INSTRUCTIONS for carrying the slave and Ivory's trade on the coast of Africa between 3 and 8° South.

I will not undertake to give a direction for the different courses to be taken to Angola and Congo on the coast of Africa, there is a printed instruction accompanied with Chart not long published in England upon which one may depend being pretty exact.

if you take the little way and that you make the land towards 3° South, there is a little place of the name of Mayumba where there is but few slaves and is not a place for large vessels to stop unless you want to buy some ivory for brandy, gunpowder, muskets, swords, knives and India pieces of Goods as Cafetas, or Brampots, Romals handkerchiefs and others as your cargo permits you.

The next place is Conango where from three to five vessels lay trading for slaves and but little ivory.
the 3d place after and the largest is Malimba where from ten to 15 vessels lay trading.

the 4th place is Gabinda where from 5 to 8 vessels lay trading.
the 5th place is the river Congo where from 4 to 8 vessels lay trading the small vessels lay higher up in the river and have generally the slaves first, but the large vessels laying lower down as well as the vessels of the two above places send their
a large boat up in that river with mate and the number of goods necessary from 10 to 30 or 40 slaves according the size of the boat. Some ships have constantly a boat trading there and another & to boat bringing the slaves; what prevent your laying long upon the coast. in these boats you take some country negroes from the place where the ship lays that are of a great assistance to the mate because they know the price of the slaves and Custom of the place where they deal, what prevents you being Cheated thing that happen in every part of the coast of Africa when they discover the people new hands in that business. You must never confess that you have not been carrying that trade but the only place where you lay.

it is the same way of dealing in these five places, which I will make you acquainted here after.

named Ambreys
the 6th and last place differs a little from the above in trading which difference lays only in cutting some of the India Goods in pieces of four, six fathoms more or less according the use adopted in the place and the size of your own India goods wish you are seen acquainted with by talking with the other captains and Negroes of said place.
there are some kind of slaves for which you pay more powder, sometimes 1/3 or 1/4 Barrel gun powder of 100, then you give less India goods and whatever you give for every slave in that place don't cost more than in the above and even less.

Whatever be the place mentioned above where you intend lay your anchor for trading you have some Custom duties to pay determined by the chiefs of the place, and you according the size of your vessel and the quantity of slaves you want to take in, which for that reason and other you must alwayes say less. that duty for a large vessel is not above 16 pieces of india goods, brandy, 4 30 or 40C 4 or 6 4 few barrels, guns, gun powder, Iron bars, fathoms 4 Deap, fathom & of other trifles.

that duty being paid, you have all protection of the country and every right you may pretend with the wood of the country that the negroses that engage themselves to serve you during your residence under the name of factory boys, cut down and build themselves with the help of your carpenters, having the precaution to embark some planks, hinges, nails &c for that purpose and the building of your large Chest to secure under Kees your Goods. the roof is covered in straw
during its building that is for few days, you take a top sail on shore and make a homing.

you take every information necessary from the Captains and negroes of the country for the price that is paid for every slave grown and child of different size trying not to give credit to the report of one to the prejudice of the other.

when slaves are defective, you must try to have them the cheapest possible, provided the defect be not an obstacle to their working.

for the havannah grown slaves are necessary, children won't do. upon the coast they don't cost 1/2 or 1/3 of a grown slave. they eat as much, they need almost as much room and the Broker fees are almost the same.

at your arrival you must pay the same price (that is called a bundle) than the last captain arrived unless he has bought already great many.

it would be a folly to pay as much as these that have already good many on board, because they would always use their bundle to have the preference and sail the first, supposing even that they would not rise, the Broker had rather carry his slaves to the first one come, to receive sooner his brokerage and presents that are given
recording the satisfaction of the captain towards him that served him. So that a broker is pretty generally constant to the captain he serves and gives the first choice of his slaves to the captain they think will go the first. So that if you pay the same price it will be without having the choice slaves, that you could have for less price because they are always those ready that are refused by the first to sail and they must sell them for your price.

