

*Continuation  
of a Voyage  
from New York  
to the Coast of Africa  
in the Sloop Wolf  
Guornay Wall Command.  
in the Years. 1749. 50. & 51  
By. W. Chancellor*

Continuation  
of a Voyage  
from New York  
to the Coast of Africa  
in the Sloop Wolf  
by W. C.  
Sold at Philadelphia  
3 1750

Friday May - 18<sup>th</sup> 1750 - Page

This morning had several Canoes on board with Teeth, and 3 Slaves but on our disagreeing about one tooth could not purchase either of either Teeth or Slaves, I am now got into a most shocking part of the world, among Savages, and I know not what, It seems as if Providence had order'd us to have no communication with these mercileſſ wretches for the part which they have poſſeſſion of begins at the River Senwin and ends at Cape Loho, the length near 300 or 50 miles, but there is but one place on this part but is full of Rocks that is Cetra Groed, and indeed there and here you cannot come to anchor without riding among Rocks, so that this whole coast has very little Trade, tho' they have the greatest plenty of Ivory here it is that the Vessels are so often cut off by the Cannibals here & even while they are on board the Vessel we are oblig'd to have men under arms & under the deck conceal'd, we are so much afraid of an attack, our boats never go ashore, if they do, the men are certain that they will be immediately cut up, broild on the coals, and devour'd, Dogs here sell at a very great price nay sometimes 5<sup>l</sup> Sterling which they eat, In the very looks of these people you may perceive something that is,

merciless and vile, at the very sight of one of them this morning my blood grew cold, their stature which is gigantic their look which is fierce, and the scars of which they have, have an innumerable sight all over their bodies with the feathers & changing about them, I say is enough to terrify any body, a vessel dare not lay here above 2 days, unless they have a mind to be cut off & eat to pieces, for they certainly will make an attempt on you, by night, and I have been credibly inform'd by some of the people to windward that they often eat their own children, and if they ever get any of the black men to their Country of another nation tho' not 10 miles from the <sup>hill</sup> and Savages like themselves, they immediately <sup>kill</sup> them, they are forever at war, and all the people they get that way are devour'd in the same manner, and these people if taken by the opposite side are likewise eat, they being cannibals too as before mention'd, these people have a very fine & fertile Country and produces every thing for the sustenance of man, but a people that have all the lives been bred up to this miserable way cannot be ever thought to be better tho' the Captain informs me they are more civil than they formerly were, at 1.° Clock weigh'd anchor and left a Land no one could see

2  
3 Saturday May 19<sup>th</sup> 1750 3  
Early this morning, after a very uneasy night, the wind driving us too nigh the Shore, we pass'd the high lands of the Cannabals, nigh which place is a Village call'd Drevin, where are a number of those wretches settled, in hopes of plundering & taking vessels more for the sake of the human creatures on board than the goods which if they had they wou'd not wear, you may see them come down on the beach & watch you very narrowly, & no doubt longing for you, their looks in short every way answer the description of one of the furies, how dreadful then must be the situation of the men who pass this way, when they know their fate, if they run ashore, and having at this time of the year, violent Trade winds which with the current set right on the shore it makes it more so, It is the most plentiful part of all Africa for Ivory, which they bring off as you pass, but you will see not one tooth brought off but what has a boey and a rope to it that in case the canoe oversets which often happens, they make get it up again these people (which makes them more frightful) shave their heads, beards, & cut their bodies especially their faces in different forms their woman when grown old or any way defective they immediately put to death, and Eat

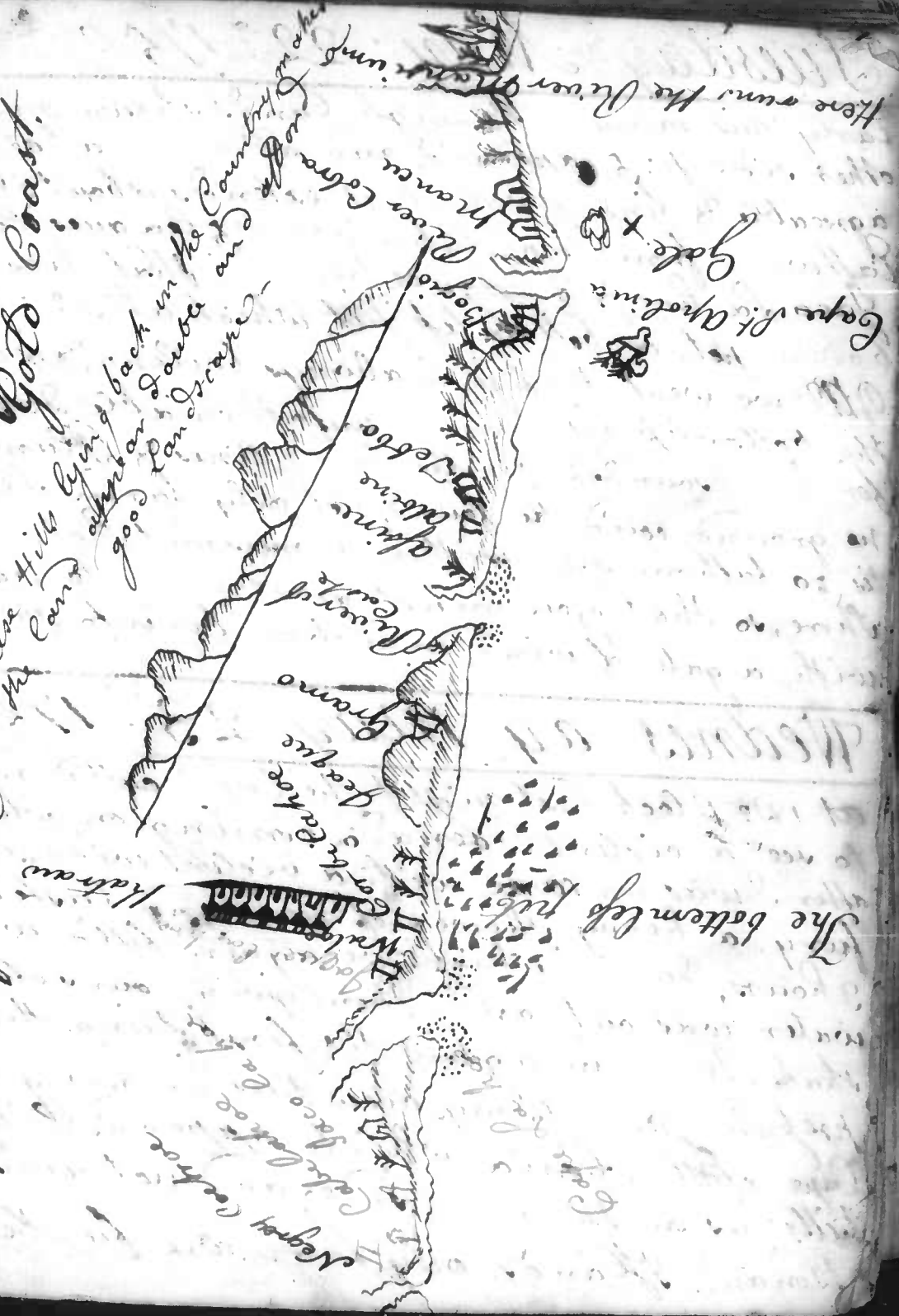
Sunday May 20 1750

The Land from the River Seta to Cape Palmas is low but after you get round that Cape the Land stretches to the Eastward and is agreeably diversified with high Lands. This morning pass'd St. Andrews and am now off that part where tis reported y<sup>e</sup> Robin Crusoe was so long imprisoned, for the very dispositions of the Cannibals at Cape Palmas are here imbed, at different times hard Showers of rain has attended us this day, In the afternoon pass'd the Redland in length 5 Leagues, and in the middle of which there stands a high hill which is intirely red, you are scarce pass'd this red hill before a beautifull Valley presents itself to you, so that in short you have beautifull prospects of hills & dales the whole coast along

Monday May 21 1750

at 12 last night it began to rain and continue without any intermission till 2 this afternoon by which happy accident we fill'd again at the expence of wet jackets our water which was very nigh out, at night pass'd Cape La hore the Land from St. Andrews to which is very low and at a distance the Trees appear like Ships, This place is the utmost limit of the Low Coast, and the beginning of the Quaqua Coast and the end of the Cannibal Land.

and part of the Land or Quaqua Coast.



Tuesday May: 22: 1750 - 6

Early this morning the high lands shewn on the other side p: 5 appear'd, and afforded, a very agreeable & fine prospect, it extends about 2 Leagues Eastward from Cape Lahoe about 5 Leagues like Jaco La hoe, & 8 Leagues beyond that lies the boiling pit, or bottomless pit, which at 3: O'Clock <sup>PM</sup> we went thro' it is always boiling, & is call'd the bottomless pit, from its unfathomable depth for being sounded by the longest lines & Plummet no ground could be found, not only far in Sea but tis 50 fathom deep within a musquet shot of the shore, so that you must great care to passit with a gale of wind, or anchor far into the Sea,

Wednesday May 23: 1750

at 12: O'Clock last night the Capt call'd me up to see a violent Tornado coming on, which after I was up some with a violent witness of its fury, a heavy shower of rain and lasted near 3 hours, during which we again fill'd what water was out, and then giving ourselves a shake turn'd in again, the first thing that present'd itself to my view this morning was the Cape of Apolonia which appear'd like three hills as on the other side, and not unlike the Bonana Islands, only these are further at a

Distance this is the End of the Luaguia Coast, & beginning of the Guinea coast, or rather at the Villages of Abine & Apine see p: 5. Eastward from the Cape the Land turns into a bight, along towards Assin or Atsum, the coast being very flat. The Land to the Eastward is very high & thick set with trees. Easterly from the Cape lies the River Manco, having at its entrance two Stone Islands the westernmost is call'd Gale, & appears at a distance like a Gally without oars see p: 5 & 2 bare Trees stand upon the Easternmost

Sailing along the Shore C. Apolonia. B.S.  
appears thus.



