as tending to the abolition of domestic slavery in the country, without seriously interfering with the rights of any person; and the slaves thus made free were practically much better off than if they had been at once made unconditionally free, without the immediate means of supporting themselves. Among the natives the transference of debts, represented by the service of individuals, has often taken place with the consent of these individuals and their friends, without which, according to the native laws, such transference could not be made. I have seldom known instances of British subjects transferring such debts, though it has doubtless frequently been done. "Pawns," as they are termed, frequently change their masters (when they conceive the labour too hard), of their own accord.

Reply.

Are there any magistrates or members of council here or at Accra who hold, buy, or sell slaves or pawns under the aforesaid title of debts?

3d Query.

I am not aware of any who now do so.

Reply.

Are there any slaves or pawns in this place held or disposable as property belonging to British subjects; or have any such slaves or pawns, to your knowledge, been sold by auction, either here or at Accra?

4th Query.

No British subjects (strictly so called) hold slaves or pawns at this place, though I believe many of the persons termed "pawns" still prefer serving their master for wages to being called upon to pay their debts. I have never known slaves sold by auction here or at Accra, or debts, represented by the labour of individuals, sold in that manner, save in the instances alluded to in my answer to the second query, where the whole was done under my own sanction, and under proper checks and limitations.

Reply.

- 5th Query. Who are the largest holders of slaves and pawns at this place, Accra, Anamaboe, and Dixcove, amongst the British subjects or the native women with whom they are connected?
- Reply. No British subjects (strictly so called) hold slaves or pawns; several of the native women, with whom British subjects are more or less intimately connected, possess both slaves and pawns; but I do not know who among them are the largest holders.
- 6th Query. To what extent do they possess slaves or pawns?
- Reply. Most of them, I believe, possess very few beyond their immediate personal attendants; some of them possess none; but few have any considerable number.
- 7th Query. How are the slaves and pawns disposed of at the death of their owners?
- Reply. They, according to the native laws, become the property of the heirs of the parties; a person, however, becoming possessed of slaves by inheritance, cannot, according to the native law, alienate them, save by the general consent of the whole family, including the slaves themselves, who, in fact, form part of the family.
- 8th Query. What is the average value here of each slave per head?
- Reply. It is difficult to form an estimate where so few slaves are ever sold. The average value of each may be stated at 8*l.* sterling.
- 9th Query. How are the slaves employed here; whether in prædial or domestic slavery?
- Reply. Chiefly in domestic offices on the coast, and in prædial labour in the landward districts.
- 10th Query. Since the abolition of slavery in the year 1834 by Act of Parliament, have any persons, British subjects, or those connected with them, who have contravened that Act, by buying, selling, or holding slaves or pawns, being prosecuted here?
- Reply. The Act alluded to was never promulgated in, or made applicable to these settlements, and consequently there could have been no contravention of its provisions, or any prosecution for breaches of the same. But, in point of fact, I do not think that any British subjects (strictly so called) have rendered themselves liable to prosecutions under that Act; or if so, in only a very few instances. In saying so, however, I beg to mention that I have never seen the Act in question, and know nothing of its specific provisions.
- 11th Query. Under the present system of government, existing since the year 1828, by the second stipulation with the African Company, that British law should continue in force in these forts, the illegality of trafficking in slaves or pawns, of holding, buying, or selling them since 1834 being evident, on what grounds do British subjects here continue to buy, sell, or leave their slaves and pawns to be disposed of as property?
- Reply. In the document whereby the government of these forts was transferred to the merchants in 1828, there is no such stipulation as that mentioned, nor does any such body as the "African Company" exist. In point of fact, however, *within* the forts, British law has continued in force, as far as practicable, nor have any slaves or pawns existed in them.
- 12th Query. If, when the General Act of Emancipation passed, and compensation was awarded for the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies and the Cape of Good Hope, the holders of slaves on the Gold Coast having failed to put in their claim for compensation, and thereby deprived themselves of all title to it when once the Abolition Act came into force, on what legal ground can British subjects here continue to hold, buy, and sell slaves and pawns?
- Reply. I have reason to know that several holders of slaves in these settlements did, when the Emancipation Act was discussed in the public prints of the day, direct their agents in England to inquire whether the Act would affect their interests, or whether they ought to apply for compensation. The reply to these inquiries was, "that the Government did not recognise these settlements as a British colony, and that the Act would, therefore, not apply to them." When the Act did pass, no communication was made to this Government, nor were slave traders ever called upon to give up their slaves.
- 13th Query. The buying and selling and importing of slaves and pawns into any place whatsoever, with the exception of India, Ceylon, and St. Helena, being in contravention of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, and the more recent Act of Emancipation of 1834, should not steps immediately be taken to compel all British subjects to bring to the British forts on this coast all persons held by them, or those connected with them as slaves or pawns, and should not such enslaved persons be declared free; and any persons henceforth trafficking in slaves or pawns, buying or selling, or in the capacity of executor disposing by sale of such slaves or pawns as property under any title, be immediately prosecuted for the said felony?
- Reply. Neither slaves nor pawns have been imported, so far as I am aware, into these settlements in contravention of the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113, nor indeed is the term "pawn" made use of in that Act (of which I have been furnished with a copy by Her Majesty's Government). The Emancipation Act of 1834 ought undoubtedly to be enforced wherever it is applicable. To do this upon the coast it is necessary, in the first place, to declare whether it be applicable

applicable to any portion of territory beyond the fort walls; secondly, to declare to what portion of territory it is applicable; thirdly, to declare who are to be considered "British subjects" under the provisions of the Act; and lastly, to give due publicity to the Act itself throughout the territory to which it may be deemed expedient to declare it applicable. Whatever instructions may be issued to me upon these points shall be faithfully attended to, and rigorously carried into effect.

Appendix, No. 5.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)
14th Query.

Under what authority were about 40 pawns (under the denomination of debts) belonging to a British subject, a Mr. Frazer, an insolvent, residing at Accra, sold at that place at the latter part of the year 1839 or beginning of 1840, in contravention of the Acts above recited, and under what pretence can the debts, so called, of the insolvent, be disposed of while the pawns are the property which is really made over to the purchaser, as in the instance of Mr. Frazer's, where a considerable number of those pawns were sold to a British subject having establishments at British Accra, and also at Away and Little Popoe, the latter places being notorious slave-trading haunts, and where those identical pawns are reported to have been conveyed by their new owner?

The facts in the query are incorrectly stated throughout. In the year 1839 a native of this country, named Frazer, became insolvent, and I was called upon to interfere for the protection of his creditors. On an examination into his affairs it was found that he was possessed of a number of slaves, acquired by means of his creditors' money. These, according to the uniform practice which I had followed, and which had been approved of, I forthwith enfranchised, apportioning to each, according to his ability, a small sum which he was to pay to the estate. These sums many paid, others borrowed the necessary amounts, giving their labour at low wages until they could raise money to repay the debts so contracted. Mr. Marmon I believe, advanced money for several of them, as he required their labour. It is incorrect to say that "pawns" (that is, individuals) "are the property which is really made over to the purchaser;" such is not the case. It is a certain portion or quantity of labour which the purchaser gets in exchange for his money; he has no property whatever in, or right over his debtor, who can leave him at any moment he chooses. Again, it is not true (for I have inquired strictly into the matter) that Mr. Marmon removed these debtors or pawns from the colony to slave-trading haunts, or anywhere else; none of them have been out of Accra, nor had Mr. Marmon the right or power to take them to "Away or Popoe." For enfranchising these people and making them debtors to the estate I alone am responsible; nor had I ever heard, nor had any reason to suppose, that in doing so I was contravening any Act of Parliament, but on the contrary, I conceived that I was acting well, justly, and meritoriously, in pursuing the course which I had followed. I am certain at least, that I was acting in a manner the most beneficial for the poor people themselves.

Reply.

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As no futile pretext of waiting further orders than these already communicated to the British residents should be admitted, and as all those females under the immediate control and influence of the British merchants, and connected with them by those ties which custom sanctions and no religious ceremony has consecrated, should not be suffered to hold pawns or slaves, and those British subjects connected with them should be held responsible for the contravention of the law, and their own connivance at it; is it not incumbent on the British authorities administering the government on the Gold Coast of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Annamaboe, and Accra, to see the violated laws respecting slavery rigidly and speedily carried into effect?

15th Query.

Undoubtedly, as it is the bounden duty of the British authorities here to prevent or punish any infraction of the laws against slavery committed by British subjects; and should any instances of such infraction of the laws come to their knowledge, they will not be slow to take the severest notice of them. With respect to the latter part of the question, it might be doubtful whether any law would sanction the punishment of a British subject for the act of a third party, over whom that British subject may be supposed to exercise an influence, but over whom he possessed no actual power or authority; I am, however, ignorant of the provisions of the Act of 1834, and know not how far they may extend.

Reply.

I have thus answered your several queries to the best of my ability, and have only to repeat my earnest request that copies of the Emancipation Act of 1834, with full and specific instructions for my guidance, with respect to domestic slavery among the native population of these settlements, may speedily be furnished to me.

I have, &c.

(signed) *George Maclean*,
President of the Council of Government.

R. R. Madden, Esq. M. D.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

— No. 22. —

LIST OF BONNY TRADING SHIPS, 1840.

—	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.	—	Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Men.
					Brought forward -	6,870	371
1	Brutus - - -	500	24	19	Lady Campbell -	450	24
2	Peruvian - -	380	22	20	Dido - - -	400	20
3	Packet - - -	240	16	21	Hesperus - -	500	24
4	Huddersfield -	440	22	22	Satisfaction -	400	20
5	Bombay Packet -	520	25	23	Inglewood - -	550	25
6	Kingston - - -	350	20	24	Commerce - -	650	30
7	Huskisson - -	500	25	25	Dædalus - - -	500	24
8	Swiftsure - -	200	14	26	Mansfield - -	400	20
9	Charlotte - -	550	26	27	May - - -	440	23
10	J. Campbell -	550	25	28	Jane - - -	250	17
11	Murth - - -	200	14	29	Ann - - -	250	17
12	Combermere -	100	12	30	Gannet - - -	400	20
13	Lady Paget - -	500	24	31	Egremont - -	100	8
14	Snowdon - - -	400	20	32	Dee - - -	500	24
15	W. Ruthbow -	420	22	33	Highfield - -	160	24
16	Faulian - - -	120	12	34	Congo - - -	150	15
17	Hero - - -	450	24	35	J. Daly - - -	200	16
18	Thomas Hunter -	450	24	36	Haywood - - -	500	24
	Carried forward -	6,870	371		TOTAL - - -	13,170	736

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— No. 23. —

QUANTITY of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from *Liverpool* to *Africa*, during the Years 1839 and 1840.

SPECIES.	QUANTITIES IN 1839.	QUANTITIES IN 1840.
Whisky - - - -	2 puncheons, 2 casks -	1 barrel.
Hats - - - -	39 casks - - - -	75 casks.
Silk and Cotton Stuffs	4 boxes - - - -	3 boxes.
Cottons - - - -	1,980 packages - - -	3,511 packages.
Woollens - - - -	25 bales - - - -	38 bales.
Hosiery - - - -	8 bales.	—
Slop clothing - - -	15 bales - - - -	14 bales.
Worsted caps - - -	29 packages - - - -	45 bales.
Umbrellas - - - -	21 cases - - - -	11 cases.
Earthenware - - -	433 packages and 19 casks -	376 packages.
Hardware - - - -	245 packages and 263 casks -	803 casks.
Salt - - - -	7,056 tons - - - -	7,052 tons.
Soap - - - -	1,782 boxes - - - -	1,487 boxes.
Copperware - - - -	7 boxes.	—
Tobacco-pipes - - -	111 boxes - - - -	160 boxes.
Muskets - - - -	3,027 cases - - - -	2,781 cases.
Gunflints - - - -	90 kegs - - - -	177 casks.
Gunpowder - - - -	20,014 barrels - - - -	21,081 barrels.
Shot - - - -	2 casks - - - -	2 kegs.
Brass pans - - - -	2 tubs - - - -	207. in value.
Iron bars - - - -	523 tons, 1,704 bars - - -	693 tons.
Iron hoops - - - -	20 tons, 388 bundles - - -	35 tons, 700 bundles.
Iron pots - - - -	2 tons, 2 cwt. and 500 pots -	301 cwt.
Copper and brass rods	- - - -	156 boxes.
Horns, Oxen and cows	39,968 ps. - - - -	21,845 ps.
Bottled beer - - -	184 casks - - - -	247 casks.
Empty casks - - -	19,104 in number - - - -	21,435 in number.
Casks, in shakes - -	6,053 shakes - - - -	8,100 shakes.
Flint-glass - - - -	1 hogshhead - - - -	3 hogshheads.
Looking-glass - - -	- - - -	8 cases.

QUANTITY of FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported from *Liverpool*, during the Years 1839 and 1840.

SPECIES.	QUANTITIES IN 1839.	QUANTITIES IN 1840.
Rated foreign spirits	94,584 gallons	101,470 gallons.
Brandy	1,443 gallons	3,727 gallons.
Rum	91,006 gallons	73,054 gallons.
Wine	345 gallons	450 gallons.
Bandanoes	2,044 ps.	1,528 ps.
Taffeties	126 ps.	44 ps.
Tobacco	605,445 lbs.	1,103,311 lbs.
Bugles	148,324 lbs.	129,608 lbs.
Foreign cocoa	12,070 lbs.	17,279 lbs.
Choppas	107 ps.	215 ps.
Foreign beef	14 cwt.	146 cwt.
Toy mirrors	1,074 dozen, 4 cases	1,575 dozen.
Dutch knives	107 cwt. 3,046 doz. 10 cases	57 cwt. 1,776 dozen.
Tea	995 lbs.	318 lbs.
Vinegar	832 gallons	743 gallons.
Geneva	915 gallons	3,799 gallons.
Tobacco-pipes	125 dozens.	—
East India rice	596 cwt.	964 cwt.
Flour	60 barrels	187 barrels.
Best plantation cocoa	1,076 lbs.	—
Snuff-boxes	690 dozen	605 dozen.
Looking-glasses	1 case, 643 glasses	3 cases, 425 glasses.
Foreign sugar	235 cwt.	280 cwt.
Foreign coffee	5,555 lbs.	8,345 lbs.
Glass beads	927 lbs.	437 lbs.
Cowries	1,422 cwt.	1,043 cwt.
Matchets or cutlasses	159 cwt.	110 cwt., 15,360 cutlasses.
Cigars	373 lbs.	1,437 lbs.
Sailors' jackets	—	550.
Silk handkerchiefs	—	865 pieces.
Silk hose	24 dozen.	—

Commissioner's
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(A.)

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AMOUNT of INVOICES of STORES, &c. received from *England*, for the Service of *Cape Coast Castle*, and its Dependencies, for the Three Years ending 30th September 1840.

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
1838:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 March	2 staff-serjeants' coatees and badges	11 12 —	
—	1 drum-major's ditto	5 16 —	
—	2 pair staff silver epaulettes	2 4 —	
—	1 pair gold ditto	1 5 —	
—	101 privates' coats and wings	74 9 9	
—	6 serjeants' ditto	7 16 —	
—	36 dozen privates' buttons	— 9 —	
—	6 dozen serjeants' ditto	— 3 —	
—	12 dozen white lace	— 12 —	
—	36 dozen hooks and eyes	— 18 —	
—	11 yards serjeants' white cotton fringe	— 11 —	
—	153 yards privates' worsted fringe	7 13 —	
—	1 colour-serjeant's badge	— 10 6	
—	1 silver corporal's ditto	— 2 —	
—	6 serjeants' ditto and corporals'	— 9 —	
—	1 drummer's coat	1 12 6	
—	120 pairs privates' shoes	39 — —	
—	1 bale, 150 check shirts	16 17 6	
—	10 white ditto	1 5 —	
—	3 pieces blue bunting	3 18 —	
—	3 pieces white ditto	3 12 —	
	Carried forward	£. 180 15 3	

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.

		DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commissioner's Report. (A.)	1838:		Brought forward - - -	180 15 3	
	3 March	-	3 pieces red bunting - - -	4 7 -	
	-	-	1 ream foolscap paper - - -	1 - -	
	-	-	1 ream cartridge paper - - -	2 5 -	
	-	-	½ pint red ink - - -	- 1 6	
	-	-	8 tin cases coloured wafers - - -	- 12 -	
	-	-	1 gross steel pens - - -	- 7 -	
	-	-	300 pens - - -	- 12 -	
	-	-	1 gross steel ditto - - -	- 7 -	
	-	-	12 pen-holders - - -	- 6 -	
	-	-	3 tin boxes wafers - - -	- 4 6	
	-	-	2 dozen red tape - - -	- 10 -	
	-	-	6 pieces narrow green ribbon - - -	- 9 -	
	-	-	12 pints Japan ink - - -	1 7 -	
	-	-	6 papers black and 6 of red ink - - -	- 5 -	
	-	-	4 papers black and red sealing wax - - -	1 - -	
	-	-	2 reams foolscap paper - - -	2 - -	
	-	-	6 quires thick foolscap - - -	- 13 6	
	-	-	6 quires card paper - - -	- 4 6	
	-	-	1 ream cartridge ditto - - -	2 4 -	
	-	-	3 quires blotting ditto - - -	- 4 6	
	-	-	24 Mordan's pencils - - -	- 12 -	
	-	-	6 penknives - - -	- 9 9	
	-	-	3 12-inch ivory folders - - -	- 12 -	
	-	-	1 strop - - -	- 4 6	
	-	-	1 bag, containing 2,000 canoe staples - - -	4 - -	
	-	-	1 case, containing apothecaries' instruments - - -	19 10 -	
	-	-	Charges, freight, insurance, &c. - - -	22 3 11	247 6 11
	5 October	-	6 bales duck, 24 s. - - -	72 - -	
	-	-	30 lbs. thread, 2 s. 6 d. - - -	3 15 -	
	-	-	150 check shirts, 2 s. 3 d. - - -	16 17 6	
	-	-	10 white ditto, 3 s. 3 d. - - -	1 12 6	
	-	-	Charges, freight, commission, insurance - - -	10 4 -	
	31 December	-	8 kegs green paint, 224 lbs., and 8 kegs, 1 s. 3 d. - - -	14 13 4	104 9 -
	-	-	8 kegs black ditto - - -	3 17 4	
	-	-	12 kegs white lead - - -	6 2 -	
	-	-	2 kegs blue ditto - - -	2 19 4	
	-	-	2 kegs Venetian red - - -	- 17 4	
	-	-	6 casks mineral tar, and casks - - -	7 7 -	
	-	-	10 jugs linseed oil - - -	10 - -	
	-	-	4 ditto turpentine - - -	7 10 -	
-	-	1 ditto sweet oil droppings - - -	1 17 6		
-	-	1 bale 2 coils 1-inch rope - - -	3 14 6		
-	-	1 bale 1 coil 2-inch ditto - - -	4 9 -		
-	-	1 bale 100 fathoms haulyard - - -	2 2 -		
-	-	121 whitewash brushes - - -	1 16 -		
-	-	12 paint ditto - - -	- 18 -		
-	-	12 scrubbing ditto - - -	1 2 -		
-	-	1 keg, containing 10,000 composition nails - - -	5 12 -		
-	-	1 keg, containing 2,000 copper nails - - -	2 1 8		
-	-	120 casks Roman cement, 12 s. - - -	72 - -		
-	-	25,000 plain tiles, 43 s. - - -	53 15 -		
-	-	1 keg green paint - - -	1 10 8		
-	-	4 kegs white lead - - -	2 - 8		
-	-	2 kegs black ditto - - -	- 19 4		
-	-	1 keg Venetian red - - -	- 8 8		
-	-	3 jugs linseed oil - - -	3 - -		
-	-	1 jug turpentine - - -	1 17 6		
-	-	1 bale, containing 6 whitewash & 6 paint brushes - - -	1 9 2		
-	-	1 bale 50 fathoms haulyard - - -	1 2 8		
-	-	1 bale 1 coil 1-inch rope - - -	1 18 6		
-	-	1 bale 1 coil 2-inch rope - - -	4 10 -		
-	-	1 case, containing 125 blue forage caps, 5 s. 6 d. - - -	34 7 6		
-	-	125 leather chin-straps, 4 d. - - -	2 1 8		
-	-	1 case, containing 50 blue cloth forage caps, 5 s. 6 d. - - -	13 15 -		
-	-	50 leather chin-straps - - -	- 10 8		
-	-	7 serjeants' sashes - - -	3 13 6		
-	-	3 staff - ditto - - -	6 - -		
-	-	50 black side-belts - - -	13 15 -		
-	-	50 ditto gun-slings - - -	4 3 4		
-	-	50 prickers and brushes - - -	1 13 4		
-	-	13 band coats - - -	22 15 -		
		Carried forward - - - £.	324 18 2	351 15 11	

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1838:	Brought forward - - -	324 18 2	351 15 11
31 December	1 band-master's coat - - -	4 16 -	
-	1 ditto epaulettes - - -	2 - -	
-	1 bugler's coat - - -	1 12 6	
-	4 small drum-heads - - -	1 - -	
-	2 large ditto - - -	1 8 -	
-	1 cask, containing 90 pair shoes, 6 s. 6 d. - - -	29 5 -	
-	1 cask, 90 ditto - - -	29 5 -	
-	1 cask, containing 12 pickaxes - - -	2 5 -	
-	12 London brick trowels - - -	1 19 -	
-	3 rasps and files assorted - - -	3 3 -	
-	2,000 canoe staples - - -	4 - -	
-	2,000 twentypenny nails - - -	- 13 -	
-	3,000 tenpenny ditto - - -	- 16 6	
-	3,000 eightpenny ditto - - -	- 13 6	
-	2,000 brads - - -	- 3 7	
-	2,000 copper nails - - -	1 - -	
-	2,000 tacks - - -	- 2 6	
-	500 copper nails - - -	- 2 9	
-	2,000 assorted screws - - -	1 8 -	
-	6 carpenters' chisels - - -	- 6 -	
-	4 ditto axes - - -	- 10 -	
-	4 ditto adzes - - -	- 14 -	
-	6 ditto 2-foot rules and slides - - -	1 4 -	
-	2 ditto hand-saws - - -	- 15 -	
-	12 files for saws - - -	- 4 3	
-	1 dozen gimlets - - -	- 2 -	
-	1 carpenter's brace and bits - - -	1 8 -	
-	3 ditto augers - - -	- 5 2	
-	12 best steel plane irons - - -	- 13 4	
-	6 masons' hammers - - -	- 15 -	
-	2 smiths' ditto - - -	- 5 -	
-	½ hide bellows leather } - - -	1 1 6	
-	2,000 nails - - -		
-	A bundle, containing—		
-	12 assorted spades - - -	2 - -	
-	40 bars English iron - - -	9 11 6	
-	10 Swedish iron bars - - -	4 3 -	
-	1 sheet lead - - -		
-	80 beams fir timber } - - -	91 12 8	
-	125 16-feet 3-inch yellow deals - - -	28 2 6	
-	63 16-feet 3-inch deals - - -	8 - -	
-	20 16-feet 3-inch ditto for Accra - - -	5 2 10	
-	30 scaffolding poles - - -	15 - -	
-	4 tierces Irish India pork - - -	29 8 -	
-	2 tierces Hamburg India beef - - -	10 10 -	
-	3 barrels English flour - - -	9 4 7	
-	2 puncheons biscuits - - -	6 12 -	
-	Freight, dock charges, packing, &c. - - -	311 9 4	
			949 11 2
1839:			
18 June	10 cans sperm oil - - -	20 - -	
-	1 case, containing ½ gross lamp glasses - - -	1 19 -	
-	2 cases lamp wicks - - -	- 8 -	
-	1 case, containing apothecary's stores - - -	14 11 4	
-	1 paper surgical instruments - - -	2 - -	
-	Charges, packing, &c. - - -	3 15 -	
			42 13 4
9 August	4 kegs white lead - - -	3 14 8	
-	4 ditto green paint - - -	5 18 8	
-	2 ditto blue - - -	2 19 4	
-	5 jugs, 5 galls. linseed oil - - -	3 8 9	
-	3 jugs, 5 galls. turpentine - - -	4 17 6	
-	3 casks mineral tar - - -	3 3 -	
-	10 cans sperm oil - - -	21 5 -	
-	100 fathoms signal haulyard - - -	1 - -	
-	A cask, containing—		
-	6 lbs. whipping cord - - -	- 10 -	
-	36 scrubbing brushes - - -	3 6 -	
-	12 whitewash ditto - - -	1 16 -	
-	12 paint ditto - - -	- 18 -	
-	A bale, containing 150 check shirts, 2 s. 3 d. - - -	16 17 6	
	Carried forward - - - £.	69 14 5	1,344 - 5

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's Report.
(A.)

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Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

DATE.	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION.	VALUE PER INVOICE.	TOTAL VALUE PER INVOICE.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1839:	Brought forward - - - - -	69 14 5	1,344 - 5
9 August	10 white shirt, 2 s. 6 d. - - - - -	1 5 -	
—	5 pieces scarlet bunting, 29 s. - - - - -	7 5 -	
—	5 pieces blue ditto, 26 s. - - - - -	6 10 -	
—	5 pieces white ditto, 24 s. - - - - -	6 - -	
—	A case, containing—		
—	6 carpenters' claw hammers - - - - -	14 3	
—	4 pairs pincers - - - - -	9 6	
—	12 bradawls - - - - -	2 6	
—	2 coopers' adzes - - - - -	7 -	
—	2 coopers' drivers - - - - -	3 6	
—	12 axes - - - - -	2 2 -	
—	2 carpenters' rules - - - - -	8 -	
—	1 brace and bits - - - - -	1 -	
—	6 masons' hammers - - - - -	15 -	
—	6 carpenters' chisels - - - - -	6 -	
—	2 carpenters' adzes - - - - -	7 -	
—	12 rod iron bars - - - - -	2 17 3	
—	2 cases, containing 200 crown window glasses - - - - -	4 -	
—	A case, containing stationery - - - - -	17 8 9	
—	A case, containing 120 pairs shoes - - - - -	36 - -	
—	A case, containing—		
—	125 side-belts - - - - -	34 7 6	
—	125 gun-slings - - - - -	9 7 6	
—	125 prickers and brushes - - - - -	3 12 11	
—	24 band swords - - - - -	28 4 -	
—	90 half-barrels powder - - - - -	101 5 -	
—	10 half-barrels powder - - - - -	12 10 -	
—	50 18-feet 3-inch deals - - - - -	13 2 6	
—	50 18-feet 3-inch deals - - - - -	13 2 6	
—	Dock charges, insurance, commission - - - - -	90 7 8	
1840:			463 14 9
5 May	1 case medical stores, casks - - - - -	69 2 6	
—	Charges, &c. - - - - -	2 - -	
13 August	4 tierces prime India beef - - - - -	36 - -	
—	4 tierces prime India pork - - - - -	28 - -	
—	4 puncheons biscuit - - - - -	12 13 -	
—	2 barrels flour - - - - -	5 13 9	
—	A cask, containing 300 pairs shoes, 6 s. 6 d. - - - - -	97 10 -	
—	10 bales, containing 100 pieces duck - - - - -	121 15 -	
—	A bale, containing—		
—	300 men's check shirts - - - - -	33 15 -	
—	60 hanks white-brown thread - - - - -	7 10 -	
—	12 kegs green paint - - - - -	17 16 -	
—	8 kegs black ditto - - - - -	3 13 4	
—	20 kegs white lead - - - - -	8 15 4	
—	8 kegs blue ditto - - - - -	11 17 4	
—	16 jugs linseed oil - - - - -	11 6 8	
—	6 jugs turpentine - - - - -	9 15 -	
—	1 sweet oil - - - - -	1 12 6	
—	10 casks mineral tar - - - - -	10 10 -	
—	1 sheet lead - - - - -	12 10 6	
—	A case, containing office-box - - - - -	8 9 -	
—	60 bars iron - - - - -	12 - -	
—	50 19-feet 2½-inch deals, 1 cwt. - - - - -	11 17 6	
—	50 4-feet 3-inch deals, 2 cwt. - - - - -	10 4 2	
—	Packing, insurance, dock charges, &c. - - - - -	62 5 2	
			535 7 3
	TOTAL - - - - -	£.	2,414 4 11

DETAILED RETURN showing the Manner in which the Parliamentary Grants for *Cape Coast Castle*, &c, have been expended for the three Years ending 30th September 1840.

	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Amount	Amount	Amount		
	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending	in	in	in		
	31st Dec.	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	30th Sept.	Gold	Sterling			
	1837.	1838.	1838.	1838.	1838.	1839.	1839.	1839.	1839.	1840.	1840.	1840.	1840.	Amount in Castle Pay for Three Years, ending 30th Sept. 1840.	Currency.	Money.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Soldiers - - -	458 13 6	458 2 9	446 5 5	451 3 3	446 17 3	446 10 1	448 9 5	453 1 4	455 - -	493 2 6	493 2 6	492 10 -	5,542 18 -	1,847 12 -	1,616 13 -			
Labourers - - -	142 2 1	139 10 -	141 10 11	139 7 -	135 10 8	135 13 4	146 15 -	134 12 2	171 4 8	183 7 1	180 2 10	192 17 6	1,842 3 1	614 1 -	537 5 11			
Cabboceers - - -	58 5 -	58 5 8	51 11 8	58 5 -	58 5 -	48 5 -	48 5 -	48 5 -	52 15 -	52 15 -	52 15 -	52 15 -	640 6 8	213 8 11	240 2 6			
Schools - - -	24 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	15 15 -	17 5 -	17 5 -	201 - -	67 - -	59 12 6		
Masters of Schools - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 3 4	120 - 5		
Canoe Hire * - -	9 10 -	9 5 -	7 10 -	9 15 -	7 - -	15 17 6	53 15 -	15 5 -	24 5 -	38 - -	30 2 6	11 - -	231 5 -	77 1 8	67 9 -			
Materials for Fort Repairs - - -	90 5 10	60 13 9	76 9 4	80 17 6	82 2 3	77 7 6	82 7 6	111 - -	103 - -	90 - 6	77 12 6	79 15 -	1,011 11 8	337 3 11	315 1 -			
Contingencies - - -	82 10 10	73 4 3	81 - 8	88 11 3	88 3 4	89 12 2½	87 5 -	92 - -	87 - -	187 5 -	87 7 6	87 15 -	1,091 15 -½	363 18 4	318 8 7			
Resident at Coomassee	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	12 - -	144 - -	48 - -	42 - -			
Military and Engineers' Stores, &c. for the use of Cape Coast Castle - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,409 4 11		
Contingencies; such as Passage-money of Officers from England - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	357 - -		
£.	878 2 3	826 15 9	832 3 -	855 14 -	845 13 6	841 - 7½	894 11 11	881 18 6	920 19 8	1,072 5 1	950 7 10	945 17 6	10,704 19 5½	3,705 9 2	7,082 17 10*			

* In this account, given me by Captain Maclean, I find a clerical error of 1,000*l.* in the sum total of the amount in sterling.—R. R. M.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
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(A.)

— No. 26. —

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GENERAL RETURN of Parliamentary Grants for *Cape Coast Castle*, &c. for three Years ending 30 September 1840.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1837-38	Amount issued	- - - 3,500 - -	Officers' Salaries:		
1838-39	Ditto	- - - 3,500 - -	President of the Council,		
1839-40	Ditto	- - - 3,750 - -	for three years ending		
			30 September 1840	1,860 - -	
			Military Commandant	600 - -	
			Secretary	600 - -	
			Surgeon	600 - -	
			Commandant James Fort,		
			Accra	300 - -	
			Secretary to Committee in		
			London	600 - -	
			Contingent expenses at the		
			office in London	60 - -	
					4,620 - -
			Amount of stores received for the service		
			of the forts for three years ending 30		
			September 1840		2,409 4 11
			Amount of goods received for ditto in		
			Castle pay, 10,705 l.; in Gold Coast		
			currency, 3,568 l. 6s. 2d., allowing		
			12½ per cwt. sterling		3,242 5 11
			Amount paid to masters of schools in		
			currency, 137 l. 3s. 4d., equal in		
			sterling		120 - 5
			Balance		358 8 9
		£. 10,750 - -		£.	10,750 - -

— No. 27. —

From *Soldiers of Cape Coast Castle* to Dr. *Madden*.Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honour Sir,

WE beg your Honour that we have a piece romal per month charged to us 1 l. for one piece romal, which we beg to acquaint your favour to let us have a piece romal for 10s., so that we can able to purchase soap to wash our clothes, and to maintain ourselves; and by granting our request you shall be greatly obliged.

We remain, Sir,
Yours obedient servants,
(signed) *Whole Troops*.

P. S.—If we receive piece romal, we only sell it for 7s. 6d. currency in the town (or 6s. 6d. sterling).

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

Honoured Sir,

Cape Coast.

WE beg the opportunity of writeine you these few lines. We hope it, this will not provoke you to any offended. As we are a countryman of this colony, and not slaves nor pawns to any one, which Governor Maclean and his magistrates speak to our fathers. They desire their children to be a militia ready to protect the town for a year only, and paid us very little to matain ourselves, and so our father deliver us; and now, instead of one year, we serves for these niene years and three months, and also they treat us very badley. They make us cary lymn and stones, and so, according by orders, we refused, and they placed us in gaol for three months and a half, and chain some of us, and flog some of us, and charge our wages to. Before they released us, and now we still in all these business of carying stones and lymne, and keeping streets clean, while we are a militia to protect the town, and though by the providence help has made you come this colony. Therefore we beseech your Honour to look into this business, and put it in right places. Even if you could settle any business; and also they punish us more than soldiers, and yet they pay us nothing but three fathems romal a month; an in all these we had not much to say, only we tied of working, and

we

we beg for our release, on account of the grate punishment and bad wages they give to us. And by so doing to settle this business for your poor humble servants, you shall be highly honoured.

We beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient and humble,
Militia of C. C. Castle.

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

— No. 28. —

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

DURING two years and two months being in confinement for the debt betwixt me and Mr. Brace at "Dixcove." My wife and child is in the possession of the said "Brace," which such considerable length of time, mentioned the above, it seams not to get out. As I have n't spend the goods, amounting to 16 ounces, I have got from Brace, which are down to Azebo country in trusts. Beseeching your kindness to try and let me get out to go and collect the money, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,
(signed) *Accoah Tha, Accra man.*

page 61 orig.

— No. 29. —

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

Sir,

Cape C. Castle.

WE beg leave to state you these few lines to inform you to say that we are very sorry to say that we confine in this fort for about this five or six years, now some three years, and some six, some four months, and some six months. But not Mr. Maclean put us in this fort, but the merchants, and also our countrymen. All our cloths all sold on account of our feeding. But a man that in debt will not set money on side, and settle his account; therefore we beg of your honour to look after this matter for your poor serf, as we have suffered enough in the fort. Please to have no objection as to inquire our master that confined us in this fort to come and release, to go and work to discharge our debtors; therefore by this long time we confine in this fort if we are in the town by this time we might have settle our account long time for this case, and by your so doing will be very much obliged to you.

Your most obedient servants,
(signed) *Goal People.*

This the number of the five stores; the people which we are in is 96 in number.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

WE beg leave to state you these few lines, to inform you to say that your poor prisoner best respectful compliment to you this morning, hoping you are well. But on account of your sickness it is hardly for us to eat and drink, therefore we beg God to bless you with all they unspeakable blessing; may the Lord make you soon recover. Be not fear that so long as the Lord God Almighty send you out in this coast of Africa to look after your poor people, therefore it is nothing in this world to hurt you. We bless God to give you good strength. We bless God to give you long life and happayness, which may God granted for his mercy's sake.

Your most obedient servants,
Prisoner of C. C. Castle.

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

Cape C. Castle.

I BEG to inscribe your honour these few lines, and beg to say that they send me a goods for to sell, and which I have already paid with what goods I had to the owner. The *constable called I Christain*, saying that he would not allow the owner to receive the goods instead of I laying prison for these four months and some weeks odd, while am a stranger of the town, and haveing no one to mentain me; and therefore I beg your pardon to see this business to put in right places, and by so doing you shall be highly honoured, as I am from *Danish settlement.*

I am your obedient servant,
Flamon Ainman, Guard House.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

Honour Sir,

Cape C. Castle, 1 March 1841.

WE beg to say that we are fishermen. Then the man called "Quamina Anoo" he told us to go and put some man in the sea. Then we says we cannot go because we afraid of it. Then the said man, "Q. Anoo," says do not afraid of it, because the man is belong to me; he does not belongs to any person only me. Then we went with the man and put him in the water. He also told us not to told anybody at all, so we did not told any one, in the space of four years ago; but also we are imprisoned eight months, but we got nothing to eat. So we beg your honour to try best as you could to release us from the fort.

We are remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.(signed) *Quacoe Asoeman.
Quashe Basomchee.
Qua Mensah.
Quacoe Equa.*

page 62 orig.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG leave to state you these few lines to inform you to say that I was sent by Governor to a contry named Yancummasie to take care of the place; aso there was one Ashantee man wint to Assankarah, so two Fantee man fire a gun at him, so the man did'nt died on spot, but was wounded. The palaver was brought before the Governor with those people which wound the said Ashantee man; so he took these two Fante men long with Ashantee man to king of Ashantee, for to kill them the same; an when they came to the place were I live those people refuse to go to Ashantee, so I take them; but they are in log, so there hands did all turn nothing but sore, and were cut; so I take there hands from the log; so I take myself to Cape Coast; these people and this Ashantee man ran away from me in night time; so I came and told him of it. He put me in this fort for this one year; he told plain that he is going to give me to king of Ashantee to killed me, to replace those two Fantee men which ran away from me. But it proper for me to let me to remind you to look after this matter, suposing if you didnt come he will do it; therefore I beg you to see about it.

Dr. R. R. Madden, &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *John Carr.*

Sir

Cape Coast Castle.

WE beg to state you these few lines to inform you honour that of troubling you, that if you don't look after these gentlemen to release us before you go away from us they will not release us. Therefore we beg you to have mercy on us to look into this matter. Your poor prisoner best respects to you, hoping you well.

Dr. R. R. Madden, &c. &c.
C. C. Castle.(signed) *Prisoners of Cape C. Castle.*Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG leave to state you these few lines to inform your honour to say that Mr. Swanzy he is the person of whom I trade with. So I took about six ounces 12 ac. worth of goods; so I was summoned by some of my friend; so Mr. Swanzy put me in jail for this four months and half, as I beg you to tell him to release me, that I may endeavour to get his money for him. But a man that is debtor is not to be kept in fort, and pay debt; and by your so doing I will be very much obliged to my superior.

Your most obedient servant,

(signed) *Carkasee.*The humble PETITION of *Thomas E. Blewett* to Dr. R. R. Madden.

Honoured Sir,

24 Cape Coast, March 1841.

I BEG your honour will allow me to address my case on the following to you, that while making my travels at sea I was sent for by my poor late mother who was then sick on bed to come and see her before her decease, which I did. Came in the year 1836, and in a poor state of life. Afraid I came without my employ; and also having relatives to support besides myself for a year, it is very difficult for me to spend my life in that manner. In this case I was obliged to enter in upon business on my account on trust and sell. On the close of the year 1837 keeping on trading upon two creditors, and now one of my creditors confined me in gaol last year for his account; and my debtors also hearing my state has made their escape, fearing they will go to the same place, which has left me utterly desolate and poverty: a state worth seeing, but not telling of. Having now a wife and two children, besides relatives, to maintain, who depends upon me now for all their living. It is a year

since

since I fall into such a state ; and to think of my living and also debts to pay, without any kind of help or hope of doing all this to my relief, I had the consideration (which it must be the Almighty who has brought this into my mind) to run to your honourship for want of relief, and beg you will take into consideration of such a state that any one will shed tears in seeing of it. And if you would enable your needy servant in taking him into your service as a servant to England or to Sierra Leone, where you are now bound to, and I will act my part actively, with all humility, and endeavour to get him a situation of any kind at one of these places, that I should be able to pay my creditors, whether I should have to stop there or to come out here with the employment ; and such deliverance made by you, in the name of Jesus Christ, will be thankfully repeated by,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The bearer,

(signed) *Charles E. Blewett.*

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.
Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

YOUR poor soldier beg leave to state you these few lines to inform you this, to say, that, thanks be to the Lord God, that you had a little fever, and now the assistance of the Lord make you recover, therefore we beg to say that your servant starving for hungry, we cannot get anything to trust from our contrywomen, because we got nothing to pay them, on account of our wages is not surfecient for us to suport ourselves; so we wrote to you, and you told us that you will give we answear, therefore we hope this will not proofs you any objection of we troubling you for this reason. But through starving sake, so we wrote you for the cause.

P. S.—Our respectful compliment to you. May the bless youre body and soul, give you a good things, long life and happiness. Which may God granted for his mercy sake. Amen.

Your most obedient,
(signed) *Soldiers of C. C. Castle.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.

Honoured Sir,

I DEBTED Mrs. Clary Grant, which I done paid her, so again Mr. Maclean placed me in goal, when the woman dies, of which I beg you to see this business put into proper places, as I confined for one year, as I showed many witness as I done paid, and agreeing to my request you shall be obliged.

I am your obedient servant,
(signed) *Cudjoe Asafooah, Goal.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

As I am pawned to Mrs. Swanzy, and obliged me to dispose of her goods to Coomassie, and on my remitting her some money she did not give me no receipt. Says she, she can't deceive me, as she will put down of any gold I sent to her, and on my returning from the said place she reckoned more debt upon me, amounting 18 oz., which having known that I only owed her 11 oz., but the time I was confined in the (Fort) she ordered to flog me every week, which it be one month and three weeks, and two years four months now in confinement.

I entreat your favour to have mercy on me, and plead for me to get out to try my best endeavours to discharge my debt, and shall feel obliged.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
(signed) *Addabec.*

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Honoured Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG to write you this to say that I'm a slave to Corbosie Otoo, and by some business which I know nothing of it ; so they confine me in the fort for these three months, now of which I beg you see this business, and put into proper places. As I confined by Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Brew husband, and agreeing to my request you shall be highly honoured.

I am your most obedient and humble maid servant,
(signed) *Adjuah Aberabah,*
Confined in Cape Coast Castle.

Appendix, No. 3.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, 12 February 1841.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

I BEG leave to acquaint your honour these few lines that Master Hughes is one who bought me from my families, and he having engaged me for factor at Faty, and which I sold many things for him, and yet no thank at all in it; and when he called me to make account with him I done credit everywhere, and at least a messenger came to me again that I was called by my master, and when came up to him, he had told me that I was given eight ounces gold dust to this my friend, to send to my families to redeem me from him, and yet such business is not in my intention, but he had tied me up with 300 lashes on my back, and send me away to Curia myself, and at least he called me up again, and bring me up to Cape Coast by logs of iron, with my two hans altogether; and I said such person I having give nothing at all to him, but let him go up with me before the governor, then we all see the complaint of it, but he make me kiss Bible, and all that; but as for this man, I having give nothing at all to him, as they trouble him for nothing, and I beg if you would do me the favour, and oblige.

George Maclean, Esq. President, &c. &c.
Cape Coast Castle.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
(signed) Quacoe Amoodir.

page 64 orig.

Doctor Madden, Esq.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle, March 1841.

THE humble petition of "Quacoe Yan," most respectfully sheweth, That your petitioner uses to carry trade to Dr. Cubbold, with his friend called Cootah, so it happened that Dr. Cubbold's boys stole some goods from his store, and when they were apprehended and tried before Mr. Swanzy, one of the boys mentioned that he has seen me carrying some cloth, rum, &c., out of the store, which thing it is true, not that I stole them, but they were given me as a present for some "Ashantee" trade men; so your poor petitioner was apprehended, confined in jail, and had 50 lashes on his back, and has continued in jail seven and a half months, having no one to feed him, only he tries by his own exertions to feed himself; so therefore he begs of your honour to look into his case, for he can assure you before God and man that he has not stolen anything from the doctor's store. All what is charged against him is false; he can take his oath so; therefore he begs your honour to take it into consideration, and settle it for him. And by your so doing your petitioner will greatly thank you.

I am, Sir, your petitioner will ever pray,
(signed) Quacoe Yan (Jail).

Dr. R. R. Madden, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Cape Coast Castle.

I BEG leave to state your honour these few lines, whose your honour is individuals of whom I could apply to, to say that I got some person yesterday to stands me responsible for me to be release, that I may endeavour my best to discharge my account, which is between me and Elizabeth Swanzy: his husband say that he got nothing at all to do with, and yet his a person I am indebted to his wife, he always, every Saturday, wrote a note to governor to flog me every Saturday. Constable Christian is my witness. I was punished one month and three weeks. My wife, which feeds me in gaol through every Saturday flogging, so she died, and when depart from the world, I went and ask Elizabeth to allow me to go in town, to look her face to put her in grave: she sent me leave to come in town to look at my wife death; she was died on Thursday—Friday; Saturday they put me gum, flog me on Monday, chain round my neck, working in street; therefore I beg our superior, Sir Dr. R. R. Madden, esq. to look after this matter for your poor servant, if is English laws, that if a man owed another is to be used in such maner, and by your doing so will be very much obliged.

Your most obedient servant,
(signed) Quasbino Addabee.

— No. 30. —

Sierra Leone:—In the Second Year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA.—
Richard Doherty, Governor.

At a Council held on the 10th day of December in the year of our Lord 1839.

Title.

An Act for levying an Assessment at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, and Accra, to be employed in maintaining a Militia Force for the defence of those Settlements; and for collecting certain Light Dues from merchant vessels anchoring in the Roads of Cape Coast Castle.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the rules for conducting the affairs of the settlements on the Gold Coast, approved, on the 3d day of January 1829, by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the President of Cape Coast Castle, with the merchants and traders of the
said

said Gold Coast, are required, in accordance with Rule No. 26, to provide 50 men, in addition to the regular troops, to be trained and exercised as a militia, that so they may be qualified to assist in the defence of those forts: And whereas, it is deemed expedient that provision should be made for the support and maintenance of the aforesaid militia of 50 men.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council now assembled, and by the authority of the same it is hereby enacted, that the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle, acting by virtue of the rules aforesaid, shall be empowered to collect an assessment of 10s. per 100*l.* *ad valorem* on the invoice value of all goods of every kind and description that shall at any time hereafter be imported into or landed at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, and Accra, direct from Great Britain, the colonies thereof, or foreign parts.

II. And be it further enacted, that the President and Council aforesaid shall be empowered to levy 10s. per 100*l.* *ad valorem* on the invoice value of all goods that may be sold afloat, whether at Cape Coast Castle, Annamaboe, or Accra; and that the owner, master, or supercargo of any such vessel or vessels who shall have sold such goods afloat at any of the above places, shall be considered as the importer thereof, and be subject to the said assessment of 10s. per 100*l.* upon the declared invoice value.

III. And whereas by a former Act of the Governor in Council, the President of Cape Coast Castle is empowered to demand from the masters of every merchant vessel anchoring in the roads thereof the register of such vessel; be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the President of Cape Coast Castle shall be empowered to demand, and before re-delivery of the register to enforce payment of the aforesaid assessment of 10s. per 100*l.* upon the amount of goods sold or imported at or off the places aforesaid.

IV. And be it further enacted, that the aforesaid duty of 10s. per 100*l.* for the purposes aforesaid, shall be collected and enforced under the provision and regulation of the Act of Parliament, 3 & 4 Geo. 4, c. 59, in like manner as the said Act has been made applicable to the trade of the British possessions abroad.

V. And whereas considerable expense is incurred by the President and Council at Cape Coast Castle in the maintenance of a light-house on King William's Tower, which has been there placed, and is kept up for the convenience and safety of vessels navigating the coast, and also of vessels anchoring in the roads of Cape Coast Castle; and whereas the surf of the sea continually breaking upon the beach at Cape Coast Castle, ship's boats are unable to land there, and the President and Council incur considerable expense in sending off canoes to vessels anchoring in the roads, for the purposes of trade and of communication: be it therefore further enacted, that the President and Council of Cape Coast Castle, in order to reimburse the public store for the expense of the said light-house, and of the said canoes, shall be and are hereby empowered to demand and enforce the payment of three dollars currency, from every vessel that shall anchor in the said roads of Cape Coast Castle, which however shall be payable but once by the same vessel during six months.

VI. And be it further enacted, that the President and Council aforesaid shall be accountable for the receipts and expenditure of the aforesaid assessment of 10s. per 100*l.* and of the aforesaid charge of three dollars upon vessels; and that they shall on the 31st day of December in every year make up and transmit to the committee of merchants in London appointed to administer the parliamentary grant for the support of the forts on the Gold Coast, or as may be directed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, a debtor and creditor account of the receipt and expenditure of each of the said payments.

VII. And be it further enacted, that this Act shall have effect from the date of its promulgation at Cape Coast Castle.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(A.)

Assessment of 10 s.
per 100 *l.* on goods
imported into the
Forts on the Gold
Coast.

The same assess-
ment to be levied
on the goods,
though sold afloat.

The President of
Cape Coast Castle
empowered to en-
force payment of
the assessment.

page 65 orig.

The assessment of
10 s. per 100 *l.* to
be collected under
the Act 3 & 4
Geo. 4, c. 59.

Three dollars to be
levied on all vessels
anchoring in the
roads of Cape
Coast Castle.

The President and
Council of Cape
Coast Castle to be
accountable for the
collection and ex-
penditure of the
aforesaid duties.

Date at which the
Act takes effect.

— No. 31. —

PROCLAMATION by his Excellency Sir *John Jeremie*, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of *Sierra Leone*, and its Dependencies, between the 20th Degree of North and 20th Degree of South Latitude, Vice-Admiral, Chancellor, and Ordinary of the Same, &c. &c.

John Jeremie.

WHEREAS undoubted information has been conveyed to us that the practice of holding persons in slavery prevails in certain parts of the British territories of Africa within the limits of this government, viz. 20th degree north to 20th degree south, as aforesaid: Now, therefore, be it known, that by the several Acts of Parliament, viz. 5 Geo. 4, c. 13, and 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 73, commonly called the Slave Trade Abolition Act, and the Slave Emancipation Act, it is unlawful for any person to hold slaves in a British territory, or for a British subject to hold slaves in any country whatever, except India, St. Helena, and Ceylon, and that in all such cases the holders are liable to severe punishment, and the persons thus unlawfully held in slavery to seizure and confiscation.

Appendix, No. 3.
 GOLD COAST.
 Commissioner's
 Report.
 (A.)

