FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

MR. EDITOR,

"ONE *ounce* of a man's own wisdom is better than a pound of other people's."—That is an axiom universally admitted, from the Prince down to the Plebeian. In the present political ferment every mechanic is a Prime Minister, and every cobler's stall is a Cabinet Council; Honest Crispin will swear, that the French are a *set* of *sad sons*; Snip, the Taylor, wouldn't give a *button* for the Convention; while Anvil, the Blacksmith cries "he'll be d—d if the Duke of York won't *mend* those what do-ye-call-'em fellows—those—*fancy cheats*——this campaign!" "*Sauey Cheats*," roars an Excisemae, you fool, you mean *sans culottes*, which in true English signifies fellows with monstrous *swallows* or *sad gullets*.

A group of these acute expounders had got together a few evenings ago, over a newspaper and a tankard, when one with more *laudable* lungs than the rest, was chosen oracle; and among other curious paragraphs, he blubbed upon the following:—"Strong northerly winds have of late prevailed, and Boreas with his elemental scourge, has, we fear, been at least partially injurious to our shipping."—"*Boreas!*" exclaimed one of the company. "Whose *he?*"—Here the reader, *taking off* his supplemental eyes, and *putting on* a smile of superior sagacity, cries, "Here's a pretty fellow! he doesn't know who *Boreas* is! Mercy on us! how ignorant some folks is! why *Boreas*, he's a—a—a—*Admiral* in the *French service* to be sure—and this Mr. *Elementalscourge* must be his *did-de-Camp*, or *second in command*."

DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS.

Paris, June 6.

Letter from the Representatives near the Eastern Pyrenees, dated Collioure, 29 Brumiel.

"Citizen Colleagues,

"We have to announce to you a great victory obtained over the Spaniards. Nothing but the infant love of country could have enabled our brothers in arms to have overcome the almost insuperable obstacles which opposed their success, and which shielded their enemies. St. Elmo, situated on an almost inaccessible mountain, has fallen—and its garrison though thus situated have capitulated.

"We have this instant been to see, according to the terms of capitulation, seven thousand slaves deposit their arms at the feet of Republicans, and take the oath not to serve against the French Republic during the war.

"The force of the Spanish guards at Collioure and its environs, are, six battalions of Spanish, and one regiment of little Walloon Guards—in all eleven regiments not complete, besides artillery and cavalry.

"Return of prisoners. Three Marshals de camp, 10 Brigadiers, 15 Colonels, 60 Lieut. Colonels, 300 Captains and Lieutenants, 300 Serg. 6468 privates, and several companies of artillery and cavalry.

"Six thousand four hundred and sixty eight muskets, twenty standards, 100 chests of tambour, all the horses and mules, the arms and equipments of the cavalry and artillery.

"We have sent two officers who are charged to present to the Convention the splendid trophies of this victory of republicans. *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) SOUBRANDY & MILHAUD.

PORTLAND, August 2.

MURDER and SUICIDE.