When you are here you may a Cattle standing upon a rising ground at the End of a red hill, this Cattle is call'd Brandibung & belongs to the Dutch Netherlanders coming from Sea in a Sunshiny day the Cattle affords a beautiful prospect but when you are abreast of it, it cannot be seen at all on acct. of a great high rock that lies before it. In the evening we were oblig'd to come to an anchor on acct. of a Tornado coming on, tho' within 3 or 4 Leagues of the Port at which place we design to stop: to put off some of our Provisions

Thursday May 24<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning after a very rainy night we hoove up  
of our anchor in to run to the Fort, but we had  
a scare set our sails before the wind hea de  
falls and obliged us again to come to, I have now  
much to do as I can well manage, having no  
left then !! Kewes ill of the measles, & two of the  
Dropsy which were bought by the mate at the  
River Sestos, and will no doubt depart soon, it  
is very odd that the negroes can in a few days  
can patch up a dropsical child as if nothing  
him & sell him for roun, which they often do  
these two have had some time, tho he did <sup>not see</sup>

Friday May 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

Early this morning weigh'd anchor, tho in a  
very hard rain which has continued the  
whole day, and very violent, which having  
hid the land took from us the sight of the  
Caste and obliged us to run off a little to  
sea, but in the evening we got in and came  
to an anchor off the Fort where a heavy lay  
a Dutch Ship, As for the name & Situation  
of the Caste See p. 9



Cape 3 Points. 2 leagues distant, appears the

Saturday May 26<sup>th</sup> 1750

at 12<sup>o</sup> o'clock last night it began to rain and continued this whole day, however we hoisted out the yawls, and sent her to the Caffe in the midst of it, it wou'd have came to my share to have gone in her, had not we so great a number of the Raves ill, which are 37. in number besides the Capt and two of the Sailors, Judge how I am perplex'd now. In the Evening the Boat return'd from the Caffe but they wanted nothing, however paid ourselves for staying by <sup>selling</sup> some Rum and Sugar to the Dutch man &

Sunday May 27<sup>th</sup> 1750

This 24 Hours very bad and blustering weather which has prevented our sailing the sea has continually beat over us and down into the very hold and sterage <sup>where</sup> the sick are which maketh make it not dangerous to the sick only but the well also, being obliged to be to the ankles in water, to stand on the arning or on the upper deck, you wou'd be in danger of falling into the sea, however I ventured it and beheld the Sun shining by Intermision the most beautiful green hills Rocks & Dales, where grows that by which many a one is happy & many undone, I mean Gold





Wednesday May 30<sup>th</sup> 1750 12

This morning early going down among the Raves  
I found a boy dead, at noon another, and in the after-  
noon, another, Oh Reader whoever thou art, it  
is impossible for you to conceive or me to describe  
the Torture I sustain at the loss of these Raves  
we have committed to a watery grave one of which  
boys was to have been my own, the yawl this  
morning return'd, from the Fort, whence we  
again dispatch'd with Provisions to the amount  
of 50 aches of gold, in the afternoon got our  
Raves up and gave them an airing two more  
of which imagine will die this night to my  
inevitable grief, how unhappy is a Person  
who undertakes the Care of Slaves or to  
express it, of another's Interest

Thursday May 31 - 1750

This morning early found another of the  
boys dead the sight was shocking and  
to see like boys floating over board  
is a misery to all on board, at the turn  
of the rock the Flux seiz'd them <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~  
of 17. these 5 have died as yet we have had  
no acct of the yawl by which imagine  
is gone, in the afternoon run nigher in Shore  
at which time anchor'd here a French Ship

13  
June - 1 - 1750

Our eyes have been employ'd some times in looking  
towards the Castle for our boat but to very  
little purpose, for we have seen nothing like her  
The Castle is situated at the bottom of a hill  
on the top of which where the General resides  
is a small battery they are both well fortify'd  
by art and nature have 300 Soldiers, 4 bridges  
which at any time they draw up, and prevent  
your getting in, these bridges with 200 Soldiers  
have came to hand since the war, they being  
afraid of an Invasion from the French, they have  
Cattle hogs, geese, fowls &c very plenty a great  
number of which they always keep within the  
walls of the Fort the mine is situated near  
the Sea, and the Castle over it, the Castle  
or the ground rather whereon it is built  
is a mouth of the River Benja, see page 14  
how the Castle and Mine appear, at noon we  
weigh'd anchor, and soon after pass'd Fort  
St. Jago, from which place to Cape Cors  
it is about 12 miles, the Cape appears like  
a hill standing close to the water with  
the Sea beating against it, when at a distance  
but when nigh, it appears to be 4 round  
ones, at 5 PM we anchor'd off the Castle where  
lay 3 French Vessels, I forget to mention that the  
yawl before we left the brine came on board



Saturday June 21 1750

Going down into the bay this morning found  
one of the boys ~~who~~ <sup>has</sup> been committed to a watery birth. I may truly  
say unhappily for me, the uneasiness it has  
gave me has almost distracted me. Oh how  
great a misfortune was it to loose the long  
boat had she been saved we should not have  
come thus far, to see my come on deck and  
hardly able to crawl must be affecting  
to one who has the care of them. In the after-  
noon the Capt went to the ~~ship~~ <sup>the shore</sup>  
being ill he did not accompany him  
at his return in the evening I was sent to  
Annamaboo myself a stranger and dark  
it was accordingly with company got up  
and luckily at 12 at night arrived on board  
the Rhode Island a sloop belonging to the  
same owners in New York as we do. The  
times at Annamaboo are off and on  
above a quart of Rum to be sold in a day  
for 4 days to Annamaboo. French men at  
Annamaboo, which is a place they have  
liberty to trade at which the English sloop  
has been taken, by driving them away  
after the exchange of a few shot.

Sunday June 25 1750

This morning at day light left Annamaboo  
and steer'd for Cape Coast castle where at  
9 o'clock I arriv'd, off the ship. The Castle is  
built on a rock and being the metropolis  
of Africa has every thing needfull there on  
on each side of it are look out houses, on  
the West most of which it was the famous  
Roberts's men the pirates were hanged  
at my arriv'd on board the ship found a  
boy have dead & by their dying so very  
fast and being so bad times to be  
in a gale we shall again go to the windward  
about a league from Cape Coast. lies Fort  
Mause & a league from that Fort of Nassau  
situated on a hill close to the sea side  
in a place which you must let y<sup>r</sup> ship  
drive and fire a shot as a token of y<sup>r</sup>  
subjection to the Castle a league from  
Nassau lies the Cormantin mountains  
the town is situated on a high hill and  
affords the most delightful prospect on  
the whole coast the fort lies at the bottom  
and here lies Annamaboo the land is here  
covered with a shrub 3 foot high

Monday June 4<sup>th</sup> 1752

Of the end of the Rock whereon is built  
Cape Coast castle is another call'd the Tabula  
against which the water beats with so much  
force that the noise thereof is heard all over  
the fort. To this Tabula the negroes of this  
coast repair once a year to renew what  
they call their fictitious that of Mr. Gods,  
which is nothing but a piece of paper  
made into any gold, Gold cast into shape  
or any such foolish thing. This Tabula is  
them thought to be the father of all the  
Gods, they have them likewise on other  
coasts which I forgot to mention. You  
cannot land at the castle in y<sup>e</sup> Boat  
but are oblig'd to go ashore in a flat  
bottom'd Canoe on acct. of going between  
2 Rocks about 7 Yards asunder against the  
all sides of which the water beats with  
unaccountable fury. The Capt. has been  
on shore ever since yesterday morning  
in hopes to make doubt of putting  
out provisions myself busy with the  
Slaves on board the Capt. could not  
of on acct. of a great Seas running.

Tuesday June 5<sup>th</sup> 1750 19

Early this morning found a little girl about  
9 years old dead, whom I opened immediately  
and found in her intestines of Worms some of  
the 12 & 13 Taches roll'd up together in a  
band as she had had the flux of Measles,  
There is nothing in which the negroes so  
much differ in Africa as the makes of their  
Canoes & paddles here they are flat bottom  
every where else on the Coast the bottoms  
are round when you are in any of the  
Canoes on this coast you are put at the  
head to set, by which you are sure of a wet  
jacket There has not been a vessel on the  
Coast but what has had the Measles & flux  
some of them have lost 10. 60. 40. & 80  
so that our number is the least yet  
at noon the Capt came on board & only  
stay'd to get some Provisions for the same  
then return'd on shore

Wednesday June 6<sup>th</sup> 1750

The chief of provision that is got here for our  
Staves is Indian Corn which is never all  
ways dress'd, that ground is call'd by the  
negroes Canke, this is the third time we  
have changed our Provisions since we  
came on the Coast, which all Ships do

Disposed of great part of our powder to some  
French vessels that now lay here for Gold,  
and as our provisions are now near disposed  
of shall in a few days proceed to Annamabo  
The manner in which the gold is got. I mean  
the dust is by washing the dirt that runs from  
the top of the hills, in a morning you may  
see 100 Calabashes at work, yet it is not every  
body that is permitted to do this, only those  
whom the English permit, that is those that  
belong to the factories, unless at a great dist-  
ance from the fort, our Gold we buy by weight  
our Rum sells for a Tachu a quart which is  
the weight of a pea, & Tachus makes 5 shill.

Thursday June 7<sup>th</sup> 1750

I have forgot to mention that when the Negro  
take of Malabars, they mean counsels on  
the settling of a disagreement, what puts  
me in mind of this a Palabar which the  
General of the Fort (Mr. Roberts) and  
King Cudjo whose town joins the Fort  
with his army are gone to settle, at Dia  
cove, the case was this there was some of  
English boats at Dia cove fighting as first  
are on this coast extremely plenty  
at their arrival on shore, some of the Dutch

Boys insisted on some of the life, which they denied, on which blows were given between them, and from this as Pope says mighty things arise from trivial causes, so this has for they have even come to blows on the firing of great guns between the English and Dutch forts see p. 11. These places and on this acct it is General Roberts and the army of 8 hundred Negroes are gone there, to endeavour to settle it. This afternoon sold some of our Provision to a French Ship here for 2 Slaves -

Friday June 8th 1750

It is very surprizing that the Rains which used to last till the beginning of August are already over here they generally begin in April, to descend and so drive up to Windward, for I have beheld them very often, and dismal is the sight, for you may then expect its dismal Consequences, such as Thunder and Lightning the most violent Earthquakes, Iron a Day and water Spouts, but I may say that it is owing to these dear Rains that we whose lives are now here are preserved for our water the last rain we had was expended, all but 10 Gall: to 69 Souls

22 Saturday June 9th 1750

at 3: Clock this morning going down among the Slaves found one of the girls dead, at my arrival at Kinjale the Reader may if he has read it remember that I mentioned our purchasing some indentured Servants one of whom having after our arrival in America plaid several tricks, was obliged to fly, and had travell'd about till he met with us at York, and shipp'd himself as Cook and this same poor Cook at noon departed this life whom we with a parcel of ballast at his heels committed to a watry birth one of the Sailors at his being brought to the gunnel to be thrown over, put a penny into his bosom to pay as he said his ferrage this I mention to see how regardless Sailors are of one another's lives, but I really think that whoever comes to Africa shou'd keep a tight skin that is fear nothing, not even Death

Sunday June 10th 1750

The first thing on which I cast my eyes this morning was one of the French mans colours half mast, for an officer that last night die on board, which makes the 24th white man they have lost within this 6 months, so that I think in reality we ought to keep a tight skin



Monday - 11<sup>th</sup> June - 1750 23

The Reader may remember that at the 28 page of the former Volume I mentioned the address of the burial of a young Gent. at the Fort at Gambia, what minds of this is the burial of the French Officer yesterday at the fort, they it's true knew the use of the Firelocks, only at the Capt. saying upon they fired, on which he crys out God I - you I told you present, but Lord forgive me I should swear at the mouth of a grave, The burial place is call'd Black Dick's nursery, going into the Storage this morning found a little girl dead, she went down last night Catharick very well which made me suspect some foul play, and on turning about found her right ear bloody got my Instruments and open'd <sup>part</sup> where I found the Temporal Bone fractur'd, on an Inquiry among the Seaves found one of the women had beat her in the night, discovered likewise this morning that one of the negro men had an intention to set the Ship on fire, but was discovered, at noon the Capt. went on shore. Having in the morning rec'd a line from the General that he would bargain for our Rum.