And whereas undoubted information has been further conveyed to us, that it is not unusual for traders to take persons in pawn within the said limits; be it therefore also known that such holding in pawn is a holding in slavery within the meaning of these Acts; and we do hereby strictly enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, all officers of cities, towns, and others, Her Majesty's loyal subjects, to aid and assist in the execution of the laws.

Given at Government House, Freetown, in the said colony, this 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, and of Her Majesty's reign the fourth.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) N. W. Macdonald,
 Colonial Secretary.

God save the Queen!

— No. 32. —

SLAVE-TRADE FACTORIES, Gold Coast.

Dear Sir,

21, Upper Baker-street, 1 September 1841.

IN reply to your question as to the nearest port to Accra, where slave-factories are established, I am enabled to inform you that the town of Attacoe, situated on the east bank of the river Volta, and at the distance of about 55 miles from Accra, is the nearest position where this traffic is carried on; this place is claimed by the Danish Government, as well as the intermediate territory between it and the Fort of Quittah, about 30 miles to the eastward of Attacoe. The Danes have, however, no fort or establishment at the latter place. The Danish Government on the coast of Africa have made some attempts to destroy the Spanish and Portuguese slave-factories at Attacoe, in which they have failed from the deficiency of the means at their disposal.

Dr. Madden, &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (signed) J. Bannerman.

page 66 orig.

— No. 33. —

ON the SLAVE-TRADING FACTORIES in the Vicinity of *Lacos*, *Popoe*, &c.

THE following document was drawn up and transmitted to me by Captain Broadhead, lately in command of H. M. S. Lynx, in answer to some queries of mine on the subject of this paper. Having known this gentleman on the coast as one of the most zealous of our officers in this branch of the service, I consider any information or suggestion from him well entitled to attention:

The first slave establishment that presents itself is Atoco. It is situated in about 5° 35' north latitude, 0° 48' east longitude, about half-way distant between the River Volta and Cape St. Paul's; it was formerly a small Danish fort; but, on their establishment here and at Quitta being broken up, it fell into the hands of the natives, and subsequently has been occupied by a Spaniard of the name of Mannea as a depôt for slaves. I do not consider it as a regular point of embarkation, the surf being generally so bad as to make landing highly dangerous. Being situated close to the Volta, it affords great facility for collecting slaves from the interior; they are generally marched hence to Popoe, or carried down the Lagoon, which runs along the back of the beach, in canoes; but when that place is strictly blockaded the slaves are sometimes shipped at Atoco, but I do not think the export exceeds two vessels a-year.

About 40 miles round Cape St. Paul's, in latitude 6° 5' north, longitude 1° 5' east, are two small villages called Elmina Chicha and Guligou; these are not regular points of embarkation, but depôts for supplying Little Popoe, as I before mentioned, when that port is well blockaded. Cargoes have been shipped here, but it is extremely difficult from the want of canoes. I do not think any vessel has left either place for five years.

Twenty miles east of these places is the village of Puente Segura; 10 miles again east is Little Popoe, and six more eastward is Aguey. Little Popoe is one of the most extensive factories on the coast, and Puente Segura occasionally ships a cargo; Aguey has a considerable traffic. A man-of-war steamer anchored at Little Popoe could see, with ease, into all three places; from the smallness of her masts she would see a slaver under sail at least an hour before she would be made out, and have ample time to get her steam up. Between the months of August 1840 and April 1841 I remained in the Lynx principally at anchor off Little Popoe, in which time two brigs, two brigantines, and four schooners run in within four miles of us, invariably in the morning, with light winds. Had I commanded a steamer I should have captured the whole of them, as we never exceeded six miles an hour during the chases, being beaten perhaps a few miles in a day's sail. I never could understand the reason why the ten-gun brigs, such as Lynx, Forrester, Buzzard, Saracen, *et multis aliis*, proverbially

proverbially the worst and dullest vessels under the Crown, should be sent to compete with the slavers, equally as well noted for being the fastest vessels in the world.

Thirty miles east of Little Popoe is Whydah, and 80 east of that is Lagos; these two ports are the greatest slave depôts in the world; I have seen 13 vessels laying in the former place at one time. To give some idea of the traffic of the latter, I will mention that I blockaded it closely in the months of January, February, and March, 1840, chasing one vessel off eight times. On the 1st of April, the fore topmast being struck by lightning, and not being allowed another, I was obliged to proceed off my station to purchase one. The next day the following vessels, Arguillar, Jacintha, Olympia, and one, name unknown, got in and took away upwards of 2,000 slaves, and escaped, with the exception of Olympia, which I captured.

I have remained in the Bight of Benin the whole period of commission, without leaving, except on one occasion for a fortnight, and for nearly three years off these ports; and have blockaded Lagos on one occasion for 100 days without quitting it; and at two other intervals for upwards of 90; no vessel went in without my seeing her; if a slaver, she was captured or driven off; and would invariably have been taken had I commanded a fast vessel, from the circumstance of the slavers invariably being close in with the land at day-break, in readiness to communicate with the shore.

I consider that a steamer anchored at Gallinas, Little Popoe, Whydah, and Lagos, must put an end to the trade. I deny the fact, which I have heard advanced, that the Spaniards would shift their factories; a town must spring up around wherever they are established, which could then be watched. The chiefs of the present factories would not permit it, and any person acquainted with the coast knows the excessive difficulty at the small villages of getting even two canoes, whereas the shipment of a large slave cargo will require the command of from 10 to 20 at an hour's notice; the slavers often not anchoring when shipping their slaves.

It is a well known fact, that the Mary Cushing, captured full of slaves by H. M. S. Waterwitch, almost gave herself up without an effort to escape, when at a such a distance and in such a position as to render her capture very doubtful, such was her dread of the Waterwitch's powers of sailing. I hardly ever had prisoners on board but they spoke of her as a vessel that to be seen by, was sure to lead to capture. Are we to be taught the means of suppression by the very men we war against?

Dr. Madden, &c. &c.

— No. 34. —

QUERIES relative to the State of Slavery in the *Bight of Biafra* and its Vicinity,
addressed to Captain *Gentle Brown*.

1. WHAT class of ships are employed in the slave trade, and to what nation do they in general belong?—The slave trade is carried on by Spanish vessels, of from 80 to 200 tons, who procure false papers, and proceed from Havanna to Brass and other rivers in the Bight, there procure a cargo which is on shore at the town, ready to be shipped at an hour's notice, or when the vessel arrives.

2. At what place is the principal slave trade carried on?—The principal slave trade is carried on in Brass River, there being a number of slaves brought from the interior, and sold for a mere trifle.

3. What class of persons are principally engaged in the slave trade?—It is, I believe, carried on by a Spanish resident at the town of Brass, and others of Spanish or Portuguese birth, and by all the natives.

4. Where are the greater number of slaves brought from?—The principal number of slaves come from Eboe, Qua, and Brass, but all tribes, more or less, sell anybody they can catch, either by war or kidnapping.

5. What is the number of slaves that are annually exported from the Bight of Biafra and its vicinity?—It is not in my power to state any number; but for the last four years six vessels have gone clear, say 300 in each, as many more are said to die in the barracoons.

6. What is the average amount paid for each slave?—The price is 30 dollars, or about 5*l.* sterling, in goods, for a good slave.

7. Have the means used to put a stop to the slave trade been successful here?—The means employed to stop the slave trade have been most successful (in the Bights of Benin and Biafra); but, in consequence of the slaves being ready bought, and kept in the barracoon till the arrival of a vessel, their misery is excessive; and if she is taken empty (which is now mostly the case), the poor slaves generally die from starvation.

8. Are you aware of any means that would be likely to be more successful in putting a stop to the slave trade than those already resorted to?—No other means could be more successful without the slaves in the foreign West Indies, colonies, &c. were liberated; consequently, there could be no market.

9. In what state are those slaves on board of a slave ship, and how are they treated whilst on board?—I never was on board a captured slave ship, with her slaves in.

10. What description of merchandise is used for the purchase of slaves?—For the purchase of slaves for the Havanna—rum, tobacco, beads, cotton cloths, and specie, are mostly brought. But there are many other articles which I am unacquainted with. Most of the

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goods for the slave trade are foreign manufacture; for instance, the cloth is of a very different description to that which we use in the palm oil or ivory trade; it is said to be Spanish, and I believe it to be so.

11. Where are those goods brought from?—Where these goods are obtained I cannot say; I never was in the West Indies or America. Spaniards generally say they are British manufacture. I would rather trust persons acquainted with the exports to Spain and Cuba, for that information, as it is generally said by the slave traders that England derives a large share of the profits of the trade, as much as to say, we ought to be satisfied with the profits on the goods, without seizing their vessels.

I must remark that any information relative to the interior, or slave trade, is very difficult to be obtained; there appears a decided objection on the part of the African to give the least information relative to the way in which slaves are taken, or to give a description of the country, laws, or manners of the people. This does not arise from any want of intellect; on the contrary, they are aware if Europeans could once establish themselves inland, they, as agents, would be no longer required.

APPENDIX OF REPORT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

GOLD COAST AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

(B.)

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I.—STATE OF FORTS AND SETTLEMENTS.

No. 1.—CAPE COAST CASTLE.

QUERIES addressed to Mr. President *Maclean*, at Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

FROM what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained?—The territory surrounding Cape Coast Castle was originally obtained from a tribe called the Fetus, who have long since ceased to have any power or influence. Cape Coast Castle is now generally said to be situated in Fantee, though, strictly speaking, it is not situated in Fantee Proper. The Fantee language is spoken.

What is the extent of it?—Being the seat of the local government, the territory belonging to it is understood to comprehend the entire colony from Dixcove to Accra. The territory formerly attached to it does not exceed 130 square miles.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—A small river named the Kakoom, or Sweet River, runs through it, and enters the sea five miles to the westward. Several rivers; namely, the Amissah, Anaqua, and Sacoom, enter the sea betwixt Cape Coast Castle and Accra. There are, besides, several smaller rivulets.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—None are navigable, or can be entered by vessels; but the rivers last mentioned are navigable for canoes and small craft for considerable distances into the interior.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—There are no harbours, with the exception of Dixcove, where small vessels, drawing six or eight feet water, might enter in good weather.

For

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—Answered above.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In the several roadsteads.

At what distance from the shore?—From three quarters of a mile to a mile.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—The roadsteads of the several settlements may be said to be always safe.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—Very rarely. Where wrecks have taken place, they have invariably occurred through carelessness or causes that ought not to have existed.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—The island of Fernando Po.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—The Dutch town of Elmina is the nearest large town. None of the native towns near Cape Coast are large, or can be called other than villages. Djuquaw is the largest of these.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—Elmina is situated seven miles to the westward, and Djuquaw about 16 miles to the north-west of Cape Coast Castle.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—The communication with all the neighbouring, as well as some distant towns and villages, is constant.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—They are exceedingly addicted to quarrels, or "palavers," as they are called, and these frequently were the sources of constant petty wars; but I should say generally, that the natives are not of warlike habits.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—It is now perfectly safe for any person to traverse any part of the country; and residents can go with perfect safety to Coomassie, a distance of about 180 miles from the coast.

When was this settlement established?—It was first established by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a president of the council, a secretary, a military commandant, and a surgeon. The out-forts are commanded by commandants, who are also magistrates; but none of these receive any salary except the commandant of British Accra, who receives a small annual allowance.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the service of the Cape Coast government?—Including militia, the total number in all the forts is 202.—(Vide Return, No. 4.)

What is the pay of the native troops?—The pay of the privates is nominally 25 s. each per calendar month; but being paid in Manchester goods and rum, the actual value of their pay does not exceed two and a half Spanish dollars each. This arises from the great depreciation in the value of these goods since the rates at which they should be issued were fixed.—(Vide Return, No. 30.)

What is their character and conduct?—Generally good.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—A few now profess Christianity; the remainder of them are pagans.

What is the mortality amongst them?—The mortality amongst them during the last 10 years has not exceeded one per cent.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?—There are no white troops.

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—For the eight years preceding 1840, the annual grant was 3,500 l.; but last year it was found absolutely necessary that an additional 500 l. should be allowed.

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—They are in a respectable state of repair; but the very limited sum allowed for their maintenance renders it impossible for them to be kept in an efficient state. The artillery, in particular, is very defective; and the supplies of ordnance, engineer, and military stores, are altogether inadequate for the proper defence of the forts.

Is any increase of the troops necessary, to render the force effective?—Yes; the number of the established force ought to be doubled.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—It would be exceedingly desirable and advantageous to rebuild on a small scale the abandoned forts, or to build block-houses at the several stations, particularly at Apollonia.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—It is exceedingly difficult to form any correct estimate exclusive of Apollonia, which is peculiarly situated. I think 3,000 l. or 3,500 l. would be sufficient to repair or rebuild, on a small scale, all the other abandoned forts.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—Divine worship is performed in all the forts on Sundays by the Governors and respective commandants. There are besides, chapels at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and several other places, built and provided for by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers, or the natives?—There are now schools, both male and female, at Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, and several other places.

Is there any European medical man established here?—There is only the surgeon of the establishment. An additional medical officer is greatly required.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—There are at present of European merchants, or of persons educated in Europe, 12 in the town of Cape Coast.

What is the amount of the black population?—The number in the town of Cape Coast is about 5,000.

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What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—There are four magistrates in Cape Coast, exclusive of the President of the Council.

By whom are they appointed?—By the Governor of Sierra Leone, who receives his instructions on the subject from the colonial secretary in England.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—They take cognizance of all descriptions of crimes, being, in fact, the only judicial authorities in the colony.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—Strictly speaking, their powers do not exceed those of a justice of the peace in England; but, practically, by the intervention and assistance, when necessary, of the native chiefs or headmen, they exercise the highest judicial powers. The system works well, is peculiarly well adapted and satisfactory to the people, and is attended with no expense.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—All crimes are punished as much as possible in accordance with the laws of England, mitigated and modified so as to adapt them to the peculiar habits and uncivilized condition of the people.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—The places of imprisonment are apartments in the several forts set apart for that purpose, and are sufficiently good and well adapted, so far as the security and health of the prisoners are concerned. But the means of classifying the prisoners, and of providing places for solitary confinement, are decidedly requisite.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—I have explained in a preceding answer that the magistrates practically exercise the highest judicial powers, and frequently order lengthened terms of imprisonment.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Yes; the means of classifying the prisoners, of providing them with in-door labour, and, where necessary, of keeping them in solitary confinement, ought to be furnished. All this could be effectively accomplished at Cape Coast Castle for 300 *l.*

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Upon the whole the system works well, and is sufficient for the ends of justice.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—There is but little cultivation near Cape Coast, the bulk of the inhabitants being either employed by Europeans, traders, or fishermen. As compared with its superficial extent, the quantity of land throughout the country under cultivation is very small.

What is the principal growth?—Maize, yams, plantains, and cassava root, are the principal articles of cultivation. Various kinds of fruit, and a number of other productions, grow spontaneously.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—The cultivation generally has increased. The growth of maize has considerably increased of late years, in consequence of its being readily bought up for exportation. Ground-nuts are also cultivated to a considerable extent, and quantities have been of late exported to England and America.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—When regularly hired, the field labourer receives generally three fathoms of romaual, equal to about 5 s. per month.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—I believe not.

What is the general description of the soil?—The soil is very various in different parts of the country: about Accra the soil is in general good; more immediately about Cape Coast the soil is clayey, and in some part rich black loam.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—Yes; it is fit for the cultivation of these.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—I should say that their disposition was very favourable.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Since the Ashantee war no aggression has been committed.

Of what nation are they?—The surrounding population is composed of various petty tribes, each known by the name of the district in which they reside. Several tribes from the interior, also, who joined us during the Ashantee war, are located in this neighbourhood, and are subject to this government.

Of what religion are they?—They worship what is called "Fetische," and their religion may be said to consist in a number of superstitious observances: some of them were exceedingly barbarous, but all such are now strictly prohibited by this government.

Under what form of government do they live?—Formerly, and even now to some extent, their government was patriarchal and despotic. All the surrounding tribes now consider themselves subject to this government, and appeal to it on all occasions of the slightest consequence.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The total numbers of the tribes subject to or under the immediate influence of this government may be stated at 400,000, but this estimate is necessarily vague.

Are they all united under one king?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—Domestic and prædial slavery exists, and slaves are sold in the country; but few or none have been of late years sold for exportation.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—The nearest slave factory is situated at Atocow, on the west bank of the Volta, which is (nominally) Danish territory.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—The slave trade may be said to be extinguished on the line of coast from Appolonia to Accra.

Does

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—It does not exist near this settlement.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—It has increased very considerably.

What did the imports amount to last year?—(Vide Return, No. 9.) The imports amounted in 1840 to 423,000 *l.*—(Vide Note appended to Return, No. 1.)

What did the exports amount to?—To 325,000 *l.*—(Vide Return, No. 10.)

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement?—(Vide Return, No. 6.) The number of British ships that arrived here in 1840 was 48.

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No. 2.—ANAMABOE.

QUERIES addressed to *Brodie Cruikshank, Esq.* Commandant of Anamaboe Fort, on Monday, the 1st day of March 1841.