The first slaves you take on board are generally indifferent and when your turn comes to go, you have the choice.

It is of an absolute necessity to buy some of the indifferent slaves, because another vessel coming after you will have perhaps the pretention if he sees you without slaves or but few, to go before you; what you would avoid.

Now I advise you to clear out for the 5 first places mentioned above with 12 pieces of India Goods, and brandy, gun powder, knives, Iron bars &c and for Ambass which is the 6th place with 10 pieces of India, and a large quantity of Gun Powder and Drap or cloth.

I will now describe you the quality of India that is to be given for a bundle of 8, 10, 12 and 15 India according the size and the value of the
slaves, with all other things that accompany the bundle. Then after I will give you an invoice for the purchase of 500 slaves that you will increase or decrease proportionally to the number your vessel will be able to carry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bundle of 15 India</th>
<th>Bundle of 12 India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Brafetas or Briampots 18</td>
<td>3 Brafetas or Briampots 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Chintz 18</td>
<td>1 Chintz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Blue Chintz Do.</td>
<td>1 blue Chintz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bajutapot Do</td>
<td>1 Bajutapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Challow Do</td>
<td>1 Challow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Neopenopot Do</td>
<td>1 small Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Nicanas 1 to Yd.</td>
<td>1 tassel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Small Do 10</td>
<td>1 Nomal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tassel 14</td>
<td>1 Brawl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Romals each 15 handkerchiefs the remainder as for the bundle of fifteen
1 fathom deep blue or red
1 Do Base Do

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bundle of 10 India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 Muskets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or 2 swords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Iron bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 small barrel gun-powder Cont. of each 5 pounds weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Barrels brandy ½ brandy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ water each barrel con. 1½ to 2 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 4 knives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Bags 1/2 P shot
1 or 2 spoons
1 Bag flints, 10 to 15 flints
1 pad lock and different
1 plate other trifles, as
1 Mug looking glass, Razors
3 Barrels Powder &
some beads little bells &c

2 Briampots
1 Ejutapot
1 Challow
1 Nicances or tassel
1 small Do
1 Romal
1 Gun
1 Sword or an Iron bar
2 Barrels Powder
1 Barrel Brandy
1 fathom Baze.
1 Or 2 feet long Drap
and small things by

bundle of light

Note: all these pieces of
India here mentioned may
be given in the room of
one another according the
more or less quantity that
composes your cargo.

You must always try to
have an assortment to the
last of your trade and
the goods that remained
after your all purchase
serve to pay the brokers
that have sold you slaves
as hereafter.

little quantity

it is necessary to keep with you some India and
trifles to pay your Brokerage -

the Brokers change often and it is rather left
to the will of the Captain.

one piece of India great and small is given for every slave bought with Drap, baze, gun, gun powder, Iron bar, looking glass, &c of the small things. Brandy is the article that is the most given, this is what is Generally Given to a Broker that has sold 20 Slaves.

5 Briampots
2 Chintzes
1 Bajutapot
4 Nicancas
2 tassels
4 small Nicancas
4 Romals or brawls
2 or 4 guns
2-4 Barrels Gunpowder
2-4 Barrels Brandy better than half (Stronger)
3 or 4 fathoms Drap
4 Do. Baze
5 or 6 swords

trifles

Do. Iron bar &c of the small things left

it is commonly used to give a present and for the above quantity of slaves sold, you may give five or six pieces of India with few barrels brandy.

If you have with you silver spoons, walking stick with silver head, fine coats trimmed
with false lace Gold and other pretty things
you give them instead of India.

This is all I can say about the purchasing of slaves
I will now mention the regulation and work that is
to be done on board of a Guinea man.
Copied
x A vessel fit for receiving slaves must have her
hatch way fore and aft as large as possible.
C.
x if the between Deck is pretty high, small posts
on each side must be made to air the vessel
Cd.
x two bulk heads serve either to lodge the ship's
company or sail or other things, if the people
sleep upon Deck.
Cd.
x You can have a platform in the after-part
of the vessel to lay down the women and children.
C.
x the window's caban must have an Iron grate
nailed as well as the necessary house upon each side.
C.
x you must have 6 or 8 sheating tub in the
between deck in the night and every 4 hours
empty them - never suffer slaves to come up in
the night for their necessity, being in preparation
it would be very hurtfull to their health.
Coup.
x two necessary houses are built upon the sides
of the vessel, or else you are obliged to keep
in the day tubs upon Deck.
Coup.
x a strong bulk head must be made before the
main mast upon deck with two or one door.