Tuesday June - 12<sup>th</sup> 1750 24

This morning sent a Canoe for the Captain but he sent her word back to send via Rk of Rum upon to the fort which with pleasure was performed, if we go on at this rate we shall get off this fall, and the thoughts of a winter here longer to sell to which I think is all we have a prospect as Guinea men at 6 at night a Canoe came with an order from the Castle for a hoghead of Rum which they got and proceeded with it to Diacool for the negroes there that I mentioned were gone on the Palabau.

Wednesday June 13<sup>th</sup> 1750 25

This morning came a Canoe for another Hoghead of Rum from the Fort which she got, sent the boat for the Captain but she return'd without him he being indispos'd on shore, at noon dy'd the girl I have mentioned of Worms, when I open'd and found the Viscera or neck of the Stomach chack'd full of them, this makes the twelfth I have we have lost since our fatal day of beginning sickness May - 1. In the afternoon again sent the boat for the Captain but he did not come off.

Wednesday June 14<sup>th</sup> 1750 25

Ever since the latter end of April I think we may date our misfortunes first our long boat lost, and yaws near gone looking slaves and nothing else but sickness has attended us, even when we were on the point of going home, which we should have done had not the slaves died, and even now there is the Captain ill on shore, the mates and 4 white men, 4 Negroes ill on board, that there now only remains myself, and one man more well, exposed to the mercy of vile slaves, early this morning to add to our misfortunes the boy mentioned p. 8 bought at Pestos by the yawl with the Droy died. And in the afternoon a boy whom I might call my own died, whom I opened and found the Lungs much ulcerated.

Friday June 15<sup>th</sup> 1750

It is impossible to imagine how very destrous the Negroes are in catching fish with a net, this morning I watch'd one man throw one of 3 yards deep, and hale it in himself with innumerable fish. Your side you give a regard here is of our care by which they are protected in the evening sent the boat for the Captain who did not come all in her

Saturday June 16<sup>th</sup> 1750 26

This morning the generall sent his boat headed Lane by his large Canoe for some baggage and soft rum, which they got, sent the boat for the Captain but he could not come off, In the afternoon a Dutch Ship arriv'd here bound to Annam aboo, which will make the 7<sup>th</sup> sail there, to here at G. Coast, and 2 at the mines all which places are in sight of one another, so that there is scarce any trade at all, and some of the vessels have lain here 10 months, and have not 100 slaves

Sunday June 17<sup>th</sup> 1750

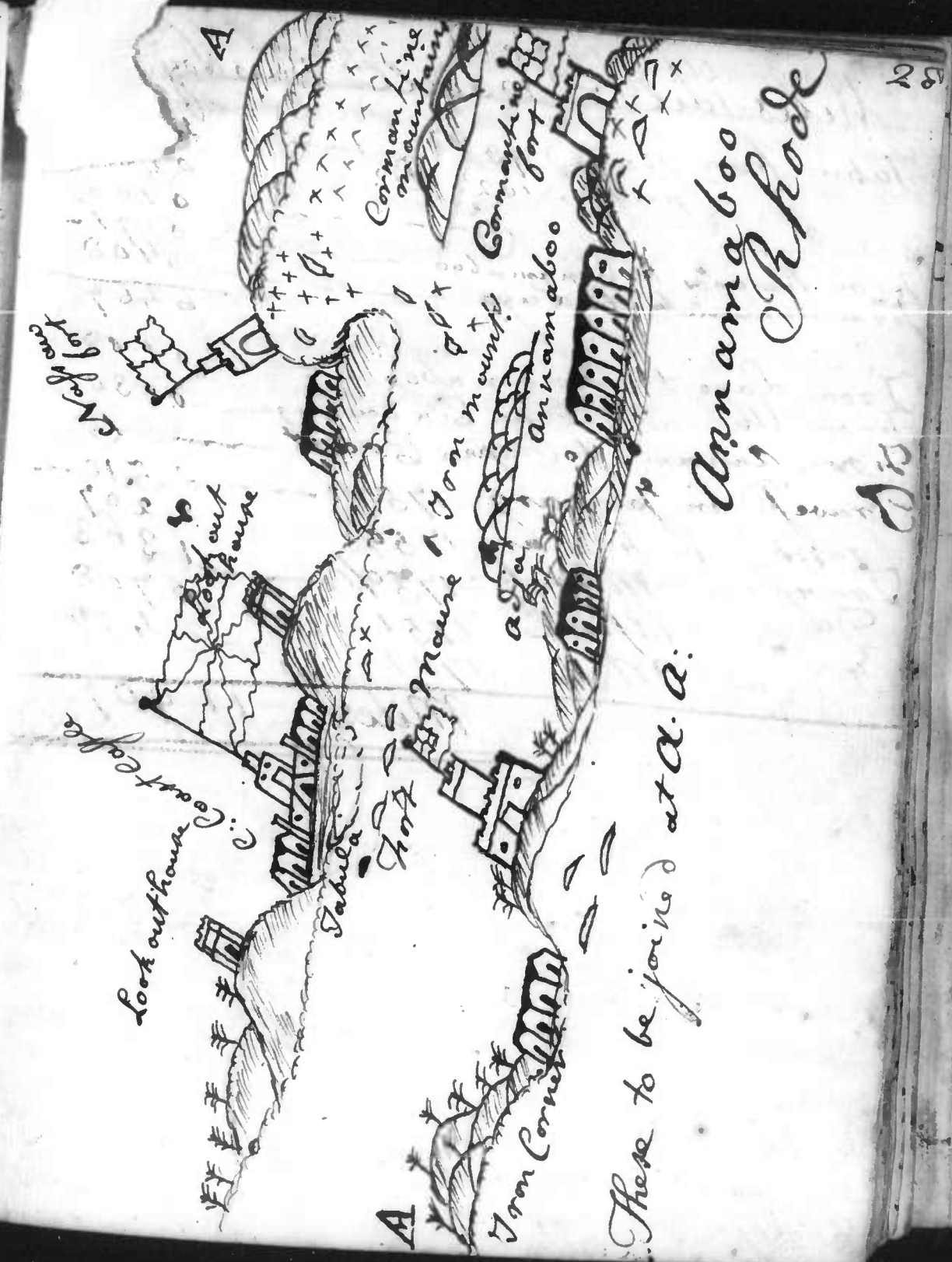
The first thing that fell under my observation this day was the union flag at the Castle half mast high, for some body or some body else that had last departed, and in short it is now become a very great fashion to have them every now & then in that manner. It is not known, tho' Guinea is a big bear to almost every nation that they are so very sickly as they are at present, and have been these many East part, neither is it as yet very hot. Sent the yawl in the evening for the Capt. but he did not come.

Monday June 18<sup>th</sup> 1750

at the return of the boat this morning the Doctor of the Castle sent me off a parcel of very fine Sprouts which they have in plenty, having a fine kitchen garden to the Fort, he likewise sent me a parcel of Beans of which they have all over this Country in plenty. This morning overhauled our Provisions and found only 7 barrels of Pork & 2 of Beef in all on board, & our bread less by far than we expected, so that if we stay this winter on this coast, we must live on Indian Corn or any thing we can get. No Captain yet

Tuesday June 19<sup>th</sup> 1750

Here have we lain this 5 days doing nothing but fretting, and not selling a fack's worth of Rum in a day, and waiting the motion of the Capt. ashore, who says he's sick, as to Slaves there are none, and 7 Rum Bopls yet we are here, without any thoughts of going further unless to Annamaboo. In the evening after a very long stay the Capt. return'd on board, and brought a Portuguese Brig. from the Bravils,



Annamaboo

Miles sailed & Travell'd thus Voyage,

Taken from page 99 Vol 1	1988
pages 102. Do.	2500
From Sierra Leone to Bonanos	1100
From Bonanos to Annamaboo	0771
From Annamaboo to Lago	0108
	<hr/> 6467
From Lago to Annamaboo	0108
From Annam: to Cape B: & Downyquin	0030
From Annam: to Cape Coast	0005
Travell'd in January 1750/1	0510
Travell'd in February 1750/1	2207
Travell'd in March 1750/1	1362
Do in April 1751	0758
Do in May 1751	0450
	<hr/> Miles 11907

Wednesday June 20<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning pass'd at a Snow bound to  
 Discover there to fill her water and so  
 off the Coast. It could not help wishing it  
 was this vessel instead of her, so precious  
 is self Interest the universal Spring.  
 In the afternoon weigh'd anchor for to try  
 our luck at Annamaboo, with some few  
 Gentle men from the fort on board, whose  
 vessels lay there, having nothing to do  
 this morning I took the draught of the  
 Land from C: Coast to Annamaboo, which  
 appears as on the other side p: 28. In the  
 evening anchor'd just without the Rhoder.

Thursday June 21 1750

This morning hoist'd our Jack and pendant  
 near which time died a girl Slave of that  
 vile disorder the Scurvy, and at noon a  
 boy of the Dropsy soon after which we  
 we weigh'd anchor and anchor'd in 1/2  
 an hour at Annaboo, the place we  
 are station'd at, till we get our Cargo  
 but hope it wont be long, as we have  
 prepar'd & pack'd Cargo for this place

Friday June 22<sup>nd</sup> 1750 36.