From what native tribe was the territory now belonging to this settlement obtained?—From the Fantees.

What is the extent of it?—In strictness it extends only to the town immediately under the guns of the fort, but the authority exercised by the Commandant, under the direction of the President and Council, extends over the whole of the Fantee country, a territory of about 24 miles square.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—Two considerable rivers, besides sundry small streams, run through the Fantee country.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—They are not navigable.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—None.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—For no class of vessels.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In an open roadstead.

At what distance from the shore?—From three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half, according to the season of the year.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—No: in violent tornadoes vessels are sometimes obliged to slip their cables and stand out to sea.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—None.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—The West Indies.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Abba-Crampal, Dominassie, Mancasim, Abbasam, Adjumacon, Essiecoomah, Yancoomassie, and Mandue, are all considerable towns in the interior.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—From 12 to 40 miles distant.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—It is perfectly safe to travel throughout any part of the country as far as Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, distant about 160 miles.

When was this settlement established?—✓

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a magistrate.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of guns, and description of the same?—Twenty-seven guns, of which

3	are	thirty-twos	-	-	-	-	-	unserviceable.
2	-	twenty-fours	-	-	-	-	-	bad.
7	-	twelves	-	-	-	-	-	good.
6	-	nines	-	-	-	-	-	good.
6	-	sixes	-	-	-	-	-	good.
3	-	fours	-	-	-	-	-	bad.

What number of native troops in the service of the English Government?—There are none of Her Majesty's troops here, but the fort is garrisoned by five soldiers of the Gold Coast corps, raised and supported by the President and Council, and by 12 of a militia, supported by a duty of one-half per cent, on goods imported into this settlement.

What is the pay of the native troops?—About 10 *s.* sterling per month, paid in goods valued to them at 20 *s.*

Do you consider that pay sufficient?—It is equal to that received by artificers, and more than the pay of common labourers, and enables them to have all the necessities of life; but an increase of pay, I believe, would cause an improvement in their character.

What is their character and conduct?—Quiet and orderly.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—Paganism.

What is the mortality amongst them?—One man out of 17 has died in the space of five years.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?—There are none stationed here.

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—This fort is allowed nothing by Government for its maintenance farther than the services of five soldiers, a bricklayer, and carpenter. The President has also occasionally furnished it with stores for necessary repairs.

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Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—In very fair repair, and fit to resist aggression.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of Government?—It would be advisable to rebuild one of the forts between Anamaboe and Accra, and another on the windward coast, at Succondee.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?— ✓

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—Yes, the Wesleyan Missionary Society have a chapel here.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—Yes.

Is there any European medical man established here?—No.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—One resident European merchant. There are factories, however, belonging to others not resident, under the care of natives, as well as several native merchants.

What is the amount of the black population?—Anamaboe Town contains about 6,000; but the whole of the Fantee and other towns under this fort might amount to 50,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—One.

By whom are they appointed?—By Her Majesty's Government.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—The magistrate's duty here is principally confined to the arrangement of the petty quarrels and disputes of the natives, to cases of theft and assault, suing for debt, &c. In all cases of importance the criminals are sent to Cape Coast to be dealt with by the President and Council.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—To slight corporal punishment, imprisonment, chain labour, and banishment from the bounds of the towns where the criminal has become obnoxious.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—By imprisonment and working in chains.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—There is a gaol in this fort, although not in very good condition.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—There is no limited period of imprisonment for debtors.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—It is desirable that the duration of the period of imprisonment for debt should be limited, but this cannot be done with safety to the peace of the country until the Government have the physical power to control the natives; for were debtors to be released before the liquidation of the debt, our influence in the country would be at an end, as they would refuse submission to a government which would not use every exertion to compel payment, while they have the power to do so themselves. Were the debtors at present in the gaols to be released most of them would be seized by their creditors, and all the cruelty for which the natives are notorious would be employed to compel payment.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Yes.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Not a thousandth part of the whole.

What is the principal growth?—Corn, yams, cassava, plantains, pea-nuts, palm-nuts, &c.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—It has increased.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—About 7½ d.

[This amount is more than double the wages that are paid to any prædial labourers on the Gold Coast.—R. R. Madden.]

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—No.

What is the general description of the soil?—Along the sea-board it is poor, but improves as you advance into the interior.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—In many parts it is.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Peaceful and friendly.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Not for many years; but during the time that the slave trade was carried on at the forts they were frequently at strife with the English.

Of what nation are they?—The Fantee.

Of what religion are they?—Paganism generally, but Christianity is now making considerable progress among them.

Under what form of government do they live?—They have no established form of government. Affairs of consequence are, however, generally settled by the chief of the town, with the assistance of a council. The offices of chief and counsellors both in a manner hereditary.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The Fantees may number 50,000 souls.

Are they all united under one king?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—There is no longer any traffic in slaves.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—On no part of the coast from Cape Appolonnia to Pram Pram.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—It is abolished.

Does

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—
It does not exist within 80 miles of this settlement.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—It has increased greatly.

What did the imports amount to last year?—50,000 *l.*

What did the exports amount to?—60,000 *l.*

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—Principally London and British ships.

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No. 3.—DIXCOVE.

QUERIES addressed to Mr. *F. Swanzy*, Commandant at Dixcove, the 18th day of March 1841.

FROM what native tribe was the territory, now belonging to this settlement, obtained?—From the "Ahanta."

What is the extent of it?—The Ahanta country begins at Princes or Fredericksburgh (Dutch), and ends near Secondee (English and Dutch settlement), nearly 40 miles of sea-coast, and extends about 30 miles into the interior. The British settlement at Dixcove owns about five miles of sea-coast, and extends 20 miles or so into the interior.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—None of any importance. There is a small stream, navigable for canoes, at the Dutch settlements, Boutray, Acquedah and Fredericksburgh.

How far are they navigable from the coast?— ✓

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—Dixcove.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?—For small craft of 20 tons.

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—At Dixcove.

At what distance from the shore?—From one to two miles, according to the time of year.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—No, providing the captain is commonly cautious.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—No.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—No regular harbour on this part of the coast.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—None large. Boutray, a small Dutch settlement, is distant from Dixcove four miles to the eastward; Acquedah, also Dutch, eight miles to the westward. No towns of importance in the interior near Dixcove.

At what distance are they from the settlement?— ✓

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful; but would resist aggression with spirit, particularly if in unison with the English, and directed by them.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—Yes, as far as Ashantee.

When was this settlement established?—In 1690.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By a commandant, who is a magistrate.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the service of the Cape Coast government?—Sixteen regular soldiers from Cape Coast, and at present seven local militia.

What is the pay of the native troops?—Seven shillings and sixpence a month sterling, paid in goods: not sufficient.

What is their character and conduct?—Good. They deserve better pay.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—Paganism or Fetich; they believe in the Supreme Being generally.

What is the mortality amongst them?—No means of telling.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?— ✓

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—Very slight at present. Ordnance stores, &c. are sent up from Cape Coast in small quantities; the soldiers are paid in Cape Coast; no regular allowance made for Dixcove.

Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—Dixcove Fort is in pretty good order; the guns are all bad nearly, and new ones are very much required; all the walls and buildings good; the foundation in one part wants protecting by means of a strong wall.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes; there ought not to be less than 20 or 25 effective men.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—Yes.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—Dixcove Fort could be kept in excellent order with 200 *l.* per annum, after that sum had been previously expended in putting it in that state.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—None; Divine service is performed in the fort hall.

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Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—One; established a year ago.

Is there any European medical man established here?—No.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—One.

What is the amount of the black population?—The number of souls living on or belonging to the Dixcove territory are, I should think, about 5,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—One.

By whom are they appointed?—By the Governor of Sierra Leone.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—Of most, with the presence and assistance of the native authorities, excepting cases of life and death.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?— ✓

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—By imprisonment, fine, and corporal punishment.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—It is in as good condition as the fort can afford, but very small.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—I have never imprisoned a person for more than a few months.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—No.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—Yes; more room is required, as well as separate prisons for felons and debtors.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—Yes.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Not more than sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants.

What is the principal growth?—Corn (Indian), yams, cassava, plantains, &c. &c.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Slightly increased; some corn has been exported of late years, not from Dixcove though.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—A common labourer will get three or four fathoms per month, worth to him about 5 s. currency.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—At Dixcove it is very difficult.

What is the general description of the soil?—Fertile; the Ahanta country generally considered more so than other parts of this coast.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—Yes.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Good. They put very great confidence in the English generally, and consider themselves safe under the protection of the British flag; the natives generally respect the English.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—The Dutch blacks attacked Dixcove twice within the last 30 years or so, unsuccessfully. The British subjects on the Dixcove territory consider themselves quite apart from the rest of the Ahantas, who are Dutch, which has been the cause of their several wars.

Of what nation are they?—Ahantas; subjects of the Dutch. The Ahanta country is bordered in the interior by the Warsaw. The disposition of the Warsaws towards the English settlements I consider to be pretty good.

Of what religion are they?—Fetish.

Under what form of government do they live?—The Warsaw country is governed by a king, who is assisted by a council of the principal men. The Ahanta country by the local headmen, or authorities; and also governed (with the exception of Dixcove) by the Dutch.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—The Ahantas, I should think, number 30,000 or 35,000 souls.

Are they all united under one king?—The Ahantas were nominally so, till their chief, "Boonsoo," was hung (for rebellion) in 1838.

Note.—Under what legal authority, and by whose orders, was this man executed? and to whom was his allegiance due? and by what crime against our authority did his resistance to it amount to rebellion?—*R. R. Madden.*

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—No.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?— ✓

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?— ✓

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—No; I should say there is no slave trading carried on between Cape Palmas and Dixcove, although slaves could be obtained.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Increased.

What did the imports amount to last year?—No regular accounts have been kept; I should think 20,000 l. or 30,000 l.

What did the exports amount to?— ✓

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—About 30 British vessels anchored at Dixcove during the year, and some foreigners.

No. 4.—ACCRA.

Appendix, No. 3.
GOLD COAST.

QUERIES addressed to *J. Topp*, Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

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FROM what native tribe was the territory now belonging to this settlement obtained?—I suppose from the Accras, but not knowing the original history of the place, cannot say; as far as I know, the same people have been resident here for a great length of time.

What is the extent of it?—The actual extent of territory is very limited, but the influence extends a great way, say to Winnebah, a place about 20 miles to windward of this; to leeward the Danes have all, excepting one considerable town, Pram Pram, about 20 miles from this, and where there has been a small fort or redoubt.

What rivers run through it to the coast?—Only the Seacom, a small river to windward of this about three miles; there is a considerable river about 80 miles to leeward, the Volta, navigable to a certain extent, where there are Danish forts.

How far are they navigable from the coast?—The Seacom not navigable.

What harbours are on the coast belonging to this settlement?—None.

For vessels of what burden are these ports available?— ✓

Where do merchant vessels discharge their cargoes?—In the open roadstead.

At what distance from the shore?—About one or two miles.

Is the place of anchorage an open roadstead?—Yes.

Is it unsafe at particular seasons?—It is said to be so, but I have never heard of any accidents.

Have any merchant vessels been wrecked here?—I have never known of any.

What is the nearest place where there is a secure harbour?—There is none on this part of the coast; but there might, if there was an engineer to survey the place, be a very good breakwater made here at a very little expense, as there is an excellent reef runs out here.

What large native towns are in the vicinity of this settlement?—Only the Dutch adjoining, and the Danish about two miles to leeward; there are other considerable towns in the interior, which mostly acknowledge the Danes.

At what distance are they from the settlement?—Towns in the interior, about 10 or 15 miles distant.

Do the natives of them frequent this settlement?—Yes.

Do they trade with us?—Yes; but the Danes have tried all in their power to stop the palm oil from coming to the English settlements.

Are the native population of peaceful or of warlike habits?—Peaceful, as far as our influence extends.

Is it safe for residents here to go into their country, and to what distance from the coast?—As far as is known, say 100 miles or more.

When was this settlement established?—I am not aware; but common supposition places it in the time of King James, after whom the fort is named.

By what officers is the government of the settlement administered?—By the commandant, under the Governor and Council.

What number of European troops are here?—None.

What number of native troops in the fort government?—A company of 20 soldiers is allowed from Cape Coast Castle, and 10 of a local militia.

What is the pay of the native troops?—Twenty-five shillings Castle-pay per month.

What is their character and conduct?—Good and orderly when under proper command.

What religion do the majority of them profess?—The Christian, with those who have any knowledge.

What is the mortality amongst them?—About four or five per cent.

What is the mortality amongst the white troops?— ✓

What is the cost to Government for the maintenance of this establishment?—£. 500 per annum.

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Are the forts in good repair, and in a state to resist aggression?—No; the walls and a few of the guns are good, but the necessaries (ammunition and ordnance stores) are too sparingly supplied from England.

Is any increase of the troops necessary to render the force effective?—Yes, this fort would require 80 or 90 soldiers, to be properly manned.

Is the number of forts sufficient for the objects of government?—No, there might be one at Winnebah, or some of the intermediate.

What sum would be required for their adequate repair or extension?—£. 400 or 500 l. would be required in ordnance stores, &c. for this fort, and 1,200 l. or 1,500 l. to raise small forts or redoubts at each of the other places.

Is there any place of Christian worship in this settlement?—None; prayers are regularly read in the fort to the soldiers, school, and others who may attend; there is a missionary established, but I fancy the good he does is limited as yet.

Are there any schools for the children of the settlers or the natives?—There is one in, and kept up by, the fort, at which there are 40 or 50 scholars in a forward state of progress.

Is there any European medical man established here?—None.

What is the number of European merchants in this settlement?—At present six.

What is the amount of the black population?—About 3,000.

What is the number of magistrates in this settlement?—Three or four hold commissions, but only one (the commandant) generally acts, the others when called on.

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By whom are they appointed?—By Her Majesty.

What description of crimes have they cognizance of?—Same as any magistrate in England.

To what extent does their power of inflicting punishment go?—There is no limited extent; all extraordinary cases referred to the President and Council.

How are cases of felony disposed of here?—Generally disposed of by the President and Council.

Is there a place of imprisonment here, and in what condition is it?—All prisoners are confined in the fort in well-aired rooms.

For what period have magistrates the power of ordering persons to be imprisoned?—No limited time.

Are there any legal functionaries or practitioners in this settlement?—None.

Is any improvement in the prison discipline requisite here?—None, in my opinion.

Is the present magisterial and judicial system sufficient for the ends of justice?—There are no complaints.

What quantity of land is under cultivation in this settlement?—Very little in the vicinity of this fort, but in general not more than one-fortieth.

What is the principal growth?—Corn, yams, plantains, cassada, ground-nuts, and palm-nuts.

Has cultivation latterly increased or diminished?—Increased, if any.

What pay does the prædial labourer receive per day?—About 5 s. currency per month.

At the rate of wages paid, is it difficult to find field labourers?—Yes; but by increasing the pay there might be plenty got.

What is the general description of the soil?—Light and sandy in the vicinity of this place.

Is the plough in use?—No.

Is the soil fit for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and cotton, or any of these?—It is well adapted for coffee and cotton, and in some places for sugar; the Danes have a plantation which produces coffee equal to any.

What is the disposition of the surrounding natives towards this settlement?—Amicable.

Have they ever committed any aggression on it?—Not that I have ever heard of.

Of what nation are they?—Various; Aquapims, Akims, Croboc, and Aquamboes.

Of what religion are they?—None, excepting their Fetiches.

Under what form of government do they live?—It may be called democratic, all palavers being settled by their petty nominal chiefs.

What may be the strength of all their tribes?—Difficult to say; there are very few near this place under the British influence; mostly Danish.

Are they all united under one king?—No.

Do they traffic in slaves, and to what extent?—They may to leeward of this place.

On what part of the coast are the slaves sold and shipped?—At Wydah, Popo, &c.

Has the slave trade increased or diminished on this part of the coast?—Diminished, and not at all at the British settlements.

Does it exist at all in the vicinity of this settlement, and within what distance of it?—I have every reason to believe it is carried on at the neighbouring foreign settlements.

Has the legal trade of this settlement with the natives increased or fallen off?—Increased.

What did the imports amount to last year?—Nearly 82,000 *l*.What did the exports amount to?—About 111,000 *l*.

What British merchant ships visited the coast of this settlement last year?—34 British and 31 foreign vessels visited this last year.

J. Topp, Commandant.

II.—MERCHANDISE FOR AFRICAN MARKETS.

No. 5.—CAPE COAST.

QUERIES addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council at Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

WHAT is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—*Vide* Return of imports and exports for the last six years.

What is the amount of the exports?—*Vide* the Return referred to in the last reply.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—They have very considerably increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—The exports have increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—To the re-opening of our communication with the interior, by the peace with Ashantee of 1831, and to the perfect protection afforded to traders throughout the entire country, and generally to the increased facilities of communication, and increased and increasing demand for goods.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the causes enumerated in the preceding answer, and to several comparatively new branches of commerce, such as the trade in maize, palm oil, peppers, &c. which have sprung up in consequence of the tranquillity which has for some years prevailed.