Copd.
x upon the bulk head you fix two blunder
busses constantly loaded in the day, which you
discharge after the slaves are gone to bed.

Copd.
x You keep generally the strongest men in the
irons two joined together upon the coast as well
as at sea. You loose few of them every day when
at middle passage.

as soon as the deck is dry the slaves may
come up, they wash their mouth every day with
water & vinegar and new and then you give them
a dram brandy half water - twice a week.

Some tobacco that you find upon the coast
or that you carry with you.

x after they are all up they dance before
breakfast that is given between 9 and 10 if they
make but two meals, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon,
and it three mess between between 8½ and 9 o'clock
in the morning, dinner 1 o'clock and supper ½
after die'clock.

x a quantity sufficient of the slaves go down
every day at ½ after ten o'clock to clean below
with dry sand and pieces of wood, never water
to prevent dampness - it will introduce Scurvy immediately.

x at about ½ after eleven they all dance ¼ an
hour and before Supper the same.
You must shipped one doctor that must have a medicine chest well furnished, two Carpenters, and one Cooper -

when you go to the coast you may have the first of your water casks filled with fresh water.

when you go from the coast to any part of the west Indies you must have 60 Gallons water for every man on board, provisions for 2 Months

Copd.

You give in the passage at dinner 3 or 4 p. bread with about 2 p. salt meat for every ten slaves. the other two mess with peas, horse beans, rice, barley or Corn, according what you may procure yourself. for their health it is necessary not to give them to eat too much but in the passage as much as they want. then they grow fat and in good order.

Copd.

You must shipped 3 or 4 iron chains of 19 pieces Colars each with about 120 feet Iron and 30 D for hands, more if you like but for 500 slaves upon Congo coast it is sufficient they are riveted.

You may have some molasses, salt, Cayenne pepper, it is found upon the Coast.

Copd.

You must have two or three Rooms in the vessel under the Caban to lodge the bread & beans &c.
The vessel and hold must be rumigated two or three times a week at least.

The peas, beans & barley are very often put in Rum casks that has had rum in them. They preserve them better.

Invoice of Goods for the purchase of 500 slaves.

1500 Safetas & Briampots
400 Chintzes
300 blue Chintz
400 Brajutapots
300 Challows
100 Neganeypots
500 Nicaneas
500 Small Do.
400 tassels
800 Romals
400 Brawls
800 Yds. Drap
1200 Baze
700 Muskets
800 Swords or Cutlasses
500 Iron bar from 8 to 10 ft. long
5500 Gun Pder. 2 Quality (Canon)
1000 Empty barrels for Pder.

14 hogs head brandy or Rhum 150 Gals.

1000 Barrels for brandy or Jugs of 6 to 8 bottles
400 Doz. knives Flemish
400 P. weight shot
5000 flints.
50 Doz. spoons in tin
50 Doz. pad locks
30 Doz Razors
50 Doz. looking glass in paper
50 Doz. little bells
200 weight beads

50 Doz plates & Dishes - queens ware
50 Doz. Mugs & bowls

With such a Cargo if there is not too much concurrence you may purchase 600 slaves.

250 ensuing
10 Tiersens ce vinaigre
Beaucoup de Souppes

en fait un onguent avec le Soupper de la poudre a canon & huile de palmi de la Salle.

Une charaudi 500 negre doit contener 180 galon a feilling ston
12 hatches no to much
2 or 3 saw for to saw wood
2 or 3 corn miler
Sir pleas to give my
Respect to Mr. McGurley.