There is no part of Africa so plentiful as  
this Annamaboo, for as it is a place for  
Trade, they have Goats, Hogs, Ducks, Fowls  
and fish, so plenty Crabs, Lobsters, &c. that  
you need not ever want fresh provisions,  
at least those that have a mind to purchase  
them, at the back of this lies Sr. Corantoe  
with an army of 130 thousand men, which  
he commands the Country, but their  
is now an obstruction to trade, as one of  
kings is lately dead and they know not who  
to choose yet. even at this time there is 10 slaves  
left off a Day, & we had to day along side  
but did not like them.

Saturday June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1750

Of all the negroes I have yet met with  
I know of none so very superstitious as  
they are hereabouts, the fictitious which  
are the same as the negroes Dominica at  
Gambia with sole confidence, I was looking  
at my watch to day, a negro standing by,  
I put it to his ear, and told him it was  
my fictitious, that he would immediately  
die, if he did not wash himself which  
he with the utmost haste immediately did.

Sunday June 24<sup>th</sup> 1750 37

Here they call their Linguistlers Gold Takers  
because they attend you and see what you  
take care that is bad they have no books  
here as they have to windward, for if they  
are ever detected in defrauding you of one  
penny they are made slaves for life,  
they are very little trusted here, but are  
obliged to leave a pledge which they often  
do to pay in such a time, if they do not the  
pledge, tho' twice the value is of your own, here  
believe they trust the English very much  
for they take it for granted if you cannot get at  
the goods they want, tho' it be for a slave,

Monday June 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning had on board the head men  
of the Towns here for their Customs which  
in the whole comes to near 100 a chees, you  
must against their coming on board  
prepare Beef or pork as much as they can  
eat and punch as much as they will drink  
and at their departure hoist your  
colours and salute them with your  
Guns, during the time they are on board  
it assembles an ale house all talkers no  
hearers, but it is with them ever so

Tuesday June 26<sup>th</sup> 1750 32

This morning will a show for Barba does with  
Slaves, tho' not half the number, neither can I  
any shape imagine what it is we are  
staying here for unless the Captain has a  
mind to cut out a Coat the seams of which  
Ed. nich himself cannot see, but if this  
affair should happen it will be no more than  
what has this on any days, They have here  
a very good custom, among the Ships which  
the negroes have brought them to, for they  
never will come off to you after 12. Clock  
but in the morning by day light, after  
if any of the masters of the Vessels have  
any thing good or fresh to eat they attend  
Set hoist a Jack & every body repairs their

Wednesday June 27<sup>th</sup> 1750

High this place lies a nation who are by the  
marks in their faces distinguished, they are  
call'd Duncoes, and are hated by every  
nation hereabouts, they are actually what I  
have seen of them perfect fools, and are never  
by the Vessels bought, unless the master be  
a young Trader, and does not know them  
but as late the negroes are on the different  
Coast mark'd, it's easy to remember them

I cannot help reflecting on our present  
unhappy Circumstances, with some kind of  
terror, seldom a day passes with some most  
unhappy disquietudes, from the Superior  
to the inferior person on board, nothing  
but Discontent, what we can stay at this  
place for when there are so many Vessels  
here, who can afford to give what price  
they please, they coming from the fountain  
head of England, and we, bringing our  
Goods from America makes a great  
Alteration, and not purchasing of any  
Slaves must make us very uneasy,  
as we know we are destin'd to stay  
till we do purchase the Compliment,  
for my part, I must be contented, since  
I have enter'd on this unhappy Voyage  
I must go thro with, tho with such  
anxiety, yet that I ought to put up  
with, if I consider that the good of a  
number of poor souls, depends on me,

at least from what has appeared in  
the former confirms it, should I  
forsake the Vessel which I have often  
had an Inclination to do, I certainly  
at my arrival at New York, should  
be greatly to blame, especially, if  
any thing should happen Among the  
which my presence would have in  
any measure prevent, but yet it is  
greatly, that from these my motives  
to stay, I must stay in Misery,  
and that I cannot receive the Wage  
due to me from the Captain, which  
I do not, for this he threaten'd to  
turn me out of the Cabin, because  
I refus'd to cook his Dinner for him,  
when I have so many Slaves sick  
that want due Attendance, what  
will be the Consequence of this  
beginning Emotion, I cannot tell, but  
hope the best, if the worst comes of it.

Thursday June 28<sup>th</sup> 1750 33

They have here two different ways of burying  
the dead, by which they are distinguish'd. When  
a grand person dies they put them into a Chest  
where they keep them till such time they are  
ready to bury them, that is till they have Remo-  
ved to their habit, for the mourners then they take  
them out put them in a piece of cloth just  
as they died for they never strip them, and lay  
them on the ground (not in a Grave) in a  
convenient place, there build a hut over  
to cover it for fear of the Rain with Indian  
corn leaves for 3 days then they destroy that  
hut and dig a Grave wherein they put em to  
and over that build another hut then for  
6 weeks successively mourn, then end  
this morning had the good fortune to get  
Rum for a sh<sup>d</sup> of Rum half water,

Friday June 29<sup>th</sup> 1750

If a poor person dies in these parts, their friends  
are oblig'd to keep them till they can either  
buy money enough, or if they have a Slave  
sell it to get Rum, or no body will appear  
to assist at the funeral, during this  
time they keep them close lock'd in a chest.  
This is a difference between poor & rich  
the manner of Kings & Princes to be mention'd  
I shall mention

Saturday June 30<sup>th</sup> 1750 34

I yesterday promised to give an acct in what manner they bury their kings, it is thus, when they are first dead they heap it a great way that the natives may not know it, for the death of a king as in England makes a great alteration in state affairs, when he first dies they make a kind of a something, like our Grind Irons, whereon they lay him and lay after day they make a fire under him which melts him, his fat they hatch in urns his body they in solemnity inter, This morning bought 3 boys of a very good size.

Sunday July 1. 1750

This morning died a boy paniard at 6. Mont on acct of our Long boat, my medicines with the Sickness I have had on board are near expended neither had I any proper for his disorder, for he died of Stone in his Kidney which after he was dead I opened and took out, it is a very affecting thing that I who have the sole care of the slaves and know what is proper must see them suffer, even die, last night amid a ship from West of who inform'd us they had, had several Earthquakes & Floods here lately.

Monday July 2 1750 35

The negroes in this part of the world have a day they call fictish day, which is Friday their Sunday, it is their custom at that time to dress themselves in greens about their hats which are straw, knives & ankles, they like wife whenever they is a scarcity of fish, lay what they call a fictish, for 6 weeks, during which time no one can catch a fish with a net but with a hook as many as they please, this they do that there may be sufficient to stock the vessels that lay here every Friday in this time, they are obliged to dress as before mentioned, in the manner of Sylvian Gods, that those very men, who you were intimate to you before would be strangers to you, their dress is so odd.

Tuesday July 3 1750 36

The negroes in these parts tho' they are very ingenious, yet have not half that honesty and good nature, that the Gambia men are indow'd with neither will you receive half that civility from them, in deed it is not to be wonder'd at for are constantly drinking that enemy to man I mean Rum & oard.



Wednesday July 4<sup>th</sup> 1750 - 36

The Slaves that are brought to you here are not in Irons as in other parts, but their hands & often times their hands are steepled down to a great, so very heavy that a negro is obliged to carry it for them, this puts them to a great deal of torture as you are obliged to split the Log to get them out and with a hammer to loosen the staples which puts them into very great Torture, and often times puts them into agonies not to be expressed by compressing their wrists to the Billet of wood

Thursday July 5<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

I yesterday mentioned the manner in which they bring the Slaves to us, I shall now mention what may be thought improbable viz. that the men Slaves, they very often chain to the canoe and swim them for miles down a river, the negroes on this Coast, are above all others noted for swimming well

Friday July 6<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

When they travel the Slaves down from the back parts of the Country, they bring them all along the sand beach, & even children this they do in the night not only on acct. of the heat by day but for fear of being deprived of them by other negroes that you would, (a stranger) when they find them imagine them stupid, for want of sleep

Saturday July 7<sup>th</sup> 1750 37

The natives of the gold coast are not so black as other negroes but rather yellow, yet have more life and cheerfulness in them of any slaves you yet except the Gambia, they have at this place, on acct. of the number of Vessels that always lay here, got into the method of raising Howls Ducks which are like the Muskox hogs Sheep &c: by which with yams Plantains Pines, Indian corn &c: we generally pick out something to soften our salted appetites

Sunday July 8<sup>th</sup> 1750

As soon as you arrive at Annamaboo, you will have negroes come off to you to desire you to take their Sons on board, to learn them English, which they generally do & keep them in the cabin to wait to wait on you, neither is there any thing, the negroes so much esteem as a negro who talks English, and by this country men they are very much esteemed

Monday July 9<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

The negroes here were formerly as ravenous as those I mentioned off Cape Lopo, but by the English Vessels being constantly here they have in some measure become naturalized, which has been very much to their advantage, for they are now not only acquainted with English Customs but often send their Sons to England & have them again

10 Thursday July 12th 1750

notwithstanding I have given a particular description of almost every part of the Kingdom in Africa, I have forgot to give an account of the Coast on which I now am, but must now do it. In January it begins to blow hard Sea Stream along this coast out of the S. W. but it rises to a higher note and blows much harder in the beginning of March and beginning of April great Tempests, arise both at sea and land, mist with Thunder, lightning, & Earthquakes, which to the end of May, continue, and this weather is seen by the clouding of the sky in South East, this Rainy season, begins to cease in August, but yet the Sea hath a howling motion with tumultuous billows. The weather grows fair in September, and the air clear, with gentle South winds, and from that time till January, it continues very fair and the hottest days being in December.

Friday July 13th 1750

This morning rec'd on board 2 boy Slaves for Rum from Annamabod, our men are now employ'd in getting in Sand for Ballast so that I am in hopes of being shortly relieved from that embarrassment of life. At present Labour under, at noon threw over a boy Slave who died of the white Flux.

11 Saturday July 14th 1750

The negroes in this part of the world were formerly just such as mentioned at the first stage of this Volume, but by the trade of the English with them, they are become the most civilized of any on the Coast, it is impossible to imagine with what art and cunning they will ease brass even so nice as not to be discovered with the Touch stones, and a person not well acquainted with their arts loses often above the one half of what he buys.