On Monday last the wife of Mr. William Gott, of Littleborough in the county of Lincoln, being in a delirious state of mind, killed her eldest child, by knocking it on the head with the handle of an axe. She then destroyed her own life by cutting her throat with a knife. It is also said that she wounded another of her children in a dangerous manner.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all those indebted by Book or Note, of more than six months standing, to make payment by the 1st of Oct. next, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Chesterfield, August 4, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening at their Store a little east of the Meeting House in Conway, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those before on hand, make them a large assortment, which they offer to their customers and others on good terms for ready pay or short credit, viz:—Scarlet, Navy Blue, and fashionable Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blue, Slate and mix'd Second Cloths, Slate, Pearl, Drab, Buff and Black Cassimeres, Dark and Light Elastic Cloths, Green and White Flannel, Chintzes and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Muslins, Lawns and Cambricks, Chintz and Purple Shawls, 7-8 Linens, Jeans, Fustian, Plain, Striped and Twill'd Nankeens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Silk Crape and Calimancoes—a variety of Cotton and other Vest Shapes, Satins, Lutestrings, Modes, Persians, Tiffanies, Sarcenets, Cravats, Muslin, Lawn, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fans, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Laces and Edgings, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Satinet, Black and Colored Lastings, Oiled Silk Hat Covers, Vellum and other Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Twist and Buttons, a large Assortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Oiled Cloth, for Table Spreads, Looking Glasses, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers by the Straw or single, Perry's & Entick's Dictionaries, Writing Paper and Spelling Books, Lamp, Cane and Maple Sugar, best Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Raisins, Powder, Shot, Flints, Lead in bars, Wool Cards, Cotton Wool by the Bale or single pound, Pewter and Brass, Cut 4d Nails, Snuff by the Bladder or less quantity, Pigtail and Twist Hand Tobacco, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Bristol Glass, German and Crawley Steel, O. I. and American Blistered Steel, Redwood, Logwood, and Fustick, Allum, Copperas, Verdigreese and Rosin, Spanish White, Spanish Brown and Chalk, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Codfish, Nova-Scotia Grindstones, from 56 to 300 cwt. &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of produce, old Pewter and Brass, Cotton and Linen Rags will be received in payment. Also Cash or Goods given for good Butter and Beeswax.

Wanted a quantity of Hogs Bristles, clean combed and free from filth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above articles.

Conway, August 18, 1794.

WANTED to hire, immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER-MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given—Wanted, also, two Apprentices, to the above business, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. a light bay MARE, three years old last spring, shod before, trots and paces, about 14½ hands high. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, August 20, 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for sale, at his mill in Worthington.—To let a Grist Mill, upon shares, with two run of stones, and in a good place for business; possession given the 1st of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a *Clothier*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the same business: Or, the mill will be let on shares, or rent, ed out for a number of years—said Mill is new, and has two stocks, and is conveniently situated to do business. It will be completely finished, and fit for business by the 20th inst.

Worthington, August 1, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Westhampton, August 7, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

The proprietors of the *Mail Stage*, from Springfield to Hanover, take this method to inform the publick, that they will possess running their Stages twice a week, under the following regulations, viz: beginning on the 12th inst. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield; proceede to Brattleboro', on Wednesdays and Saturdays; where they will meet Hanover Stage, and exchange passengers and return to Greenfield on Wednesday and Saturday nights, proceede to Springfield on Mondays and Thursdays.

Hanover Stage leaves

that place on Tuesdays and Fridays, in the morning—dine at Charleston, lodge at Westminster—proceede to Brattleboro' where they meet Springfield Stage, and exchange passengers, the Hanover Stage will return to Westminster, on Wednesday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thursdays proceede to Hanover.

Fare for passengers

3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage gratis—150lb. the same as a passenger.

Genteel Carriages and

careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the public's humble servants.

LEVI PEASE.
SERIAH WILLARD.

August 6, 1794.

Adam Collson,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick House, between Capt. Hunt's and Mr. Hanshaw's, on the opposite side of the Street, a good assortment of English and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Durant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Lutestrings, Black and White Gauze, Millinett, Black Satin, Modes, Sarcenets, Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Fans, Veil Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silk, Twist, and all kinds of Trimmings for men's wear, Satinets, Wildbores, Lastings, Florentines, Calimancoes, Shalloons, Moreens, Fustians, Jeans, Striped Nankeens, Copperplates, Corded Dimity, Muslinets, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackoner, & Strip'd Muslins, Cambrick and plain Lawn, Flowered, Muslin, and Lawn Aprons, Coloured Tiffanies, India Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Tape, Thread, Quality-binding, Tapes, a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, silk ditto, of the best kind, a good assortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, the very best sort of Souchong Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As the above articles are of the best kind, he shall endeavour to put them at such a price as will make it for their interest to purchase.

Northampton, August 4, 1794.