What

What description of goods are imported?—Principally Manchester piece-goods, rum, guns, powder and beads. A more detailed list will be furnished (*vide* Return, No. 10).

What description of goods are exported?—Gold dust, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, red peppers, and gum; ground-nuts have also become a considerable article of exportation.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Occasionally they have been sold to Spanish, Brazilian, and Portuguese vessels; but that traffic has been for some time prohibited.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—Many are adapted for the slave trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—As above mentioned, goods have been sold to persons suspected of being connected with the slave trade.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—Goods sold in the country, that is, to native traders, seldom if ever do.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—They used to be, but I am unable to say whether or not they have been lately; any order given to a Birmingham manufacturer for shackles will be executed.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—The profits upon goods are less now than they were some years ago, owing to the increased number of competitors in the African trade. I estimate the invoice value of 100 dollars' worth of goods to be about 13 *l.* or 14 *l.* sterling, exclusive of charges.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Palm oil, corn, and peppers, could be immediately obtained, and other articles of produce would doubtless be brought to market according to the localities.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave trade prices, be likely to have?—It would merely compel the slave dealers to lower their prices in some degree.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—Yes; our commercial intercourse with the leeward coast would be extended were the slave trade abolished.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—I do not think it would materially enhance the prices of slaves, though it would doubtless have that effect to some small extent.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—With the exception of roll-tobacco and rum, of which occasional cargoes are brought over, money (doubloons and dollars) are at present chiefly sent for the purchase of slaves, or of goods for the slave market, supplied by vessels on the coast.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—To no material extent.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—Increased assistance from Government is essential to enable this colony to extend its commercial relations to the slave coast generally. I think assistance from Government would be requisite.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—There are many kinds of goods that answer for both lawful and illicit trade. I should say that few, if any, goods adapted exclusively for the slave trade are imported into this colony.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—Not in this colony.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—I have already mentioned that merchants in this colony have sold goods which would probably be employed in the purchase of slaves.

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—Fewer have touched here for the last four years than formerly. Elmina used to be the principal place of resort for vessels supposed to be connected with the slave trade.—(*Vide* Return No. 16.)

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—They are chiefly of the same description,

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—No stranger whom there were reasonable grounds to suspect of being a slave trader would now obtain goods; strangers whose objects were unknown would be able to purchase them.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—If sold to an unknown stranger the sale would be considered legal.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade, to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—At present, and since the date of the accompanying proclamation (No. 20, December 1839) the seller would be prosecuted.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly

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ingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It would be exceedingly difficult to prove a guilty knowledge on the part of the seller; this difficulty appears to me almost insurmountable.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—I should say that a jury would require the clearest proof of a guilty knowledge, but I am not aware of the precise kind of evidence that would be required.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—The first step would be to apprehend the party, and if sufficient grounds appeared to commit him, or take good bail for his appearance until an opportunity offered sending him to Sierra Leone for trial. I ought, however, to state that our intercourse with Sierra Leone is very limited, and that an indefinite length of time might elapse before the accused party could be sent there for trial, and this Government has no funds available for the purposes of such prosecution.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The fact of the sale or sales of goods to suspected persons could be readily enough proved; but the chief obstacle would be the difficulty of proving a guilty knowledge, added to the obstacles mentioned in my last answer.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—The law has certainly been violated, in so far as that goods have been sold to persons afterwards proved to have been engaged in the slave trade; but no guilty knowledge has ever been established against any person.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—No.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—Yes, a slaver (palpably such), would, under such circumstances, be detained and sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

No. 6.—ACCRA.

QUERIES addressed to *J. Topp*, Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

WHAT is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—From 65,000 *l.* to 70,000 *l.* from Europe, and 12,000 *l.* to 15,000 *l.* from the United States.

What is the amount of the exports?—From 85,000 *l.* to 95,000 *l.* to Europe, and 15,000 *l.* to 20,000 *l.* to the United States.

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—Increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—Increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the imports?—To the stoppage of the slave trade, and the greater protection afforded to the merchants by the present Government.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the same as the imports.

What description of goods are imported?—Manchester cotton goods, iron, copper, lead, brass, pewter, and beads, from Europe; tobacco and rum from the United States.

What description of goods are exported?—Gold dust, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, ground-nuts, and Indian corn.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Seldom; and if so, in small quantities.

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—The same goods answer both the legal and the illegal trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—Yes, in so far as is known.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—They do through indirect channels, but we have no means of ascertaining, as many of them are sold to the neighbouring Dutch merchants.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—Not to our knowledge.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?—Generally 50 per cent., or more, less than what they are valued at in buying slaves.

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Gold, ivory, palm oil, Guinea grains, ground-nuts, and Indian corn, besides coffee, cotton, or other tropical products, if the natives were made to cultivate.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave-trade prices, be likely to have?—They are at present sold here at equal or less remunerating profits than merchants in England are accustomed to.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade were the slave trade abolished?—Yes, if better supported.

Would

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the prices of slaves?—No, but they might have to pay money instead of half goods, as at present.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—It might in a great measure.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—No, as the slave factors on the coast derive the benefit of the profit on the goods.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to repress the slave trade?—The assistance of Government, by putting the forts that now are in efficient order, and building new ones, especially to leeward of this place, where the slave trade is now carried on, would do a great deal towards the suppression of the slave trade and extension of the legal trade.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—No, they are the same description of goods.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—No.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—Not within my knowledge.

Has any vessel fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—There has been very few within the last year or two, and any that do come generally anchor in the roads of the neighbouring settlements.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold on other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—Much the same.

Would any stranger, whose object were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—I do not suppose any merchant would refuse to sell his goods, unless he knew the purchaser to be concerned in the slave traffic.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—In such a case we must be guided by circumstances.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—The seller would lay himself under very heavy penalties (by the Act 5 Geo. 4, c. 113), to be awarded by the Governor and Council.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—The same kind of evidence that could be got in a case of smuggling.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—Same as former answer.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The general unwillingness of the natives to come forward and give their evidence in a case of that kind.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—Not at this place.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—Not that I am aware of.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—Yes, if it were known.

NO. 7.—ANAMABOE.

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QUERIES addressed to *Brodie Cruickshank*, Esq. Commandant at Anamaboe, the 1st day of March 1841.

WHAT is the amount of goods imported into this settlement from Europe?—As nearly as possible 50,000*l.* per annum. This amount of goods is actually sold in the town of Anamaboe to Ashantee, Fantee, and other native traders. At other villages in the neighbourhood goods amounting to 4,000*l.* may be introduced.

What is the amount of the exports?—Fully 60,000*l.*

Have the imports increased or diminished of late years?—They have increased.

Have the exports increased or diminished of late years?—They have increased.

To what cause do you attribute the increase on the imports?—To the suppression of the slave trade, and the consequent application of the natives to legitimate commerce, and the full certainty which the trader has from the protection afforded by the local government of enjoying the fruits of his labour.

To what cause do you attribute the increase of the exports?—To the former causes, as well as to the great capabilities of the country. A more rapid increase may confidently be

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looked for, as the Gold Coast African is only now beginning to recover from the brutalising effects of the slave trade, and to taste the sweets of peaceful and legitimate commerce.

What description of goods are imported?—Manchester goods, silks, iron, copper, brass, lead, powder, guns, rum, tobacco, wines, beads, cowries, cutlery, provisions, &c.

What description of goods are exported?—The exports consist of gold dust, ivory, palm oil, corn, pea-nuts, Guinea grains, &c.

Are the goods imported ever re-shipped from this settlement?—Manchester goods are occasionally bartered to American vessels for rum and tobacco, and are sold by them in the purchase of palm oil on the windward coast, and of coffee at the islands of St. Thomas and Prince's. The annual amount of this barter might be 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.*

Are the goods imported of a description exclusively adapted for a legal trade?—Many of the goods adapted for legal trade are also employed in the slave trade.

Are the goods imported sold to persons only who purchase them for lawful use?—To the best of my knowledge they are only sold for lawful purposes.

Do the goods legally sold here find their way into the hands of the slave traders?—Almost the whole of the goods sold here, with the exception of those required for the immediate wants of the natives in our neighbourhood, are carried into Ashantee, and thence into the interior. It is possible some of the goods sold by the Americans for coffee at the islands may find their way into the hands of the slave traders, although they are not generally of a description in use in that trade.

Are shackles manufactured at Birmingham used for this trade?—I have been told so, but none are imported into this settlement.

When goods are given in barter for slaves, what may be the actual value in Great Britain of a quantity that is valued by the slave traders at 100 dollars on the coast?— ✓

For such goods, if exported direct from Europe, what commodities might be obtained in exchange were the slave trade abolished?—Gold, oil, ivory, corn, pea-nuts, and, in a few years, if proper means were employed to introduce the cultivation of coffee and cotton, the climate and soil in many parts are well adapted for their growth.

What effect on the slave trade would the supplying of the markets with British goods, on terms far below the slave trade prices, be likely to have?—In those parts of the coast where export slavery exists, the lowest price at which British goods could be introduced would not affect the slave trade; because, in the first place, the slave dealers are so firmly established that these goods would invariably pass through their hands; and in the second place, because the innate love of this traffic is so great in the African character, that only the total impossibility of the slaves being carried off the coast would induce them to apply themselves to legitimate commerce.

Would the commercial relations of this settlement, as at present constituted, suffice for the new extension of legal trade, were the slave trade abolished?—The legal trade of this part of the country is not, in my opinion, affected by the slave trade, as we are at too great a distance from a slaving district. Were this traffic suppressed along a large line of coast, there ought to be new stations for legal trade.

Would the extension of such a legal trade tend to raise the price of slaves?—If a legal trade could be established in slaving districts, it would soon be impossible for the dealer to obtain slaves almost at any price; but this extension of legitimate commerce can only, I fear, be accomplished by erecting forts, and affording protection to the lawful trader. If this protection were given, and even no attempt made after a short time to prevent the exportation of slaves, I am of opinion that only criminals and the most worthless would be offered for sale. I am borne out in this opinion by the fact, that the Dutch government of Elmina have great difficulty in obtaining recruits for their East Indian possessions, notwithstanding that the King of Ashantee was bribed by large presents to supply them; and the price given for each recruit (for it is a regular sale, whatever name the Dutch may give it,) is very considerable. Were the slave trade a legal traffic now, I do not think the Africans of the Gold Coast would sell any but the worthless, so sensible are they of the advantages of the trade which they now prosecute.

Would the effect of this extension of legal trade be to oblige the Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants eventually to send money only for the purchase of slaves?—I am of opinion that (the legal trade being extended) the natives would much prefer British goods at low rate to the money of the slaver.

Would the effect of paying for slaves only with money be to diminish the profitableness of the trade to these Cuban and Brazilian slave-trade merchants?—Most certainly.

Would the assistance of Government, or the formation of new commercial companies, be requisite to give the necessary extension to legal trade, to suppress the slave trade?—Yes; it cannot be suppressed without the assistance of Government, as a legal trade can only be forcibly established in slaving districts.

Is it possible to distinguish here between goods adapted for the slave trade and those that are intended for lawful commerce?—Most of the heavy goods are alike, but the cotton goods for the slave trade are of an inferior quality.

Is it customary so to distinguish them in the commerce that is carried on with the natives?—None of the coarser quality of goods generally used by the slavers are imported into this settlement.

Has the law ever been indirectly contravened in this respect by European merchants in the vicinity of this settlement?—Not to my knowledge.

Has

Has any vessel, fitted out for the slave trade, touched at any port of this settlement and taken in stores or provisions, or merchandise on freight or otherwise, within these last three or four years?—Yes; this happened, I believe, about two years ago. A merchant at Cape Coast sold sundry goods to a vessel, which was afterwards proved to be employed in the slave trade; since that time care has been taken to prevent any supplies being sold to suspicious vessels, and no vessels of that description now call at these settlements.

Are the British goods that are sold here of a description similar to those that are sold in other parts of the coast to the slave traders?—Many of them are.

Would any stranger, whose objects were unknown, who presented himself as a purchaser of goods, provided he was able to pay for them, obtain them here?—Certainly he would, provided there was no reason to suspect that he was the agent of a slave merchant.

Supposing such goods were sold to a stranger, whose objects were not inquired into, and that person had purchased them for the slave trade, would the sale be considered legal or illegal?—No goods can be landed from or shipped on board of any vessel visiting these settlements without the master first landing his register, and receiving a permit from the governor or commandants; and if he or they have seen no reason to refuse a permit, the sale would be considered legal. A permit has been refused in several instances.

Supposing that such goods were sold for the slave trade to an agent or factor of the slave trader, and known to the seller as such, what would be the consequence?—An immediate prosecution of the seller, as an aider and abettor of the slave trade.

What kind of evidence could be obtained to bring home the guilt of wilfully and knowingly encouraging and participating in the trade, by the sale of those goods to the slave traders?—It would only be proved by the testimony of the parties who were employed to smuggle the goods on board of the vessels, as they could not be shipped openly without immediate detection.

What kind of evidence would be required in such a case to sustain a prosecution against the seller of the goods?—Undoubted evidence of the actual shipment of the goods.

What would be the first step to take in a case of this description, simply stated, where the goods were nominally imported for legal trade, the seller is a British subject, and the buyer a person generally known to be a trader in slaves?—A warrant would be immediately issued for the apprehension of the seller, and after an examination by the President and Council, he would, upon conviction, be sent to Sierra Leone to stand his trial.

What would be the chief obstacle to the procuring of evidence to sustain a prosecution in such a case?—The secret and contraband nature of the transaction.

Has the law ever been violated in this settlement by this kind of commerce?—In the case of the merchant at Cape Coast, stated above, I believe the law was considered to have been violated, although the President and Council did not consider they had sufficient grounds upon which to found a prosecution.

Have proceedings ever been instituted in this settlement against persons thus violating the law?—In the case above referred to, strict inquiries were made, but no regular proceedings instituted. In no other case, to my knowledge, have any proceedings been instituted.

Would it be held a violation of the law to sell stores or provisions to a slaver touching at this settlement, or to assist her in refitting or repairing, even though she had no slaves on board?—In cases of great necessity, where lives were endangered from want of the necessaries of life, it would not be considered a violation of the law, I believe, to supply a slaver with what would be sufficient to carry him to the nearest friendly port.

III.—SLAVE TRADE.

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No. 8.—CAPE COAST CASTLE.

QUERIES addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council, Cape Coast Castle, the 25th day of February 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—There are various petty tribes, who are called by the general name of Fantees.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—No.

At what part of the coast?—The nearest slave factory is situated at Atocco, on the west bank of the Volta. The territory is Danish.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—None on this part of the coast, or to the westward of Cape St. Paul's.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?—No slave vessels now visit this part of the coast.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(B.)

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—It has ceased entirely.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—To the power and influence of the British settlements.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes.

How are these slaves obtained?—The bulk of them are hereditary slaves; a few are purchased from the interior.

How are they treated?—Upon the whole they are now treated well; any slave ill-treated by his owner may have immediate redress by applying to the local authorities.

Are they ever manumitted?—I have repeatedly, on my own responsibility, enfranchised slaves where ill-treatment has been proved. They are seldom manumitted by their owners.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—None in this immediate neighbourhood; there are one or two slave factories (not openly so) in the Dutch territory.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—I should say not.

Of what nation are their traders?—Slaves are sent by canoes occasionally, or by land, from Dutch Accra to the Spanish and Portuguese factories on the Volta; this is not done openly.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—From merchant vessels and resident merchants, I believe.

How many shipments may they have made last year at ?— ✓

How many slaves were shipped there?— ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?— ✓

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—From 45 to 55 dollars.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—Specie is now generally imported by the slave factories, with which the parties purchase goods from vessels of different nations.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?—Chiefly under the Portuguese and Brazilian flags.

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—They are brought from a great distance, many from Houssa.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?— ✓

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—Very rarely, I believe.

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?— ✓

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—At present, owing to the watchfulness of the cruisers, they are compelled to quit the coast until cargoes be ready.

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—I am not aware that such is the case.

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?— ✓

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—From 30 to 60 dollars, in goods and money.

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and what description of goods?—Brazilian tobacco, rum, cowries, and cotton goods. I believe half of the price is generally paid in money, half in goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From vessels of almost all nations.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—The profits on the goods are various; perhaps 50 per cent. may be named as the average profit.

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?— ✓

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—They have repeatedly done so, but I have heard of no late instances.

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—I believe so.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?— ✓

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—Such has often been the case, but I have not lately heard of any instances.

What does a cargo of slaves consisting of 300 cost the foreign trader on this coast?—Much would depend on the assortment, as it is called: such a cargo on an average would cost from 12,000 to 15,000 dollars, but I have no accurate knowledge on the subject.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havannah?— ✓

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—They used to do so formerly, but not of late.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—Very rarely.