Wednesday July 18th 1750

There is scarce a day now passes without my being in the utmost anxiety the reflection of the Slaves we have lost, which would not have been vertish had not the Capt gone on board a vessel where the infection was, on the other hand the dread of having the Small Pox among them which is now in the Rhode and on board which vessel the Capt very often is, this if it should it should get on board among our little creatures, stand on the road very from the Flux will I am afraid, cause us to repent the having staid so long to no purpose on the Coast of Africa.

Thursday July 19<sup>th</sup> 1750

The negroes here have the same faculty attending that other negroes have, those who live at Annamaboo, are call'd the trading men that is those that talk English, and they are sure if they sell a slave to keep one third of the goods from the Bushmen, that is that live in the bush or Country, and are ignorant not only of trade but English.

Friday July 20 - 1750

I forgot to mention that yesterday to add to many misfortunes we threw over board, a child of 3 years old, the first had the measles, then green flux then white then bloody in 3 months, which made her so very weak as to be able to lift her hand to her head at my departure from york, it was significant that any children were to be purchased so that my medicines are very harsh for them.

Saturday July 21 - 1750

Early this morning bought a turtle that weigh'd 200 weight for 5 gill shews, the negroes never eat them, but look on them as one of their delicacies, tho they sell them to the English they are so plenty that every day you may dine on one of them.

Sunday July 22. 1750 - 43

a few years ago there was a vessel here call'd the floating factory, she came out completely fitted for 3 years, and sent out her boats or tenders, who brought gold and slaves innumerable every year she sent home vessel with 4 hundred ounces of gold, & 400 slaves notwithstanding which she never paid any duty nor any thing to the pond for the vast quantity of water she used which gave the negroes the greatest uneasiness, and they were determined one way or other to be avenged, this vessel was sent out in opposition to Cape Coast Castle.

Monday July 23. 1750.

This floating factory I say, carried on this trade near 3 years with the success above mentioned but see how unjust this human affair was the continual importunities of the negroes to the Captain oblig'd him to make some promise which was this that when he came ashore he would give them his leg, for he had but one, & he never design'd to go on shore, the worms after they had left home the 3 vessels had well eat her bottom, and she suddenly sunk, the men & master were oblig'd to take to their boats, and go on shore, where they were safely protected by the negroes, during which time they sent up to Cape

Coast to beg for assistance, and the protection of those few things they had saved, this I say this was, something like a revolution of affairs to us for ~~and~~ from those very persons they came out in opposition to, after having a promise from Cape Coast they were preparing to depart when the Capuchin ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~fr~~ came to demand his promise which was ~~his~~ and insisted on it on 100 ounces of Gold, the last of which he chose to part with, then proceeded to Cape Coast, where he was protected.

Tuesday July 24 - 1750

It is the greatest misery to me that can be on what account we may here especially as we have 60 Slaves, near 200 ounces of Gold, & 40000 worth of ware, & time enough to get home, but rather than do any thing for the interest the Captain came on I think we are losing every day, one while he will stay 6 months, and then go this fall that no one can tell what manner to rest.

Wednesday July 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

The custom here of manning, if in case not paid is the same as at Gambia when the Kings Son, whose father I mentioned sent for me a few days ago was manning and sold a Slave at Barbadoes.

Thursday July 26<sup>th</sup> 1750 49

The young negro Yesterday mentioned was not very long ago redeemed, by Mr. Braxton, one of the chiefs of Cape Coast who carried him to England where he has been made so much of as to have his frequent black face, and be invited even into the Prince of Wales's apartment, could the Prince but see how we despise black men nay even his very father, would make him wonder. This morning bought a boy Slave and at noon killed our Swallow, & made an Entertainment.

Friday July 27<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning unhappily for us died a boy, who was taken ill only yesterday, and was supposed to be beat by the men slaves in whose room he lay, this makes the the 20<sup>th</sup> lost in all out of 127. I have had sick, this I think is sufficient to deter me from coming to Africa again had I an inclination this evening arrived at C. Coast Govern. Roberts who had been to Lia come to settle the palabar I mentioned with the Dutch & was saluted with 21 Guns.

Saturday July 28<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning contrary to my expectations the Capt came to a determination of going to W. near Grand Poppo, to get Tobacco of a vessel the Portuguese I mentioned, that was here, then come here again for Slaves this is to pass away the Winter in Guiney, which is to me a misery.

48 Sunday July 29<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning rec'd what is call'd a Daffer from the king that was a little fresh meat which God knows we very much want our Sailors especially who have had nothing but Pork this 2 months it is impossible to conceive the ill humors of them since surely convinc'd of not going home this fall, and indeed I sincerely believe that some unexpected will happen among them. Their daily complaints against the Capt. Vessel & provisions is enough to give any one uneasiness & misery to be in the same Vessel with them

Monday July 30<sup>th</sup> 1750

Yesterday was reckon'd among the negroes what they call a great fictish day that is a day which day is appointed by the Capuchers to be kept sacred to their God, it is appointed when the Capuchers please, there are a set of men who are appointed to see no one walks out but god takers, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon if any of them are found either in the publick paths or streets they are sold for Slaves the next day, let them be whom they will, thus they keep the poor low creatures in subjection that they are even afraid to carry Stum on Shore without sending some to the head Capuchers, whom they call their masters

Tuesday July 31<sup>st</sup> 1750

49

When 4 o'clock the time I mention'd yesterday comes they begin a battle with sticks & Stones in which a number very often get not only broken bones, but even lose their lives, this brings on a palabar which is not settled without a great sum of money paid to the Capuchers, by which as this battle is every week they get a good maintenance at the Coast of Annamboo for at other places there is no such Custom

Wednesday August 1<sup>st</sup> 1750

Our people are now on the recovery, but from what disorders I actually cannot well tell, some from Lariness others indeed have greatly suffered on account of my not having a sufficient stock of medicines, Last Tuesday was a week there was none of the men on board well but the Capt. myself, & one Sailor

Thursday August 2<sup>d</sup> 1750

The Superstition of the negroes here is vastly surprising, they even put at the head of their Canoes, all the Bones of a Goat or any thing they kill, which is one of their fictishes, and in which they very firmly believe

Friday August 3<sup>d</sup> 1750 49,

There is no English man the Negroes here are so much afraid of as Doctors, in that they believe they can do any thing, it was but yesterday God our God taker he should overjet, going ashore, which actually happen'd, & to day he told me of it, and at the same time beg'd and pray'd me not to say that he should overjet to day, for he had nigh lost his life yesterday, by my saying so.

Saturday August 4<sup>th</sup> 1750.

A Person of any sagacity may easily penetrate into the Negroes they imagine the ~~English~~ English have a fiendish that lies in their heads, & I have even known an Instance since I have been here, of a Captain's not having his Rum mix'd to them, his fiendish wou'd not let him buy the Slave that was offer'd, but he wou'd think for his head, which is the saying against the heat day, at which time his Rum was ready.

Sunday August 5<sup>th</sup> 1750

The greatest part of this day I have employ'd in writing Letters to America by the Ship Snow Capt. Graham bound to Barbadoes with 200 Slaves, In the Evening pass'd us a Portugese Brig from Baha, Roden with Tobacco, but as it was Baha, it was not by the Negroes esteem'd good, so she did not stop.

Monday August 6<sup>th</sup> 1750. 50

This morning went on board Capt. Howls a Ship belonging to Bristol to see if I cou'd by any means get medicines for those now on board that are sick, but notwithstanding all my Endeavours cou'd not, In that is a very melancholy prospect to see every body sick and not have a medicine to help them and the thoughts of being out 6 months longer with medicines is a miserable thought, In the evening arriv'd a Row from Liverpool Capt. Boats, mention'd Row to Windward.

Tuesday August 7<sup>th</sup> 1750

Our Slaves by their long continuance on board the vessel where they are oblig'd to set still all day long, are so cramped that this day I was oblig'd to bath 7 of their knees with warm water before they cou'd walk, this they are not subject to in other vessels.

Wednesday August 8<sup>th</sup> 1750

Tho there is not a vessel in the harbour that carries more than 600, tho there are 5 Ships 2 Snows, 1 Brig, & 3 Sloops, yet there is not one so unfit for Slaves, for we stave no quarter deck, no plat form at all for Children which we have 1/3 & 1/4 years old, that they lie on Casks, it is no wonder we loose them so fast.

51. Thursday August 9<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning went on board Capt Boats, who has  
lost 35 Slaves, nor is there a Vessel on the Coast, but  
what have lost 20. owing to the Rains going  
off so soon, and that excessive foggy & weather  
we have had, 4 Slaves I now have the one of  
which is choak'd with worms, but I have not  
that to give her, to kill them, my case is hard  
to see young Creatures suffering in this manner  
in short it renders my life a misery to me,

Friday August 10<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

There are two nations here one call'd Frantees the  
other Frantees, the former called King as far as the  
Kingdom of Morocco, but the passage down to the  
Frantees has been stop'd this 4 years by Pao the  
King, but he being dead the Capuchins have made  
a peace, and imagine the passage will be open in  
6 weeks, and his army of 250000 depart, by which  
Slaves will be plenty and got very cheap, this  
has this 3 years been expected to no purpose,  
the news of its being soon to be opened came this day

Saturday August 11<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

About 16 leagues to Leward off this lies Accra  
at which place lies a Snow Capt. Scott of  
Bristol who has lost his Slaves and white men  
all except 3 that there he must lie till his  
Vessels bottom rot this evening died a girl  
Slave from which before her death took 12  
Cane worms,

52 Sunday August 12<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

This morning sent our Commodore Capt. Theodorus  
for Jamaica with 250 Slaves, about which time  
died a little girl who was within this month had  
different sorts of h. braces, I took from her like:  
I did not see some worms, nor have we one now on board  
of the Slaves but what have them, owing to the  
bad water we are obliged to drink, we are now  
preparing to depart as low as Grand proposed to  
purchase Portugese Tobacco and then up here

Monday August 13<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

I cannot here once more help regretting that  
Capt Jam at for Medicines, and the uneasiness it  
must consequently give me to see the Slaves in  
want and even die, never since May have I had  
either Astringent Cathartick, Sudorifick or anodyne  
that with what can I practise, but ill natured  
people will be apt to enquire one, for the death  
I can give them nothing but good nursing.  
To my mortification died this morning a  
girl of the Drapery - of which we now have 4

Tuesday August 14<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

The loss of the Slaves above mentioned, tho' I had  
not the Medicines to practise, as I have, it would be  
a reflection on me, threw me into the utmost  
uneasiness I therefore sent a book with the disorders  
Symptoms & Medicines apply'd to the Surgeon of the  
Commodore to peruse, who sent me an answer  
greatly to my satisfaction & somewhat eas'd me

53 Wednesday Augt 15<sup>th</sup> 1750 53

Early this morning at 3 o'clock I think I got out  
in the yawl for Cape Coast to dem and some good  
land Pia Raves, where I arriv'd time enough to get  
a breakfast, after having paid my compliments  
to the General to whom I was first introduc'd, I was  
led to the Governour Mr. M. Husband Esq. with  
my business was but could not finish till after  
we had dined which was 3 o'clock, as this Castle  
is the metropolis of Africa, tis to be supposed that  
they have every thing necessary, which they have  
and the fort in short is a beautiful place,  
after having rec'd the value of 1000<sup>l</sup> in Gold dust  
departed, (the Slaves they had not) conducted to the  
landing by a file of Musketers where I took  
Cance for you cannot land with a boat and went  
off, and having a fair wind, soon pass'd the Gibbet  
where Roberts the pirates men were hang'd, and in  
the evening arriv'd on board.