FOR SALE,

23,000 Acres of Land,

IN the Genesee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th Range, six miles square, pleasantly situated, with the north branch of the Susquehannah running thro' the centre of it. It is interspersed with springs, and brooks which afford a number of Mill-seats; the post road from Philadelphia to Genesee River, runs through said town; there is one settlement on the land, and a tavern kept; it is timbered with ash, beach, maple, birch, cherry, white pine, oak and chestnut, and within eight miles of a Saw-mill and Grist-mill.—The Land will be sold in small Lots, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers. *Ten Dollars* on each hundred acres must be paid down; for the remainder, one year without interest, or five years with interest, will be given, to make payment, and the Land taken as security.—Good warranty deeds will be given.

Every particular will be made known by applying to the Subscriber, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

Pittsfield, July 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a halfpenny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, August 5, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery,

CLASS FIRST.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

TWENTY-FIVE *Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are to pay 8,358 Prizes, viz.*

Prizes,		Dollars,	Dl.
1	of	10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
3		2,000	6,000
6		1,000	6,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
90		50	4,500
100		40	4,000
120		30	3,600
161		20	3,220
200		10	2,000
7,585		8	60,680
8,358 Prizes,			
16,642 Blanks.			
25,000			115,000

** The above Class will positively commence drawing in the REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, in BOSTON, on THIS DAY, 13th November, next, and continue from day to day, and be completed with all possible dispatch.—A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on demand.*

THE Managers believe it needless to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them, that the object of this Lottery is to erect a new Building, at the UNIVERSITY in Cambridge, for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found every where, and when its cause can be served, and a good chance for perpetual emolument—at the first Time presents itself; this humble endeavour, it is conceived, must operate in favour of this Lottery.

THE Managers of this Lottery, have the confidence of the State Lottery—the Public will do them the justice to say, the strictest punctuality as to the Time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, was observed by them in that Lottery—they pledge themselves for the same punctuality in this.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,

Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and Major EBENEZER HEMAN.

Northampton, August 13, 1794.

For BOSTON,

THE SLOOP LUCINDA, now lying at *Hatfield*, and sail for Boston shortly.—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to N. BLAKE, jun.

Hatfield, July 30, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as usual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents that wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clark's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, where he proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 25, 1794.

Turnip Seed,

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED, imported this Spring, may be had at the Store of R. BRECK, & SON.

Northampton, August 12, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 12, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1794. [NUMB. 418.]

A SUMMARY of the Evidence produced before a Committee of the House of Commons, relating to the SLAVE TRADE.

THE middle regions of Africa, from whence the persons called slaves are brought, appear by the testimony of the witnesses, to abound in millet, pulse, Indian corn, wax, honey, palm oil, plantanes, yams, eddoes, potatoes, cocoa-nuts, cassada, lime apples, oranges, limes, grapes, the fruit of cocoa, which grows wild, tobacco, pepper, ginger, cardamums, cinnamon, equal to that of the East Indies, (and some of it sold at a better price;) rice, superior to that of Carolina; indigo of the very best sort, and a number of vegetable dyes; particularly the Foden, a scarlet dye. Also a number of drugs belonging to the *materia medica*, and useful in manufactures; ebony, and a variety of beautiful woods for cabinet-work. Sir George Young mentions a wood, the best in the world for ship-building, as the worm does not touch, nor immerse it.

The inhabitants, the Rev. Mr. Newton tells us, have capacities equal to others. Mr. Wadstrom thinks them equally capable of improvement with the whites; and is convinced they surpass us in affection; that they are honest, and—hospitable.—He has been amongst them without fear, though alone, and was always treated by them with civility, and kindness. Capt. Wilson says they are grateful and affectionate; that when he was many miles up the country alone and unprotected, they treated him most kindly, vying with each other in entertaining him, and shedding tears at his departure. Thompson, Story, Dalrymple, Glow, Towne, and Hall, concur in describing them as harmless, friendly, hospitable, just and punctual in their dealings; and as capable of virtue as the rest of mankind. Mr. Bowman found them good and honest. He resided among them, and found them friendly and hospitable, industrious, disposed to trade, raising rice for sale. They said, they should like to trade with good white men, and would soon raise our plantations of rice. Capt. Hills has seen them raising provisions, dressing their corn, and making their cloth in looms. Mr. Wadstrom says, they are particularly skillful in manufacturing gold and iron, excelling any European goldsmith in filigree, and trinket work; making cloth and leather with uncommon neatness, dying the former, and tanning the latter. They also make indigo, salt, soap, and pottery, with considerable skill; and be offered to produce specimens of their manufactures.