Do

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—They take but little interest in the matter. The Danish local government has interfered occasionally.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operations?—✓

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—Such has been the case in some instances.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—The erection of British forts, or the possession of those in existence to leeward, would have that effect.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?—If forts were erected on the Bights of Benin and Biafra, and on the Volta, they would speedily check the slave trade by their influence. On the rivers armed boats of 10 tons would be very beneficial.

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing-vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—In the rivers, decidedly so.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—At any of the British forts, and at Fernando Po, depôts might be established on the rivers.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—It would have that effect in a great measure.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—The pretexts are various; the real causes are the desire of plunder, and revenge for injuries real or imaginary.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—I think not.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Decidedly so.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—No.

If such a difficulty existed would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—Prædial slavery already exists.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—An armed vessel attached to this government would be of very great service.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?—A vessel of from 120 to 140 tons would answer every purpose.

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—Yes, but a portion of her crew must be Europeans.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—No.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—Mortality to some extent would doubtless exist, but much would depend on the precautions taken.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?—A sailing-vessel would answer every purpose, and would be less expensive and troublesome.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—With ordinary precaution, I should say not.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—One would suffice for the Gold Coast settlements.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—*Vide* accompanying estimate, No. 18.

How much would be required for fitting them up?—✓

How much for manning and officers' pay for each, for one year?—✓

How much for victualling one?—✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—The commander must be European.

What description of black sailors?—Either Kroomen or natives of the settlements.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—They would fight, if trained under European officers.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—They would, if so trained under Europeans.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—Yes.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—No.

No. 9.—ANAMABOE FORT, WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

QUERIES addressed to *Brodie Crückshank*, Esq. on Monday the 1st day of March 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Fantee.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—No.

At what part of the coast?—At no place nearer to this settlement than 80 miles.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?—None on this part of the coast.

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(B.)

— No slaves are taken from any part of the coast nearer than Lagos and Whydah; from that the trade is carried on all along the coast to the south.

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—It has been entirely abolished in the neighbourhood of the forts.

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—I attribute its abolition entirely to the influence of the local government with the natives all along this line of coast.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Domestic slavery exists in this country.

How are these slaves obtained?—They are principally born in the country, and, though named slaves, are in fact considered a part of the family of the master, and never sold out of the country, and seldom out of the family. Some are bought from the Ashantees and other neighbouring nations.

How are they treated?—The first-mentioned in the last answer are treated in every respect as part of the family. Those bought from Ashantee and otherwise are generally well treated. The president and magistrates always interfere in cases of mal-treatment.

Are they ever manumitted?—They are manumitted by the governor when ill-treatment has been proved, but not in any other case; in fact, if they were all to be manumitted to-morrow, more than three-fourths of them would return to their masters, and beg them to take care of them again. They do not consider themselves safe in cases of sickness or other evils, unless they have a master.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—None.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—There are none.

Of what nation are these traders?—There are none.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—There are none.

How many shipments may they have made last year at _____?—There is no slave station near enough to this settlement to enable me to have the means of giving much information on the subject.

How many slaves were shipped there?— ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?—I believe about three slaves to a ton.

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—About 12 l. I believe, the slaver pays on an average; but there are none taken from these parts.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?—The slave trade is carried on principally under the Brazilian flag.

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?— ✓

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?—

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?—

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted, or too sick to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?—

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught or in store at the barracoons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?—

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?—

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?—

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and what description of goods?—In goods principally: guns, powder, roll-tobacco, rum, and cotton goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From English, French, and American ships.

At what increase on their value, above their current price in European markets, do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?—

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?—None in this part.

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?—I believe they do.

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?—Sometimes.

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?—I am not aware of any, but I am informed the discipline on board such vessels is very bad.

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—Yes.

What does a cargo of slaves, consisting of 300, cost the foreign trader on this coast?—About 3,600 l.

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havanna?—I do not know.

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—No.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—Not of late years.

Do

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—Latterly they do.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operations?—The Dutch and Danes, the only foreigners in one vicinity, are both equally opposed to the operations of the slave traders.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—No.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is no necessity for them, as there is no slave trade carried on here.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?— ✓

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—Yes.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—At Cape Coast Castle, or Accra, Fernando Po, or Prince's Island.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—I can only mention that the country within 100 miles of Cape Coast Castle is perfectly tranquil; and I believe this peace may be attributed in a great measure to the suppression of the slave trade.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—Principally for the sake of plunder, of which slaves form the principal part.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—At first I believe more victims would be sacrificed at their customs, but by the encouragement of legitimate commerce, and the establishment of forts along the whole coast of Africa, these very customs themselves would soon be abolished.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Yes, but the country must be adopted as an English colony, and all produce admitted into the English market on the same footing with other colonies.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—I do not think there would.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—No other kind of slavery than what at present exists.

Would the establishment of small forts along the coast now infested by the slave traders tend to impede their traffic?—I conceive the slave trade can only be effectually put down by the establishment of forts.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There is no slave trade carried on here.

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?— ✓

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?—Native sailors can be had.

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?—No.

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?—Yes.

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?—A steamer.

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by the natives?—Not in this neighbourhood.

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?—They are not required.

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?—

How much would be required for fitting them up?— ✓

How much for manning and officers' pay for each for one year?— ✓

How much for victualling one?— ✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?—None.

What description of black sailors?—Able-bodied men.

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?—I think not.

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?—Yes.

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?—Yes.

Would there be danger of their mutinying?—Not under good management.

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No. 10.—ACCRA.

QUERIES addressed to Mr. *Topp*, the Commandant of James Fort, Accra, on the Gold Coast of Africa, the 6th day of March 1841.

Of what nation are the people in the country adjoining this settlement?—Aquapims, the nearest to this place.

Is the slave trade carried on in this country?—Yes, but not at this place.

At what part of the coast?—About 100 miles to leeward, at Whydah, Popo, &c.

What rivers are frequented by the slave traders?— ✓

What is the length of line of coast in this neighbourhood frequented by the slave traders?— ✓

Has the slave trade augmented or diminished along this line of coast?—Diminished.

Appendix, No. 3.

GOLD COAST.

Commissioner's
Report.
(B.)

To what circumstances do you attribute the increase or diminution of this trade?—To the influence of the British forts, as wherever they exist the slave trade cannot be carried on.

Does slavery for prædial purposes exist among the native tribes in this part of the country?—Yes, to a very great extent; it forms the social system of the country. A man's slave is part of his family.

How are these slaves obtained?—Generally by inheritance, but they may be sold amongst themselves.

How are they treated?—Generally well.

Are they ever manumitted?—No; it would be a hardship for many of them to be so.

Have the slave traders any factories on the adjoining coast, or up the rivers in this neighbourhood?—Among the foreign settlements, but not generally known.

Are they in a prosperous condition?—No; they can only be to little extent in comparison with other places.

Of what nation are their traders?—Native traders are generally Aquamboes, Akims, and Croboes.

From what place do they receive their goods and stores?—From various vessels of different nations.

How many shipments may they have made last year at ?— ✓

How many slaves were shipped there?— ✓

What may be the proportion of males to females in such shipments?— ✓

In a slave vessel of 120 tons, how many slaves is it customary to embark?— ✓

What is the average price of an adult negro at these places?—From 30 to 50 dollars.

Under what flag are the stores and goods for the slave trade introduced into these places?— ✓

Under what flag are the slaves shipped for Cuba or the Brazils?— ✓

Have any shipments of slaves been made to the Texas?— ✓

From what distance in the interior are the slaves brought down to the coast?—Various distances; from the very places themselves to 100 or 200 miles in the interior.

When the slaves are brought down to the coast from the interior, what is the average mortality that takes place before they are shipped, supposing the intermediate time to average six weeks?— ✓

When the slaves are embarked are the adult males fettered?— ✓

When slaves are brought down to the coast, and are too much exhausted, or too sick, to be sold to the traders, what becomes of those negroes that are not fit for sale?— ✓

When a slave vessel arrives on the coast, and there are no slaves caught, or in store at the barracons, do these vessels wait for their cargoes to be procured?— ✓

To procure them are slave hunts then instituted?— ✓

Are the native chiefs, who are the men-stealers, furnished with assistance in money, arms, or ammunition?— ✓

For what price are the slaves sold by the natives to the traders?—I understand from 30 to 50 dollars.

How are the parties paid for them, in money or goods? and in what description of goods?

—Generally half money and half goods.

Where do the Spanish and Portuguese traders procure these goods?—From vessels of all nations.

At what increase on their value above their current price in European markets do these goods pass into the hands of the natives from the Spanish and Portuguese traders?— ✓

What amount of goods is disposed of in this way by the slave traders to the natives on this part of the coast?— ✓

Do these slave-trade vessels, when disappointed of their cargoes, ever plunder other ships of their slaves?— ✓

Are acts of violence on the part of the commanders of slavers frequently complained of by the crews of those vessels?— ✓

Are murders ever committed on board these slavers, on the part of the men or of the commanders, in broils on board, or from motives of revenge or cupidity?— ✓

Do the slavers ever become pirates on the coast, and plunder vessels employed in legal commerce?—I have heard of instances occasionally.

What does a cargo of slaves consisting of 300 cost the foreign trader on this coast?— ✓

Are you aware what that cargo of 300 would sell for at the Havanna?— ✓

Do slave traders from any of the adjoining places visit this settlement?—Not this, but the neighbouring foreign settlement.

Have any of the natives resident in this settlement been kidnapped by these traders or their agents?—They may, but I have never had any intelligence of it.

Do the foreign settlements in the vicinity of this discourage the slave trade?—Yes, openly.

What settlements nearest to this are least opposed to the slave traders' operation?—There are no the neighbouring Dutch and Danish settlements, and they both openly discourage it.

Are the efforts of this settlement for the suppression of the slave trade crippled by the connivance of the authorities in any adjoining settlements at this traffic, or the want of zeal in opposing it?—No efforts of importance have been made by our neighbours, and from private information it has been rather connived at than otherwise.

Would the erection of forts at the mouths of the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?—There are no rivers of consequence; but wherever British forts are, there the slave trade has ceased to exist.

If such forts were established, and their commanders empowered to capture slave-trading ships, what force and description of boats would be required for this service?— ✓

Would

Would the employment of small steamers as cruisers be more advantageous than that of sailing-vessels for the suppression of the slave trade?—In my opinion they would.

In the event of steamers being employed, at what places on this coast, or contiguous to it, would it be desirable to establish coal depôts?—This place offers as many advantages as any other, and it is the nearest to the slave depôts.

Would the exclusion of the foreign slave trade tend to put a stop to the wars between the natives in this country?—That, with the civilisation that would follow, must do so.

What is the chief cause of these wars, and the motives for ravaging each other's countries?—Plunder, and slaves to supply the market.

Would the extinction of the slave trade be the occasion of these people in their wars putting their prisoners to death?—No; on the extinction of the slave trade cultivation would take place, when there would be necessity for their labour.

Would the extinction of the slave trade tend to the promotion of agricultural pursuits?—Most likely it would, with a little encouragement.

If agricultural pursuits were promoted by these means, would there be a difficulty in finding prædial labourers for the more extended cultivation of the soil?—Not if the slave trade were extinct.

If such a difficulty existed, would there be a danger of slavery being established in these countries?—Slavery at present exists to a very great extent, and, as I have said, forms the social system of the country, so that it would be deemed by the natives unjust, and I should think impolitic, to emancipate them.

Would the employment of small vessels of war in the rivers of this settlement tend to repress the slave trade?— ✓

What sized vessel would answer for this purpose?— ✓

Would it be possible to man her here with native Africans?— ✓

Would it be desirable to man her entirely with blacks?— ✓

Would the mortality in the rivers be very great among European sailors?— ✓

Whether would a steamer or a sailing-vessel answer best for this service?— ✓

Would a small armed vessel, and not fully manned, be in danger of being attacked by natives?— ✓

How many vessels of the kind referred to would suffice for the rivers of this settlement?— ✓

If small colonial vessels were selected for this purpose, what would be the cost of them?— ✓

How much would be required for fitting them up?— ✓

How much for manning and officers' pay, for each, for one year?— ✓

How much for victualling one?— ✓

What description of officers could be got here to command them?— ✓

What description of black sailors?— ✓

Would the Kroomen, if thus employed on board, fight?— ✓

Would the native blacks, if thus employed, fight?— ✓

Would they submit to the necessary discipline and confinement of this service?— ✓

Would there be danger of their mutinying?— ✓

IV.—CHRISTIAN MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA.

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No. 11.—CAPE COAST.

QUERIES addressed to Captain *Maclean*, President of the Council of Government, Sierra Leone, 25th day of February 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—The number at present of European missionaries in this colony is six, sent out and paid or supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—The first came out in 1835, but there had been chaplains and schoolmasters formerly appointed by Government in the colony.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Besides the hall used for divine service in the castle, there is one chapel in Cape Coast Town. There are in various parts of the colony five Wesleyan missionary chapels, and others, I believe, are to be built.

With what funds have they been erected?—Partly from the funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and partly from contributions, and by the personal labour of the Europeans and native Christians in this country.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—As Christianity extends the want of additional accommodation is felt, and is provided for as fast as funds can be procured.

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What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—I believe about 800 or 1,000.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—The expense must be considerable, but I am not aware of its amount.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—None, beyond partially defraying the expense of some of the schools.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—They worship under various absurd forms what is called "Fetische."

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Yes, but they exercise but little influence on their morals or conduct.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They have an idea of a future state, but so obscure and confused as to be unintelligible even to themselves.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—I am not aware that there is any.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—Yes.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—Yes; the practice was universal, and is still continued in Ashantee, and wherever it has not been checked by the power or influence of the local governments.

To what extent?—It is practised in Ashantee to a great extent. On the death of a king many hundreds I believe are sacrificed.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I am not aware that it ever has.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—Formerly wars for this purpose were, I believe, common; such, however, is not now the case.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Frequently in cases of debt, but only then I believe.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—In some parts of the country the fetish-men are held in considerable veneration, or, rather, are feared; in this neighbourhood, however, their power has been greatly lessened of late years.

How are these priests supported?—By money extorted from their dupes, and by the contributions levied on articles brought to market; any one, however, who has been thus plundered may have immediate redress by applying to the forts.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—No. There are a few Mahometans at Coomassie, who are regarded as fetish-men.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—There are no Mahometans under this government.

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—In many instances I believe this disposition exists.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Some few have.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Many of them have; others connect the observance of Christianity with their own superstitions.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Through interpreters.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—I believe they do.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—Yes.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—With one exception, many years ago, I am not aware that there have been any.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—I think it certainly would.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—In a considerable number of cases it has.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—They have not as yet formed any establishments in the interior, except in three towns situated from 30 to 60 miles from the coast.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—Many of the native chiefs are friendly to the establishment of schools, but I am not aware that any have embraced Christianity, with one exception.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—At Cape Coast Castle there is a boys' school supported by the Government, and a female school supported by the Missionary Society. The total number of missionary schools in the colony is 11, of which two are partially supported by the Government.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—The usual number of scholars attending the school in this castle is 160. The girls' school is about 40.

Are there any female schools?—There are female schools at Cape Coast, Anamaboe, and Accra.

Are there any schools for adults?—No.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—They are not deficient in capacity.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—I think that they decidedly are.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—Living as they do with their parents, they naturally acquire their habits, which are generally idle and unsteady.

On what system are the schools established?—Chiefly on the Lancasterian system.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading and writing.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—Arithmetic and geography.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—I am not aware of any. They exhibit in general an excellent ear for music, and excel in penmanship.

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—None.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Corporal punishment is very rarely resorted to; confinement to school after school-hours is an ordinary mode of punishment.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—It is very seldom had recourse to, though it is sometimes both requisite and beneficial.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—There are no means of furnishing them with employment; and when they leave school they are left to provide for themselves.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—Having no regular employment, many acquire bad and idle habits; some few, however, become industrious.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Exceedingly common.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—It is very common.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—I have not observed that education has had the effect of removing these propensities. It must be observed, our system of education has been necessarily very defective, from want of means.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—None whatever; generally speaking, many evince great anxiety to send their children to school.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—I should say that in general they do.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—In their treatment of animals they are totally indifferent to their sufferings.

Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—With sufficient funds school operations could be carried out to almost any extent; the funds are not sufficient.

Are the duties of the school opened and closed with prayer?—Yes.

Are any trades taught in the schools?—None.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—None.

Is such an establishment desirable?—Under judicious management it would be very desirable.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—This would entirely depend upon its extent and other circumstances. A small farm might be worked for 200*l.* or 300*l.* a-year; this expense, however, would decrease as the ground came under cultivation.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—Few or no such attempts have been made or persevered in.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—Those that are wholly paid by the Government are appointed by the President and Council, the others by the missionaries.

What is their salary?—The schoolmaster's salary at Cape Coast Castle is 15 ounces of gold, or 60*l.* currency, per annum. The average salaries of the others may be stated at 25*l.* currency each; small allowances in goods are also given to the assistants or monitors.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all natives of this country.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—None.

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Very few.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Since the missionaries arrived almost all marriages have been celebrated by them, and I am unable to say how many took place last year. By the laws of the colony all marriages ought to be registered in the books of one or other of the forts, but this has not been attended to.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—I believe none.