Thursday August 16<sup>th</sup> 1750

As the 6 Slaves at Cape Coast is the only thing we stay  
for, the Capt. was oblig'd this morning to go up him-  
self, we now have no trade here on acct. of a palaboo  
between the towns here, the reason thus, the men of  
Cormantine seiz'd a canoe off C. Coast, & kept the men  
the men of Aggar saw them & did not hinder it, there-  
fore the men of Annamaboe seiz'd them, which  
has caus'd a palaboo & that the Trade  
at night the boat return'd without the Captain.



Wednesday August 15<sup>th</sup> 1750

Early this morning at 5 o'clock I went  
to the great hall of the Court to see  
and see the place where I should find  
a breakfast after having paid my  
of the Governor's - the room I was first  
to the Governor's - the room I was first  
very beautiful but could not find  
the room which was 3 o'clock at  
the antechamber of Africa to be supported  
they have every thing necessary which  
the fact is that is a beautiful place  
after having seen the value of such a  
quantity of the slaves they had got  
by a file of musketeers when they  
offer you cannot but with a boat  
and a fair wind, soon passed the  
the pirates men were hanging  
amid on board

Thursday August 16<sup>th</sup> 1750

By the 6 Slaves at Cape Coast is the only  
for the Capt. was oblig'd this morning  
self, we now have the trade here on acct. of  
the town here, the reason is, the  
army's seized a Prince of C. Coast, by  
the men of Agar said them & did not  
the men of Annamaboe seize them  
has carried a palabar

Friday August 17<sup>th</sup> 1750

Next to mention that the day I was at C. Coast  
perfectly I mentioned was said against  
fish with a net was out, the fish  
tail, it was carried in a fine clean  
on cotton, by a young woman to the water  
and attend to by above a hundred negroes  
with shouts &c. at their arrival at the water  
they fired one volley, then danced then put  
the muzzle of a gun and fired it away  
which there was rejoicing & firing & above  
hundred canoes out with nets to catch them  
at night the Capt. return'd in Capt. Boat

Saturday August 18<sup>th</sup> 1750

This boat was sent away to Barrow there to  
palabar Capt. Rolifon had occasioned by  
having some to capture the negroes there  
some of his people, but he went away  
them to the rage of the negroes, who every  
the Battering when Capt. Boat, whose  
I am they plan  
Capt. boat, could not make  
when his long boat return'd  
Slaves, who sold it and  
men, who would have been  
parts of the country, this  
bloodshed between  
by this boat we are  
every day at Cape

MICRODEX CORRECTION GUIDE (M-9)

# CORRECTION

The preceding document has been re-photographed to assure legibility and its image appears immediately hereafter.

KF 23010

*Friday August 12 11*

*H.C. Coast  
against  
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the water  
negroes  
after edge  
the fish  
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and one  
Heming  
is the boat  
150.*

*to sell  
by man  
them  
y and  
very day  
shop  
and are  
make  
return  
it and  
a bear  
this*

*...on, by this boat we are  
... that slaves are got every day at ...*

Friday August 17<sup>th</sup> 1750

I forget to mention that the day I was at C. Coast was the day the fish mentioned was laid, again the catching fish with a net, was out, the fish was a goat tail, it was carried in a fine clean before laid on cotton, by a young woman, to the water side, and attended by above a hundred negroes with shouts &c. at their arrival at the water edge they fired one volley, then danced then put the fish into the muzzle of a gun and fired it away, after which there was rejoicing & firing & above one hundred canoes out with nets to catch them, at night the Capt return'd in Capt Boats long boat.

Saturday August 18<sup>th</sup> 1750.

This boat was sent away to Barjau there to settle a palabar Capt Rollin had occasioned by paying some to Capuchens, the negroes there seized some of his people, but he went away and left them to the rage of the negroes, who every day gave them the Bombina, when Capt Boats, whose long boat was then absent, came down they paid some of his people too, as Capt Boats, could not make up the palabar then, but when his long boat returned sent her with the value of 10 slaves, who settled it and redeemed the poor white men, who would have been sold as slaves in the back parts of the country, this affair will his supposed occasions bloodshed between Capt Boats & Capt Rollin, by this boat we are inform'd that slaves are got every day at Sept.

Sunday August 19<sup>th</sup> 1750-51

It may be remembered that at 6 1/2 p.m. of Vol the first I mentioned that we put a negro on board a Snow of Liverpool which had 230 Slaves on board, she after our departure left 70, 10 that we are not at all we likewise heard that a man of war was on the Coast, and that Surinam was taken by the negroes. There likewise arriv'd yesterday a new General for the Castle of La: mine

Look at page 194 Vol. first, and there you will see I mentioned a bilander of Carolina, whose boat was run away this boat under shew of distress got on board a Snow, and in the night when the people were asleep took possession of her, matter. In the morning they sent the Capt. Doctor and those who would not serve them away in a little boat who soon after met Mr. Roberts now General of C. Coast in the Ship with his soldiers who armed his boat and sent her away, but the Snow beat them off then the Ship went up & took her, they being drunk empty bottles & barrels of powder lay on deck, the Capt. who belong'd to Bristol was reinstated & the fellows brought to Cape Coast where they wait to be sent home in a man of war.

Monday August 20<sup>th</sup> 1750

That no censure whatever might fall on any actions in regard to the sick slaves I sent a Copy of their disorders to the Surgeon of the Snow Sylvia who now lies here, to know whether any

thing more could be done for their preservation. I at my return from Cape Coast found a Letter from him, in which he told me that had he the care of them he could do no more, and that according to the disorders he saw them afflicted with, he thought he did what was just.

Tuesday August 21. 1750

This morning he sent a signal for sailing which we expect to do in 3 or 4 days, for Ananeth, our Slaves yet continue very ill with disorders almost incurable, proceeding from their weakness ever since the measles and a want of exercise which they cannot have on board so vile a Vessel as this. To my extreme mortification did ~~Monday~~ <sup>Monday</sup> a girl of the Dropsy - -

Wednesday August 22. 1750 -

It is very remarkable that no Slaves have died this year on the Coast, but those bought at the River Lettos Capt. Hamison who had left 70, were those purchased there, Capt. Southward the same Capt. Boats, who left 35 the same our own, that were purchased there have died, and what is more remarkable is that they have all died of the same disorders. This year is noted not for this only but Doctors disagreeing with Mr. Capt. Capt. with mates & mates with men.

Wednesday August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1750

Early this morning went to Cape Coast to return some bad gold I had rec<sup>d</sup> there and imprudently left it again at 11<sup>o</sup> Clock in the very heat of the sun so impatient I was to see how my slaves went on, but tho I suffered for it in having all the skin off my face by the sun, yet at my arrival on board found a slave dead of the Dropsical number <sup>conspiring</sup> whom I had some talk with Mr. H<sup>is</sup>ly Surgeon of Cape Coast Castle, but he could say no more then that I was right in my prescriptions.

Thursday August 24<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning I had the grief to see another of the Dropsical number thrown over board, for whom I again to day had a consultation with the Surgeon of the Burne of Liverpool, but he to my satisfaction, approved too of my procedure which in due time shall be mentioned. This morning bought a long boat for 1 man ~~for the~~

Friday August 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning got our long boat on board, who is call'd the Polly, and in the evening paid the bay slave for her having first sent our boat on board a rebel to prevent his taking them, came down here likewise, a Dutch ship and soon after a Danish one

Sunday Aug<sup>t</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning we kill'd a Turtle weighing 198: and had no less then 8 on board to take part myself from the usage I receive from the Capt. stand as a Cook on, and eat when the rest have done, hard fates that we cannot keep our selves within due bounds, nor remember what we have been however it is sufficiently to show one I have been in Africa, and that I came with G. Wall.

Monday August 27<sup>th</sup> 1750.

I did not imagine that it was in the power to alter so very much as the deaths of the slaves I mentioned have, in short their loss has thrown me into a melancholy odd of I shall not easily recover, an account of their disorders & medicines apply'd I am now writing in order to present to the owners at my arrival in America which shall be annexed to this volume.

Tuesday August 28<sup>th</sup> 1750.

It is now to be suppos'd I am in the very height of my misery, not only from the death of the slaves, but the reflection that by the Capt. is cast on me on that acct. I am therefore to be brought to a Trial, of which I am heartily glad as it will I hope, clear me from any aspersions.

Wednesday August 29<sup>th</sup> 1750

This Day at noon carry'd 5 men Slaves, on board the Long boat, bound to Widdah there to trade with the Portuguese for Tobacco, and then to proceed to Accra where we meet her. In her I have again ventur'd my luck, by sending a barrel of Tar & some Sicelijas, tho' I had such bad success in the last long boat, at night died a boy of the Dropsy.

Thursday August 30<sup>th</sup> 1750

By the departure of the Long boat we are depriv'd of number of our hands, so that there only remains 2 on board before the mast, and this day the Capt. went to Dinner & Supper on board the Sylvia of Bristol, and left me only 2 men on board and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Slaves, that during his absence I am oblig'd to see my pistols prim'd & loaded & not stir before the Bullhead.

Friday August 31. 1750

To my mortification died this morning a Boy Slave, of the Dropsy, likewise one of our men died this, who has been ill of an Oedematous swelling ever since we left the River Gambia, these misfortunes are I think sufficient to make me repent my coming to Africa in this Vessel, not that I might live easy, but there is no way proper for we are continually wet on our Decks, and our Slaves, to their Ankles often in water.