For this is a description of the inland country only; as, along the coast, for full 3,600 miles, an intercourse with European ships has totally changed the scene. Capt. Story tells us, they are more honest inland than upon the coast. Mr. Toppan, who was 3 or 400 miles up the country, says the natives are hospitable, kind, ready at learning languages; that inland they are innocent, but on the coast, their intercourse with European ships has made them adepts in roguery, and taught them to plunder, and rob upon another to boot. Dr. Trotter says, they are susceptible of all the social virtues: he has known instances of friendships, equal to those of any civilized people whatever; and has seen do bad habits, but among those engaged in trade with white men. Capt. Hall found civilization in the highest state at Fernan dipo, where they had no trade in slaves. Mr. How had been almost upon every British settlement, and always found the culture in a higher degree where there was but little of the State Trade; and just the reverse where it prevailed. Mr. Newton says, The best people were those who had the least intercourse with Europeans; that they were worse, in proportion to their acquaintance with us; and when charged with a crime, would say, Do you think I am a *white-man*? He lived alone among the Shakers people in safety, who are friendly and civilized; had no slave trade, and he has heard them speak against it. Mr. Dalrymple states, that in natural capacity the negroes equal any people whatever; they are humane, hospitable and well disposed; cultivating their country well, and from their general disposition to labour, he apprehends, that had they a proper market for their produce, they would be as industrious as any Europeans: for, where there was no Slave Trade, they were very industrious; manufacturing cotton cloth, almost equal to European; working in gold, silver, and iron, remarkably well; also in wood; making saddles, box-cases, feathers, &c. very neatly. Mr. Newton says, they are not naturally indolent; and Mr. Wadstrom, that they have a genius for commerce; and have industry proportioned to their demand; never being indolent when they could work to advantage; or, as Mr. Morley expresses it, when they had a prospect of being paid. Sir G. Young employed numbers of them; and might have had thousands at very low wages.

But, notwithstanding this disposition of the natives, and the commercial advantages Africa possesses, the trade we carry on, must in the present state of things, be trivial. For, Mr. Wadstrom says, the Slave Trade must effectually destroy every other trade on the coast, as the inhabitants dare not go into the fields unless well armed. Capt. Wilson, that they will not, for a temporary gratification, risk the being kidnapped, and carried into perpetual slavery; as it was a first principle on the coast not to go unarmed.

The alteration that would result from the Europeans abandoning the slave trade, appears from the evidence of Lieut. Simpson, Mr. Falconbridge, and Sir G. Young, who were informed by the black traders, that in such case they would quickly find out another trade; and that when the slave trade was interrupted by the late war, they cultivated the earth for support. It appears also by the letters from our consuls at Alexandria, Tunis, and Algiers, that nearly the whole of the African Slave Trade, is in the hands of the Europeans; and that the number of slaves carried off in any other channels is very trifling, and even that number very much on the decline.