Dr. Eli Ayres
Care of E. L. Coale, Esq.
Baltimore, U. States.

For the "Hunter"
Sailed 1st wk in
April '25.
To Messrs. Jonathan Winn & Ephraim Bacon

I received your favors of the 20th April by the Nautilus. When I first read your letter to the Secretary of the Navy which arrived the day before mine, my heart rejoiced in thankfulness at your reception at Sierra Leone and your favourable prospects; but when I learnt from your letters and Brother Bacon's there was a want of harmony and concert, and a serious alienation of feeling and affections, I was lost in amazement and distressed beyond expression. Of all calamities that would likely befall the cause, this never entered my head. This, the greatest, I should have thought would have been the last. When I see men of the world actuated by such motives only as the world affords, subject their passions and prejudices and pride, to control, to aid in some common measure of public good; could it have been anticipated, that persons united by friendship, engaged voluntarily in a great & important cause; professed followers of a meek and lowly Jesus; in the face of strangers
and heathens, to convert whom to the same meekness of faith, and to all the love and holy charities of the Gospel, they had left their home and their country; could such persons, in such a cause, with such views and motives be the first to — what? — I cannot write it. Remember your calling brethren.

But I must not give way to my feelings on the subject. Let me however conjure you all, male and female engaged in this business, by all you held dear in this life & in that which is to come — and as you shall give an account in the day of Judgment, that no unhallowed passions mar the success of this work. Every step you take, every word you utter in such a cause is big with ruin. You with the us have been cheered with hope that the colonizing Africa might be the means of sending the Gospel among the heathen, and be an instrument of converting millions to the Gospel. If its operations are destroyed thro' your contentions, on whom will the blood of their souls rest. I pretend not to Judge individually, but I write to all, fear.

Lieut. Stockton has written to us, an account of his reception by the Agents. This will be entered
into more fully in a letter to our Agents. But the Secretary of the Navy and the members of the Board were almost discouraged by such unaccountable conduct. I now proceed to give you the unanimous views of the board of Managers and as I understand that of the Government as to your relative powers and duties. There must be no contention. There must be one of three things. Union and concert in action resignation or Dismissal. Such is the decision of the Government and such the views of the Board.

When a difference of Opinion exists, of course the subject will be canvassed, maturely considered with forbearance, deference & mildness. The ultimate decision is with the first Agent. The Government hold him responsible. His ultimate decisions must be obeyed, as the first Executive Officer. The other must submit & obey or be dismissed from duty and be reported. A harsh tyrannical or oppressive of that power can hardly be anticipated. Whilst obedience prompt and entire is expected on the one hand, abuse in the exercise of power will of course be punished by all the means in the power of the Government. The nature of the case requires
You should keep in view that you are the Agents of the Government in the great and important work in which they are engaged for the suppressing of the Slave Trade. That an important and necessary part of the plan of operations is to provide a situation for captured Africans. That the necessary means for providing such a plan must be used by you, at the expense of the U. S.; such as houses, clearing, utensils &c, &c. The hands employed for that purpose are furnished by the Society, upon conditions of their wages being applied to promoting the objects of the Society.

Whatever then fairly and reasonably comes within this scope the Government will furnish. The furnishing the whole with food and shelter is a return for the labour of the past that can labour. You need not fear expenditures necessary for the establishment, provided there be diligence, prudence and economy used in the employment of the means.

As to the Government of the people, there ought to be no difficulty. We tho' this subject been fully discussed and explained before you left here. It is not a settlement by the Government of the U. S.
They expressly disclaim all political authority over it. There could be no use in sending a criminal to the U. States. He could not be punished here for it would be no offense against the U. States. The association is a voluntary one, (which all men have a right to make) under the authority of the Colonization Society. Read the Constitution. It is explicit on this point. The Government of the Settlement in every part of it is in the Society and its Agents. The Agents of the Society have authority to punish for any crime, from the highest to the lowest, and to create the proper tribunals and to appoint the proper officers to carry the laws into effect, not conflicting with the constitution and instructions of the Board of Managers. In fine the Society have full sovereignty and political powers.