Saturday September 1. 1750

With I could say I enjoy'd that satisfaction here that I did while in Egypt on the borders of the River Nile and Addeba, but I cannot, nay not even say I have had a moments ease this 3 months, the Loss of the Slaves are the occasion, as tis my first voyage it may be a reflection on, me, and no more I am convinc'd has been more carefull of his Character then I have been.

From Sunday September 2<sup>nd</sup> to Monday September 3<sup>rd</sup>

Ever since the Day above mentioned have we been Lying here without the least prospect of purchasing any Slave those on board continue well and hope to keep them so, having bought a Chest of Medicines, Some Vessels selling no Trade are gone to seaward and windward, others not meeting with success to windward are come here, so that all Africa is at present overrun with Ships, and no trade to be had, Time and alteration of disposition has determin'd us to sail in a few days, for Tobacco, tho' a Ship with it on board pass'd us 2 days ago, thus the world and man are in a perpetual revolution and I cannot help saying, as a hint that often by our unruly rage of passion we prevent the happy Issue of Affairs, which in the Vicissitude of fate would certainly ensue and I am almost perswaded to think

that an absolute Indifference to the Cares of the world is the rightest way to the happiness we pursue.

Monday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning sail'd the Schoop Rhode Island Capt. Peter James Commander belonging to the same Gent in N. York that we do, we are going to a van and Capt. Lindsey in the Schoop Stark, belonging to the same Gent: stays here so that one or other of us will certainly get trade, pity but we should have success for our Owners are worthy of it.

Tuesday Sept<sup>r</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup> 1750

This afternoon a Snow amid here belonging to Liverpool, who has met with the same ill success that has attended every body, that is in her having lost 85 of the measles only, out of 120, for my part I cannot, nor shall not till my arrival in America I make it appear that the manner in which I proceeded with the Slaves was according to the Rules of Physick.

Wednesday September 12. 1750

There has not been a Day for this week past but our Decks have been overflow'd with water and our Slaves to their ankles in it with the utmost affliction it is I behold it being certain that few of them will escape without violent Colds that they have ever had

To endeavour to lower the price of the Slaves, we came to a Resolution to let the Negroes have no Rum, and they in their turns will let none of us have any water, or Corn so that we seem to be determin'd on something but I believe they will weather us out, for they can better go without Rum than we without Corn or Water, now and <sup>then</sup> we have thoughts of going to Cape Coast, then ~~again~~ <sup>again</sup> to Windward by and by to the Bite of Bonin & may be to morrow of the Coast, just as we are, so that it is uncertain, whether this day, this hour, orders may not be given to prepare for sailing, the Capt is gone to Cape Coast Castle, that place where his Soul seems to be fixt, for he is never easy but when he is there, and when he is

I am under most terrible apprehensions  
for should any thing happen amiss  
depend upon it 'tis me that suffers  
most, my fear is the rising of the  
Slaves, for he will <sup>have</sup> no Centry kept  
at the Bameado door, which I must  
be so free as to say is greatly to be  
wish'd for, and his Conduct in this  
one single Instance, should an Insurr.  
-rection happen, will be I think  
sufficient to prove his Case, such  
a number, if we go on at this Rate, are  
fools if <sup>they</sup> don't try to regain th<sup>r</sup> Liberty  
In the evening the Capt. return'd  
from Cape Coast, and usurp'd his  
former Authority, with a Countenance  
as stern as a Taracens head, Oh  
how I wish for an Alteration in his  
Behaviour to the men on board,  
especially the 2<sup>d</sup> Mate, the Consequence  
I cannot tell, but fear it

Thursday September 13<sup>th</sup> 1750 - - - 61  
It is accounted by numberless people that a voyage  
to Africa in regard to the purchasing Slaves is very  
profitable, but in my opinion and I think I know, it is  
not in the least so, 'tis redeeming an unhappy  
people from inconceivable misery under which  
they continually labour, and from those miseries  
of life into which they are every day precipitated  
an Instance of th<sup>r</sup> bondage. I shall speak of to morrow

Friday September 14<sup>th</sup> 1750  
The Instance I promised to mention yesterday  
The Capuchens I have mentio'd already, and  
what they are, that is people in the greatest power  
never one of them departs this life without  
having one or two people kill'd on the spot in  
honour to him, and burnt, in the manner of the  
antient's from which they take it.

Saturday September 15<sup>th</sup> 1750 -  
A King very often takes it into his head to kill  
any body, when he dies numberless poor unhappy  
creatures are sacrificed to him, out of whose skulls  
they drink Rum as soon as dead, since I have  
been no thing of the Coranties whom in his  
Reign I attend has sacrific'd several on his  
recovery from it, and will soon will more go,  
that they are better in being servants to  
the English than in this continual dread of death



Sunday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1750 - 62

There has lately been a grand palabar here between a Dutch Capt. the Dutch and English Capt. Le gard, & Capt. Rust had a palabar who sh<sup>d</sup> be Commodore but could not agree, words and blows between them, on w<sup>ch</sup> he gard left his vessel on w<sup>ch</sup> he was then on board, and went on board the English the next day w<sup>ch</sup> was yesterday he hoisted English colours made an Entertainment for all the English Capt<sup>s</sup> fir'd under English colours the whole fleet of English saluted him 7 Times & this day he was entertain'd on board an English vessel, with firing of guns w<sup>ch</sup> he return'd and hoisted a broad pendant at mast head.

Monday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1750

This is the fifth day that we have had the weather extremely bad, with the water over our decks, which I imagine to be the reason of 3 being now ill of the plunify, the Capt out of the vessel, this day not a white man on board but myself unless 2 that are ill.

Tuesday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning our signal which I mention'd was hoisted for sailing was not thought off but laid by so great is the uncertainty of human affairs that we who were this day to sail are now determin'd not to go.

Wednesday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1750.

This morning sail'd the Snow Sylvia Capt. R. Jenkins: Commander belonging to Bristol w<sup>th</sup> 180 Rowes bound to St Kitts, being on board the greatest part of the morning. I could help wishing it my own Case, in his place, but cannot hope to depart before I have spent another Christmas, in a far more disagreeable part, than that in which I last was.

Thursday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1750.

This morning before I was well awake my Father, John of the Coranties for Jam since I contributed to the restoration of his health call'd by him his Son sent for one to spend the day, but the Capt dining on board the Commodore on Turtle could not go.

Friday Septemb<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1750.

At the return of the Capt. last night we again had words about a onere Tuffle, I brought with me from N. York a Mag: for 1747 that had in it the speech of Miss Polly Baker, since our arrival here he has had one of the same date given him which he yesterday sent for, seeing a Mag: of the same date one I need to be online of these on words - - - 2. it happen'd to be this I sent him because my name was there on, occasion'd our words.

Saturday September 22<sup>d</sup> 1750 64

This morning the Commanders of the British and American fleets rec'd advice from the General of our Coast Castle, that there was a french man to windward coming down to intercept our Trade. In the afternoon a sail appear'd on which every Englishman in health had got ready for an engagement. I myself got all our guns on one side the Captains being in the middle the Commdo Jones Comd but the howl a Dutchman.

Sunday September 23<sup>d</sup> 1750

For this few days my father tho' thing of the world has sent his large Cannon for me, but the Capt. on acct of the many words that happen between us had always made an apology that I was in health tho' I am as well in health. As I have been a long while but his humours I am oblig'd to submit to tho' I am certain my going a shore would be considerably to my advantage in regard to favour.

Monday September 24<sup>th</sup> 1750

Notwithstanding the Dutch are thought the most unpolite people, yet they are very complaisant for this 6 days running every morning, six different Dutch ships have had their colours fall mast, for some of their Officers dead, so very quiet a to some, my slaves now all well except 3 which number I have ever had ill since the first of may.

Tuesday September 25<sup>th</sup> 1750

This morning we were weighing our anchor in order to proceed to Acera, but our Cable broke and we were oblig'd to let go another anchor this put by our departure to morrow, in the afternoon we got anchor again, about which time came on a storm of wind and Raving blow'd ceasive hard till night abated. The whole men all at sea

Wednesday September 26<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

Having pass'd an uneasy night in safety, this morning another storm more violent than the former came on blowing ceasive hard from the S. W. in which we drove from our anchor, another cable having broke, but having an axe soon cut away the strapping of another cable & anchor, it go which cable being new it held us. In the evening we were oblig'd other vessels driving to get in our boats, & other vessels broke their cables & drove away, but none rec'd damage.

Thursday September 27<sup>th</sup> 1750 -

This morning barely expected to sail, if no accident happen'd, but we heard nothing of it so uncertain is the disposition of some people, and each new day some alteration brings. In the evening arriv'd at father Coranties house a dwafha thing of the Franks, to open the Trade it is said, after that the negroes have nam'd me as they name all English Officers that have ever been on shore.

Friday Septem<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1750 66

To my extreme mortification this morning the Capt. told me we were to go to Gabon in the biter as it is consistent with all the actions of this unhappy voyage I wonder not at it a biter it has been and a biter I am afraid it will prove to himself in the last. after being the biter, so Cong, that the biter may not be bit I wish

Saturday Septem<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1750

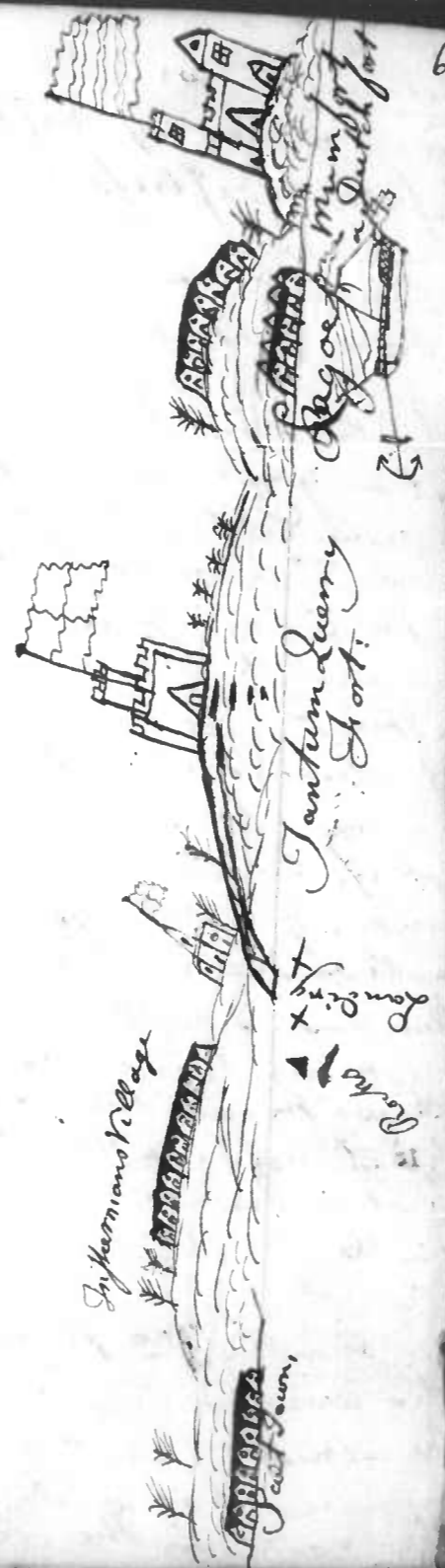
We are now in earnest expectation of the French I saw I mentioned having this afternoon perceived her with our glasses come to an anchor with the Rhode of Cape Coast, got all our Guns loaded & thotted ready for an attack being the best fitted vessel for that purpose here tho' the worst for slaves In the evening threw over dead Dick of 65 years of age at the scales, hardly able to walk when purchased he died of pure old age, & nothing else done