On considering the state of the trade, it will not appear extraordinary that it should produce the most baneful effects. Lieut. Simpson understood, that, on the windward coast, the villages were always at war; and the reason given was, that the kings wanted slaves. And he was told by the Rev. Mr. Quskoo, that wars were made for the sole purpose of making slaves. He also informed Mr. Falconbridge, that the greater part of the slaves were kidnapped. Dr. Trotter says, by prisoners of war, the traders mean such as are carried off by marauders, who ravage the country for that purpose: and in a large canoe, he could recollect only three slaves that had been fo obtained. Mr. Falconbridge defines the term *war*, when often used by the slave dealers, to mean a piratical expedition for making slaves. Mr. Mo[illegible] says, they call war, is putting the villages in confusion, and catching the inhabitants. Mr. Dalrymple says, "[illegible] was common for European traders to [illegible] advence goods to chiefs to induce them [illegible] to seize their subjects or their neighbours, a[illegible] and defines the *grand pillage*, to be the [illegible] and lasting fire burning a village, and seizing the inhabitants—the *lesser pillage*, to be smaller parties, lying in wait about [illegible] villages, and taking all they can surprize. When the prey thus obtained are brought to the coast for sale, it is well known [illegible] no questions are asked how they have been obtained. Indeed, a Slave Captain acknowledged to the House, that he believed any [illegible] captain would be reckoned a fool by any [illegible] trading man to whom he put such a question. Mr. Marsh, the resident at Cape Coast Castle, told Mr. How, that he did not c[illegible] how the slaves he purchased had been obtained; and shewed him instruments to be put in the slaves mouths to prevent their crying out for assistance as they conveyed them through the country. Mr. Wadstrom says it is to be the custom of the Slave Merchants, when they want Slaves, to go to the kings and excite them to the pillage; and that the king Barbecin being unwilling, was excited to it by intoxication. Individuals also procure Slaves by robbery, fraud, perjury, and deceit. He often saw negroes so taken, brought to Goree. Mr. Wadstrom accompanied an embassy, which was sent yearly with presents to a black king to keep up the Slave Trade. The parties went out generally in an evening; and he saw 27 Slaves, who were taken by the pillagers, 23 of whom were women and children. Capt. Hills often saw the natives go out armed in an evening to obtain Slaves for king Damel to sell; because the king was poor, not having received his dues from our Slave ships. Mr. Douglas says, when a Slave ship arrives, the king sends his war canoes up the river, where they surprize and seize all they can. Mr. Parker went up the country with two of these expeditions; they lay in the bushes till night; then fell on the villages, and seizing every one they could, men, women, and children, disposed of them to our ships. Though the king was certainly not at war with these people; nor had they attacked him; but he then wanted Slaves to supply our ships. Indeed, so far is it from being true, that the Slaves *really* consist of prisoners of war, that (Knox) a Slave Captain, acknowledges that war on the coast always destroys the Slave Trade. Mr. Morley says, that on the windward coast Slaves are generally made by marauding parties going from village to village in the night. That he knew of a man [illegible] being made drunk, in order to obtain his wife; and though, when sober, he wanted [illegible] to redeem her, he was refused. Lieut. Snelgrove's history mentions a Liverpool Captain, who set two villages at variance; and, to shew his impartiality, bought the prisoners on both sides. Sir G. Young also mentions a great Slave Merchant having beftages from two kings, whom he supplied with arms and ammunition, and received the captives from each to supply seven ships. Then on the coast. Sir George also says, Slaves are procured by the inhabitants of one village seizing those of a weaker; and that kidnapping was frequently practised. Mr. Towne says, that the Mundingoes go to war for Slaves, and boasted they should soon have a fine parcel. He was also told by the king of Barra, that, on the arrival of a Slave ship, he has gone 300 miles into the country for slaves; and he understood it was common to bring on palavers or accusations for crimes, on purpose to make slaves. Capt. Wilson, that free persons are sold for real or imputed crimes, for the benefit of their judges; and, on asking king Damel's officer, whether a man was really guilty of the crime imputed to him, he was answered, That it was of no consequence. General Rooke was applied to by three English Slave Captains, to kidnap a parcel of men, women, and children, who had come down in confidence of his protection. The Captains expressed much surprize at his refusal, telling him a former governor had done such things. Mr. Newton says, depredations and reprisals were so frequent, that the Europeans and Africans on the coast had a mutual distrust. Mr. Towne was present when an English crew, who had received no offence from the natives, went up the country armed, and seized the inhabitants, whole mouths they stopped with oakum to prevent alarm. Mr. Bowman says, he had orders to encourage the natives to go to war, and to supply them with powder and ball from the factory; which, when he had let them have, they would make the war whoop, and fet off. He once accompanied them: when they approached a village, he stopped till dark: in the middle of the night he heard the war-cry; and he from saw the village in flames. The party returned, bringing about 30 men, women, and children, some at the breast. He has seen villages on fire in the night, and seen them when burnt and deserted. Near one of them he saw two fine plantations of rice, ready for cutting [illegible]; and he never saw any slaves who had been convicted of crimes.