The U. S. Agents, with the captured Africans under their care can live in this territory of the Society. It was hoped and expected that the Agents of the U. States would have had such views of the Society in which they were engaged; would be so governed by Christian motives; so united by friendship and feel so forcibly
the necessity of union, concert and harmony both for
their personal comfort and happiness, and for the
success of the plans in which they were associated
that no temptation could produce strife and contention
and heart burnings, and all the long train of evils
which arise from pride and other unchristian
indulgences. If however we must be more par-
ticular in our written communications on this
subject, we refer to the Constitution and the nature
of the institution for the plain and obvious prin-
cipals of your political associations. The persons you
employ are hired by you to prepare the necessary
accommodations for the captured Africans. They must
be diligent and faithful. If any should neglect their
duty or refuse to work and cannot be reclaimed you
must dismiss them from your employ and with
their dismissal you cease to supply them or their
families with provision. This however we feel
assured will not be lightly done, nor till every other
means of reclaiming them fails, and among other
means reporting their conduct to the Agents of the
Society, who will likewise use their exertions & author-
ity to reclaim them. If this fail the Agents of the
constituted authority, $$ or proper tribunal will then institute a judicial investigation. If the fact be proved the party has not only violated the constitution, but has violated his contract to labour and obey. He must then be punished according to the nature of the offence, and this punishment must be continued, and if necessary increased, until the offender be brought to submission. In this and similar cases, you had better after consultation with each other provide for the case or cases by written rules and prescribe the punishment according to circumstances. We would be more particular on this subject but is impossible to state most the kind of punishment that will be within your powers and that will likely prove most effectual; fines, confinement to labour and other privations. Consult with experienced men and Navy Officers on this subject. For continued disobedience, accompanied with refractory and turbulent conduct, endangering the peace and harmony of the settlement, or your peace with the neighboring people it may become necessary to expell the offender the community under severe penalties if he return. A wise discretion from the nature of the case must rest with you.
As difficulties occur you must provide for them in the best manner you are able, and we shall be ready at all times to send you our advice and to consider and adopt such laws and regulations as you may think best to emanate directly from the Society. It will be important for you to organize your judicial department and to appoint Justices of the peace, and indeed all the different departments of the Government.

We hope you will not consider this letter as harsh in its terms or expressions. It is true we have been obliged to act without the necessary communications from our Agents; and particularly without any explanations of the reason of the rejection of Lieut. Stockton's proffered services, on which we had placed so much reliance, and of the agreement entered into with King Ben. But the situation of affairs requires from us prompt and decisive measures, or humanly speaking all is lost. The course of measures pursued unless immediately remedied will lose us the confidence of the Government and the public. This letter was intended more particularly as expressing our views and as we understand the views of Government to the U. States Agent.
As however their duties are so connected with our Agents, as to as to make many of the above observations applicable to both we wish it read to all the Agents, and the recommendations in it as instructions to our Agents so far as they are applicable to them. We cannot but hope that the explanations contained in our present despatches will remove many of the causes of disagreement and that they will find you all in that state of Christian and under that sense which will lead to a vigorous and united effort to repair all past mistakes and misconceptions.

Reported by the Committee and approved by the Board of Managers.

E. B. Caldwell, Secy.

Amer. Col. Soc'y.
CONSTITUTION
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE AFRICAN SETTLEMENT, AT

ARTICLE I.
ALL persons born within the limits of the territory held by the American Colonization Society, in Africa, or removing there to reside, shall be free, and entitled to all such rights and privileges, as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE II.
The Colonization Society shall, from time to time, make such rules as they may think fit for the government of the Settlement, until they shall withdraw their agents, and leave the settlers to the government of themselves.

ARTICLE III.
The Society's agents shall compose a board, to determine all questions relative to the government of the Settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, and shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to justices of the peace.

ARTICLE IV.
The Agents shall appoint all officers not appointed by the managers, necessary for the good order and government of the Settlement.
ARTICLE V.
There shall be no slavery in the Settlement.