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Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?—I am not aware that there is any.

At what age do the females usually marry?—They frequently marry at a very early age. Are the mothers careful of their children?—While nursing them I think they are careful of their children; they afterwards neglect them greatly.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—I am unable to answer this question.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—I believe they perfectly comprehend its obligations.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—Marriages contracted according to the customs of the country are frequently dissolved, but abandonment of wives by their husbands is not very frequent.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—In general wives are not compelled to "work for the maintenance" of their husbands, but they are expected to cook and do other menial offices for them.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Almost all of them are fond of spirits, which occasionally they drink in large quantities; but generally the vice of intemperance or habitual drunkenness is not common.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Are they saving of their earnings?—In general they are very improvident.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—It is impossible to say; for some time after the Ashantee war the number of females greatly exceeded that of the males, but that disparity is beginning to disappear.

No. 12.—ELMINA.

QUERIES addressed to *C. H. Bartels*, Elmina, Dutch Settlement, the 18th day of March 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—None.

Of what religious denominations?—*Vide* preceding query.

What length of time have they been established here?—Ditto.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Ditto.

With what funds have they been erected?—Ditto.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—Ditto.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—Ditto.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—Ditto.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Ditto.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—Ditto.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—Pagan.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—They believe in a good principle that created everything, and in minor evil principles that censured the intentions of the good.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishment?—They believe in a place where souls go to after death.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—I have heard something of a flood of waters, but vaguely reported.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—It is.

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—This is not practised by any of the nations on the coast, but to a frightful extent in Ashantee.

To what extent?—To thousands in Ashantee.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—I never heard of it.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—It does, according to their means.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—None of the water-side nations do.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Never that I am aware of; but debts will cause a man to be sold to pay his creditors.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—They respect the high priests or soffies, but the small priests are not thought much of.

How are these priests supported?—They receive little sums when they are consulted in cases of sickness, death, &c. but have no fixed incomes.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—The Mahometan religion has not penetrated to the coast yet.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?—The Pagans on the coast embrace Christianity very readily.

When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—I dare say there is now, but that must cease in a generation or two.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Not, that I am aware of, any relapse into their former errors, but should not be surprised if it were so, especially the adults.

Have

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Christianity was planted so recently that I think it cannot yet have taken deep root.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Necessarily through interpreters, and also in English, many of whom understand it well.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Some do, especially those who have been at school.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—I do not think they do; but they labour under the disadvantage of not having words in their own language to explain everything.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?— ✓

If natives were educated for this office and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Certainly, in the most eminent degree.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—I dare say not yet.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—Some in the Fantee countries, and all along the coast at the English places.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—With respect to the native chiefs I can't say; but great impression has been made on the common people.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—No missionary schools; only one school, established and maintained by the Government.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—About 70 boys and girls, and a larger number of boys than girls.

Are there any female schools?—None but the one mentioned.

Are there any schools for adults?—None.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—Generally speaking, they are rather forward in receiving instruction.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—No, they show sufficient aptness in learning, and I think greater than white children of uneducated parents.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—I do not think there is any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, to render them more unsteady in any pursuit, or more ungovernable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are.

On what system are the schools established?—On the system of Prince.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious instruction.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—There is but one school. Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?— ✓

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—None.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—By the usual means practised in the schools in Holland; no flogging is, however, practised.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—No. Detention after school-hours is the only punishment approaching to corporal.

When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—Left to seek their own livelihood, or through their friends.

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—Habits unsettled, because they are not taught any of the trades.

Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—I am not aware that it is.

Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—I should say not.

If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—I should say yes, in the generality of cases; but they are susceptible to good examples.

Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—I am not aware that they do; but yet they do not embrace the advantages offered to them so readily as they should.

Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Native Christians cannot be said to exist here, but the natives generally manifest sufficient eagerness to get instruction.

In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—None; they are mild in their sports, and never are seen to fight, although there may be enough quarrelling.

In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—I am not aware that they are cruel to animals; I think less than the humbler classes of other countries, generally speaking.

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Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?— ✓

Are the duties of the school opened and closed with prayer?—At the school here they are. Are any trades taught in the schools?—None.

Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—None.

Is such an establishment desirable?—I should say much wanted.

What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—Free labour is very cheap here, therefore the annual cost would be very moderate.

Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—It has been attempted, but with no good success, because it has not been duly carried through by the planters themselves.

By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—At this place by the Government.

What is their salary?—One thousand florins, paid by bills on the Colonial Office.

Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—No, but the assistants are.

Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?— ✓

Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Many in society.

Marriages.

What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—None here.

What fee is paid for the marriage licence?— ✓

Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?— ✓

At what age do the females usually marry?—Some are affianced only, but are not called till they become women. Fifteen to twenty years are the usual age of consortment.

Are the mothers careful of their children?—As far as I have had opportunity of seeing, I think they are.

Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?— I think they are.

Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—The women are generally faithful, but the husbands can part with them when they please.

Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—I am not aware this takes place, but they often part by mutual consent.

Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—It may be so in some cases, but generally speaking, not.

Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—Intemperance is not very prevalent.

Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—Scarcely known.

Are they saving of their earnings?—With few exceptions, they are.

What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—Unknown.

No. 13.—CAPE COAST CASTLE.

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. J. B. Freeman, Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions on the Gold Coast.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Eight.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodists.

What length of time have they been established here?—The missionaries commenced about six years ago, and, with the exception of one fortnight, there was only one missionary at a time on the station until January 13th, 1840; from January 13th, 1840, to February 1st, 1841, there were two missionaries; from February 1st up to present time there have been eight.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—Seven.

With what funds have they been erected?—About 1,500 *l.* sterling.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—No.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—650.

At what places have you established schools and stations in this country?—At Cape Coast, Anamaboe, British Accra, Winnebah, Mansue, Salt Pond, Commenda, Domanassie, and Ahassa.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—With the number of missionaries and native agents now employed, about 1,600 *l.* sterling.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—Yes.

Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—Yes; for some of the schools.

What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—The natives of the adjoining countries are Pagans.

Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—Yes; but their ideas are crude and unconnected.

Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishments?—Yes, but very obscure indeed.

Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist among them?—No.

Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—Yes, they form a considerable part of their religious observances.

Are

Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—No, not among the Fantees; but human sacrifices are everyday occurrences among the Ashantees.

To what extent?—I cannot say, but certainly to a very large and awful extent; during my residence in Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, there were 40 human victims sacrificed in one day.

Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—No.

Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—Yes.

Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—I think not.

Do they make slaves of their own people?—Yes; nearly all the people are in a state of domestic slavery.

Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—Yes, but much more in some places than in others.

How are these priests supported?—By voluntary fees given by the people.

Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—No.

Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?— ✓

When they embrace Christianity, is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—We have seen but a few cases.

Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—Yes.

Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—Yes, those who have been for a considerable time members of society.

In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters?—Through interpreters.

Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Yes.

Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—No.

Have any of the natives been sent to England, and been educated for the Christian ministry?—One of them, who has had a plain English education, has been introduced to our societies in England, and is now employed here as a preacher; the representative of a class of native preachers which we trust will be raised up in due time.

If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—Yes.

Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—Yes.

Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—No; but we are about to form one in Coomassie; we are also forming one at Mansue, a second-rate town, about 50 miles into the interior, on the road to Coomassie.

Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—Yes.

Schools.

What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—Nine.

What number of children receive instruction in them?—About 300.

Are slaves employed in any capacity in the missionary stations?—The greater number of the people are in a state of domestic slavery. Whenever any of the missionaries are under the necessity of employing any of them, they employ them and pay them as they would free people.

Are there any female schools?—Three out of the nine schools are for females.

Are there any schools for adults?—There is one school for adults.

Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—No.

Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—No.

Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—No.

On what system are the schools established?—The British and Foreign.

In the elementary schools what are the children taught?—Reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, and history, Christian catechism, &c.

In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?—We have had no schools established more than four years.

Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?— ✓

Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—We partly clothe the children in our female schools.

By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Chiefly by confinement.

Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—No, except in a very few cases.

When children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?— ✓

Do they generally become industrious in their habits?— ✓

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- Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—Not more so than among the children in European schools.
- Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—No.
- If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?— ✓
- Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—Not so much as they did two or three years ago.
- Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.
- In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No.
- In their treatment of animals are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—No.
- Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—No; if they had much larger funds much more could be done.
- Are the duties of the school carried on without interruption during the year?—Yes.
- Are any trades taught in the schools?—No.
- Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—No, but we are about to establish one at Domanassie, 25 miles into the interior.
- Is such an establishment desirable?—Yes, highly desirable.
- What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—On a small scale from 200*l.* to 300*l.* sterling.
- Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?— ✓
- By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—By the missionaries.
- What is their salary?—From 15*l.* to 30*l.* sterling, according to their abilities.
- Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—They are all natives.
- Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—No.
- Are there any natives here qualified for it?—Yes.

Marriages.

- What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Seven.
- What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—None are married by licence.
- Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?—No.
- At what age do the females usually marry?—From 18 to 25.
- Are the mothers careful of their children?—Yes.
- Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—Yes, with very few exceptions.
- Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—Yes.
- Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—No.
- Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—No.
- Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—They cannot be intemperate and at the same time members of our society.
- Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—They cannot be guilty of gambling and continue members of our society.
- Are they saving of their earnings?—Yes.
- What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—I think there are more females than males, but cannot say what the proportion may be.

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No. 14.—ANAMABOE.

QUERIES addressed to the Rev. *L. Hesk*, at Anamaboe, the 22d day of February 1841.

WHAT number of missionaries are there established in this settlement?—Two in Anamaboe, comprising a district extending to Domanassie.

Of what religious denominations?—Wesleyan Methodist.

What length of time have they been established here?—The mission has been established from 1835, but resident European missionaries are quite recent; it has been in connexion with Cape Coast Town.

What is the number of Christian places of worship?—One chapel, not quite finished, besides the Fort service.

With what funds have they been erected?—Partly by the funds of the Society at home, and partly by public subscription.

Do they afford sufficient accommodation for the congregations?—It is supposed the chapel will scarcely do that.

What is the total number of natives here professing the Christian religion?—190 in Anamaboe.

What may be the annual cost of the maintenance of the several missions established here?—Beg to refer to Rev. *J. B. Freeman*, Cape Coast Town.

Do the native Christians contribute towards the defrayment of these expenses?—As they are able, which is very triflingly.

Does

- Does the Government afford any pecuniary assistance to them?—I believe not at all.
- What is the religion of the natives of the adjoining country?—* ✓
- Are their superstitions based on a belief in the general influence of a good and evil principle?—* ✓
- Are their superstitions blended with an obscure conception of a future place of rewards and punishments?—* ✓
- Does any obscure tradition of a general deluge exist amongst them?—* ✓
- Is the sacrifice of animals and the offering of them up to their deities a part of their religious observances?—* ✓
- Are human sacrifices on the death of their kings and chieftains ever practised amongst them?—* ✓
- To what extent?—* ✓
- Is there any reason to believe that the eating of human flesh has been ever practised by them?—* ✓
- Does polygamy prevail amongst them?—A good deal; but I am informed it is much on the decrease.
- Do they make wars for the purpose of procuring slaves?—* ✓
- Do they make slaves of their own people?—* ✓
- Do they hold their priests or fetish-men in great veneration?—* ✓
- How are these priests supported?— ✓
- Does the Mahometan religion prevail amongst this people?—I think not at all.
- Whether are the Mahometans or the Pagan natives most easily brought over to the Christian faith?— ✓
- When they embrace Christianity is there a disposition to cling to any of their old superstitions?—* ✓
- Have any of them relapsed into their former error?—* ✓
- Have the Christian natives, generally speaking, a clear and distinct idea of the great truths of our religion?—* ✓
- In conveying the knowledge of these truths to them, do the missionaries generally communicate with them in their own language, or through interpreters. Through interpreters; some Christian natives are sometimes employed to give Christian instruction.
- Do the converts manifest any zeal in communicating the knowledge of the truth to those of their brethren still in darkness?—Considerable.
- Do they evince less capacity to receive instruction than white people would do, placed in similar circumstances?—I think not.
- Have any of the natives been sent to England and been educated for the Christian ministry?—I do not know of any.
- If natives were educated for this office, and sent into these countries, would missionary enterprise be likely to be benefited by their labours?—I cannot say.
- Is the success of missionary enterprise here attended by a corresponding improvement in the industrious habits and domestic relations of the native Christians?—* ✓
- Have the missionaries been able to form any establishments in the large towns in the interior?—Beg to refer to Mr. Freeman.
- Have they been able to make any impression on the native chiefs?—*

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Schools.

- What is the number of missionary schools in this settlement?—One boys' and one girls' in this town.
- What number of children receive instruction in them?—Sixty-three boys and 26 girls.
- Are there any female schools?— ✓
- Are there any schools for adults?—Not at present.
- Do the children evince any incapacity to receive instruction?—*
- Are they slower in receiving instruction than the white children of uneducated parents are in other countries?—*
- Is there any peculiarity in their mental qualities, or any tendency to obstinacy in their disposition, that renders them more unsteady in following any pursuit, or more unmanageable or averse to discipline, than white children generally are at their age?—*
- On what system are the schools established?—Bell's.
- In the elementary schools what are the children taught?— ✓
- In the more advanced schools what is the course of instruction?— ✓
- Has peculiar aptness for any particular branch of knowledge been noticed amongst them in the more advanced schools?—*
- Are there any schools where the children are fed and clothed?—No.
- By what means is discipline enforced in the schools?—Moral means.
- Is corporal punishment thought requisite, or found beneficial?—Not much used, as not very necessary.
- When the children have received sufficient instruction in the schools, in what employment are they placed?—*
- Do they generally become industrious in their habits?—*
- Is a propensity to lying common among the native children in the schools?—*
- Is a propensity to petty thieving common amongst them?—*
- If such propensities had been noticeable at first, have they been generally removed by education?—*

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- Do the parents evince any reluctance to send their children to the schools?—*
- Do the native Christians generally manifest an eager desire for instruction?—Yes.
- In their sports and pastimes is there any ferocity of disposition particularly observable in their conduct towards one another?—No, not any.
- In their treatment of animals, are they generally more cruel than the humbler classes in other countries?—*
- Are the funds at present at the disposal of the missionaries sufficient for the school establishments?—Refer to Rev. Mr. Freeman.
- Are the advantages of the schools duly estimated by the natives?—*
- Are any trades taught in the schools?—No.
- Has any model farm been established in this settlement?—No.
- Is such an establishment desirable?—Yes, I should think so.
- What would be the annual cost of such an establishment?—*
- Has the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or cotton, been attempted in any such establishment here, and with what success?—*
- By whom are the schoolmasters appointed?—*
- What is their salary?—*
- Are any of the schoolmasters natives of the country?—*
- Is there any school or establishment in England where natives are educated for the office?—*
- Are there any natives here qualified for it?—* ✓

Marriages.

- What number of marriages of Christian natives took place last year?—Only one. This is a rare case.
- What fee is paid for the marriage licence?—Marriage is by bans, without fee.
- Is any fee paid for the solemnisation of the marriage ceremony?— ✓
- At what age do the females usually marry?—* ✓
- Are the mothers careful of their children?—* ✓
- Are the marriages of the native Christians generally attended with domestic happiness?—* ✓
- Are they fully sensible of the obligations of the marriage vow?—* ✓
- Are wives often abandoned by their husbands?—* ✓
- Do the husbands compel their wives to work for their maintenance?—* ✓
- Does intemperance prevail amongst them?—* ✓
- Does the vice of gaming prevail amongst them?—* ✓
- Are they saving of their earnings?—* ✓
- What is the proportion of males to females in this settlement?—* ✓

* My very recent arrival in Africa, and still more recent settlement here, together with an attack of the seasoning fever, from which I am yet but very imperfectly recovered, renders it impossible for me to furnish Dr. Madden with all that information which I should have been happy, but for these circumstances, to have given; and also precludes me giving any answer at all to the questions marked with a star.

2 March 1841.

(signed) *Thompson Hesk.*

V.—CLIMATE, SOIL, AND HEALTH OF SETTLEMENT.

No. 15.—CAPE COAST.

QUERIES addressed to Mr. President *Maclean*, at Cape Coast Castle, on the 25th day of February 1841.

How long have you resided at this settlement?—I have resided in this settlement since 1830, with the exception of two years passed in Europe.

Are there any European physicians resident here?—There are no European medical practitioners, with the exception of the surgeon of the establishment.

How many European residents are there here?—There are present at Cape Coast 21 or 22 European residents.

Have any of them died last year?—None died at Cape Coast last year.

Of what diseases did they die?—The prevailing disease is remittent or intermittent fever; dysentery also proves often fatal.

At what ages were the majority of the Europeans taken off here?—I believe from 18 to 30. Dysentery more frequently attacks those who have resided long in the country.

In what proportion to the whole number of deaths is the number of them under 40 years of age?—The greater number have been under 40 years of age, but I do not know the exact proportion.

Do you consider this locality healthy, as compared with Jamaica, Cuba, or Barbadoes?—I think it is as healthy as any of those islands, none of which, however, I have ever visited.

Why