The witnesses having described the country, the amiable manners of the inhabitants of the inland parts, their villanous disposition, where corrupted by us on the coast, and the nature of the depredations carried on by us and our emissaries; we are brought to the period when these unfortunate people are flowed on board our vessels, which are to be considered as floating jails: and are hovering sometimes near a year upon the coast, while the inhabitants are procured in the various ways before described. Mr. Newton, by being restricted to stay only four months, on the coast, was obliged to fail with less than half the usual number. Capt. Knox acknowledges he was seven months; and Capt. Fraser was nine months, on the coast, procuring their cargoes. [illegible] What that cargo shall be has been agreed by the legislature of this country, who, having, with great propriety, consulted some inhabitants of Liverpool and Bristol on the subject; his most Gracious Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, enacted, That *three times* the number of innocent Africans should be flowed on board the Liverpool and Bristol ships, that are allowed by this government in vessels of the same tonnage employed to convey the miscreants, whom this country is continually vomiting forth, to Botany Bay.

The room these unhappy beings are allowed by our legislature, appears, on a pretty accurate calculation, to be about the proportion of 400 persons in a space of nineteen feet each way: and is for a grown person, fifteen inches each in width; two feet seven inches in height, and five feet eleven inches in length: or, as Mr. Falconbridge properly describes it, not so much room as a man has in his coffin. Capt. Knox admits, that they sometimes had not room to lie on their backs. It also appears, that if they are the least reluctant in thus packing themselves, they are expedited by the application of the cat. In this situation and space, they are confined (the men fettered in pairs) excepting about eight hours in the day, when if the weather is fine, they are brought on deck; and, chains being run through their fetters, they are fattened to the deck. In this state Mr. Falconbridge tells us they are flogged with a cat to make them jump for exercise. This the slave captains choose to term *dancing*: and Mr. Clarton informs us, the parts to which the shackles are fattened, are often so excoriated as to produce many dreadful complaints. Dr. Trotter tells us, he has seen them when confined below, drawing their breath like animals expiring in the exhausted receiver of an air pump: and heard them cry out, *We are dying, we are dying!* He has seen many of them in a dying state from suffocation, and has recovered some by instantly bringing them on deck; but others have been irrecoverably lost. Mr. Falconbridge has known them to go down apparently in health, and found them dead next morning. He opened one of them to know with certainty the cause of his death; and from the appearance of the parts, he was satisfied that it was from suffocation. He says, that once, on going down, he found twenty had fainted, or were fainting: he got them instantly hauled on deck, notwithstanding which, two or three of them died: and though he was down only fifteen minutes, he became so ill, that he could not get up without help; and never was below many minutes together, but his shirt was as wet, as if dipt in water. He also says, that as the slaves, whether well or ill, always lie on the bare planks, the motion of the ship rubs the flesh from the prominent parts of the body, and leaves the bones bare: and when the slaves have the flux, which is frequently the case, from the treatment they receive, the whole place becomes covered with blood, and mucus, like a slaughterhouse: and as they are fettered and wedged close together, the utmost disorder arises from their endeavours to get to the three or four tubs placed among them to relieve nature; which disorder is still further increased, by the healthy being not unfrequently chained to the diseased, the dying, or the dead. We shall then find little difficulty in crediting his affertion, That no situation can be conceived so dreadfully disgusting; or Mr. Silison's That the steam from their confined bodies below, comes up through the gratings like a furnace. Mr. Morley has seen them wallowing in their blood and excrement: and Frazer, a slave captain, acknowledged to the House, that it was a disputed point amongst their respectable fraternity, whether it was most injurious to the health of the slaves thus to be left wallowing in their filth, or to render it damp between decks by washing the filth away.

In such a situation, and in the torrid zone, infectable most be the thirst. But, as water is bulky stowage, the holds cannot contain a moderate quantity for such a number of slaves. Hence, though the convicts for Botany Bay are watered at the