ARTICLE VI.
The common law, as in force and modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the people, shall be in force in the Settlement.

ARTICLE VII.
Every settler coming to the age of 21 years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.
In cases of necessity, where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the agents are authorized to make the necessary rules and regulations, of which they shall, by the first opportunity, inform the Board, for their approbation; and they shall continue in force, until the Board shall send out their decision upon them.

ARTICLE IX.
This Constitution is not to interfere with the jurisdiction, rights, and claims of the agents of the United States, over the captured Africans, and others, under their care, and control, so long as they shall reside within the limits of the Settlement.
ARTICLE X.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except by an unanimous consent of all present at a regular meeting of the Board of Managers, or by a vote of two thirds of the members present at two successive meetings of the Board of Managers.

We the subscribers, now in the presence of God & man, hereby personally individually & solemnly promise & agree that we will well and truly abide by the above Constitution, & that we will do all that in us lies to support the same & to carry it into full effect, both as to the present & future time. And furthermore, we severally promise & agree, both for ourselves & our families, wives & children, that we will labour as mechanicks, farmers, &c and our families as cooks, seamstresses, nurses, washerwomen, &c, according to the respective capacities of all of us & ours, & according to the best of our abilities, for the benefit of the United States, the Captured Africans, & for the general good of the Settlement, as J. B. Winn & Ephraim Bacon, Agents of the United States for the Captured Africans, shall direct, or as their Agents or successors shall direct, until such time as said Agents shall discharge us individually or collectively. And on our faithful & constant adherence to these covenants & agreements, we are to receive during the time we shall be thus employed,
CONSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE AFRICAN SETTLEMENT, AT

Art. 1st.

All Persons born within the limits
of the territory held by the American
Colonization Society, or removing there
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the free People of the United States.

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time to time make such rules as they
may think fit for the government
of the Settlement, until they shall
withdraw their agents, & leave the
settlers to the government of them-
selves.
Artle 3d.
The Society agents shall compose a Board to determine all questions relative to the government of the Settlement, shall decide all disputes between individuals, shall exercise all judicial powers, except such as they shall delegate to Justices of the Peace.

Artle. 4th.
They shall appoint all officers necessary for the good order & government of the Settlement.

Artle. 5th.
There shall be no slavery in the Settlement.

Artle 6th.
The common law as in force & modified in the United States, and applicable to the situation of the people, shall be
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    Article 7th.
Every Settler coming to the age of Twenty One years, and those now of age, shall take an oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.

    Article 8th.
In cases of necessity where no rule has been made by the Board of Managers, the Agents are authorized to make the necessary rules & regulations, of which they shall by the first opportunity inform the Board, for their approbation, and they shall continue in force until they Board shall send out their decision upon them.

    By order of the Board

    E. B. Caldwell, Secy.

June 26th 1830.
The Committee of Investigation has assiduously engaged since our last in the examination of a great number of witnesses, in relation to the matters referred to it.

It is said that the most clear and positive proof has been adduced, showing that loans of considerable sums of money were made by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1819 to several of the Banks in the District of Columbia, of the public money, a part of which have not been yet paid, that and a part of which of what remains unpaid it is said is ascertained is not likely to be repaid at all.

It is said that all the clerks or nearly so, belonging to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury have been examined as to their
knowledge of the receipt of the letter of
at
the Receiver of—Letter—from Edwardsville
by the Mr. Crawford and that none
of them have any knowledge on
the subject. Nor does it appear
that the Secretary ever consulted
their
any of them, as to the recollection
of its receipt, except Mr. Deck-
ors who made out his report
of the 22. March 1834, before
he made his report in which
he stated that the officers of
the Treasury had no recollection
of it. There has been consider-
able examination it is said
on the subject of the affairs of
the Bank of Missouri, but
we have not learned what
was disclosed on that subject
except that all the monies received
by it were entered as General deposits to the credit of the U. S. and therefore liable to be paid in Cash. A point which it seems was heretofore doubted by some. When the investigation will close we are not able to say.