Sunday Septem<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1750

our only reason for getting a long boat in such haste sending her away was on acct. of no other's being here but a shaw said here sent her long boat soon after. which day arriv'd Octob<sup>r</sup> 1. so that this misfortune is an addition to our long, as the first come will see the first arriv'd, our own boat she says we may expect to on morrow to next day but the negroes saying her first, will go to the vessel she belongs to by which we lose our here. Thus misfortunes attend us

Melancholy with the remembrance of our misfortune and I may say disturb'd with the prospect of future distress, other boats arriving but no sight of our own we this morning Octob<sup>r</sup> 5 at sun rise suddenly hoisted a signal for sailing, and as very suddenly at 10. sail'd from Annamaboo, bound to Lago, the land from which place to Lago, appear'd the other side on our passage to which we met a yawl that left our long boat to leeward of the river Volta, which place she can't not cross under 8 days, so that our hopes must be suspended In the evening we came to an anchor between the English fort of Tantumquerry, Lago, in the middle and the Dances fort of Mumfort on the other side at which time arriv'd one Jun Tantumquerry, to bring us too, a canoe then came for the Capt. but it being late, it fell to my lot, at your landing off the forts in Africa you are oblig'd to thro' the surf, it was nine at night dark with thunder & lightning, before I reach'd the shore, the surf mount above high, the appearance dismal at without the least hesitation I ventur'd on thro' it and without any damage arriv'd at the fort situated at the top of a hill 33 Gun the mble Gun Clifton, lately remov'd from Annamaboo chief. The Honble Tho<sup>s</sup> Boteler Esq<sup>r</sup> chief of Accra the Honble Tho<sup>s</sup> Wethers Esq<sup>r</sup> Chief of Winneba who were going to Cape Coast send me with the utmost civility with whom I spent the evening that is till one o'clock then retir'd into the room in the tower where was a neat field

To be joined to Page 28, at Cormantine Fort



timely assistance that ever took up. (Perhaps  
 or just do, and I cannot help admiring how  
 great my resolution of forbearance was, when  
 I saw the second mate come out of the women's  
 Room, for had I not just rec'd myself in less  
 than a second of time, I had certainly annihilated  
 the nothing left of his soul & body. for his  
 but we chinked with the greatest reason he  
 persuaded but that he is deep in the plot, 'how  
 happy was I, they did not rise the day before  
 when the Capt was ashore at the fort.  
 Our long eyes now almost tired with looking  
 for assistance we this evening Oct 10, saw  
 a long boat coming from Annamaboo, which  
 proved to be the one we wanted for she was sent  
 by the Gentlemen on shore to carry us up, but  
 our own boat, Heaven knows where she is,  
 the first thing the boat had to do this morning  
 was to get the anchor and cable which they  
 had cut, in the battle, which after some search  
 Having got it safe we rig'd in Sprifail yard  
 square sail & got every thing ready for  
 turning to windward and the day following  
 Oct 11 sail'd at 2 in the morning for the  
 Rhode of Annamaboo, but the wind not  
 being very favourable were oblig'd to  
 come to off the salt pans, but this morning  
 the land breeze got in Oct 12 1750

I cannot help mentioning that during the  
time of this action one of the little boys to  
whom I had taken a liking and he to me  
attended one with Bullets Pistol & Cutlery  
during the time that I was fainting with the  
loss of blood got me some water to wash  
my being able to keep myself up nor can I  
mention without being affected how one of our  
Slaves that jump'd over board drown'd him-  
self, for finding that in spite of himself he  
swam he pull'd his frock over his head, &  
there held it while he had strength, which  
effectually finish'd him & this unhappy affair

Having safely anchor'd in Annamaboo Rhode  
receiv'd the congratulations of our prefer'd lives from  
the British and American Commanders, the first  
thing to be thought of was the refitting our  
damaged vessel, which was near compleat  
the 17<sup>th</sup> on which day arriv'd our long look'd for  
Cong boat in a most miserable condition, part  
of the Tobacco being damag'd, and the boat not  
only in a miserable condition, but the men  
dead by th' eating parch'd corn & 1/2 a pint of  
water a day, which they had liv'd upon for  
days having in a Tempest lost both their  
anchors, Our Tobacco being arriv'd the

7<sup>th</sup> which we were to get Slaves innumerable  
as as yet had no other effect, than the purchasing  
one this day being the 18<sup>th</sup> which day about  
the afternoon as I was sitting about with the  
Capt<sup>n</sup> writing to Cape Coast Castle the second mate  
came aft and complain'd that the first mate had  
used him ill, which the Capt<sup>n</sup> told him he thought  
he depro'd on which he swore he wou'd kill or be  
kill'd, on this the Capt<sup>n</sup> drove him from under the  
Barracado, he then took a billet of wood up, with  
which he certainly wou'd have kill'd the Capt<sup>n</sup>  
being unable to defend himself had I not got him  
by his Collar & took him away, the billet from him  
the Capt<sup>n</sup> then put him in Irons in which he now  
is & since this affair we have discover'd that he has  
the only instigation to the Slaves rising having  
perswaded them to it, with a promise of carrying  
them home again, so that it appears why he was not  
concern'd with us in the defence of the vessel, but  
was secur'd below, while affairs were in this  
may say unhappy condition, we receiv'd an acct.  
that the Slaves that got away in the ~~Boat~~  
were taken so that we may every day with the  
white man before mentioned (& concerning the plot)  
expect them, during our absence the French man  
& mention'd Sept 28<sup>th</sup> made an invitation for the  
Commanders here, on which all thoughts of driving  
them away were no more thought of tho' the third  
than of a London ship arriv'd being a vessel  
proper for such a thing having 16 Guns & 80 men

Our Long boat as before mentioned being arriv'd  
and our white men some dead some elsewhere,  
we were oblig'd to think of selling her, as we could  
not part with any white men to trade in her,  
which end we borrow'd hands & sent her to the  
to clean & offer her to the General, on which day  
the 29<sup>th</sup> of Octor we purchas'd a very young man

Having one conversation with the rebel negroes  
Capt night they unfolded the whole mystery of the  
Instruction which was contriv'd by the second mate  
in revenge to the usage he rec'd from the Capt, since  
the loss of the Long boat, as he tol. them, a notion  
of their being to be eat in Europe he had libelous  
infild, into them, they were to put the  
Execution the day we departed from this but they  
would not consent till part by his promise and  
part by th<sup>r</sup> fear of being eat in Europe he prevail'd  
The other white convers'd, will soon be here &  
if he turns kings evidence, the second mate will  
take his Trial on board a man of war expected here

Our Long boat having again arriv'd, and it  
not being in our power to send her away the  
Capt enter'd into partnership with Capt Pours  
of Bristol and she was dispatch'd the 30 of  
Octor to windward with a good Cargo, on w<sup>ch</sup>  
day I went to Cape Coast and return'd the  
next with the white man, that went away in  
the Long boat he having walk'd there from the  
Fort at Winnebah, and the next day he became  
extremely ill, in a salivation, discover'd

an acct. of the whole affair whose disposition  
took, the second mates intention was, to pro-  
cure the Gold dust to himself, and then by  
putting to death the white men, turn pirate  
with the Viper, and was the very person that  
gave the Cutlass they had got to them face  
to face they were brought but he denied every  
circumstance they upon oath positively de-  
clared to his face, how this unhappy affair  
will end, Having the Sovereign Director can-  
only tell, the Capt. record of his wounds  
myself able to put my foot to the ground  
The Cooper is likewise recovered of his fracture  
Things being thus somewhat allevi'd we  
on the 2<sup>d</sup> of Novr dispatch'd the Sally Long  
boat belonging to Capt. Pours to Leeward w<sup>ch</sup>  
our second mate lately ship'd on the Coast  
so that tis hop'd we shall do something, after  
our Long and unhappy stay in this part  
of that delightfull world call'd Africa,  
where tis so falsely said, that Gold grows on  
the Trees, and for w<sup>ch</sup> we have paid so  
vastly dear.

I must acknowledge that I left America I  
have sought with some diligence that Gent.  
call'd Fortune, but by mistake have unfortu-  
nately met with his Daughter Misfortune for  
this morning I was scared awake before the  
second mate that went in the Sally. Capt.  
Pours Long boat, came up with a boy slave

I was surpris'd to see him so soon, and on en-  
quiring the Reason, found that his return so soon  
was occasioned by the loss of Sally who in get-  
ting a hoghead of Rum out overboard, and with  
her whole Cargo was left the while men saw  
the goods & two Slaves left and Drown'd  
this I think is sufficient to make me believe  
I am an unfortunate fellow for as we were  
but 20 Slaves and this trip in her with that in  
our Cong boat would have dispatch'd us but  
I am young & really believe that no body in  
this wide world can better bear misfortunes.

... my mind which I now am and  
to add a little more to this we this day  
... our Boat was gone, near  
the keel and in the night of every day  
This will ... our voyage still ...  
as we cannot ... the ...  
with both ... and ...  
... at our ...  
number as I more did one on the 14<sup>th</sup> another on the  
16<sup>th</sup> on the first of the above mentioned days came  
down 2 Frenchmen to Fort Maurice, the ship  
is that I mentioned in my Vol. 1. they are come  
determin'd to Trade at Annamaboa, several  
messages have pass'd from Cape Coast to  
the Commanders here but Capt. Wall was  
this day sent up to deny them coming in

this Rhode, in whose absence I got every  
thing ready for an Engagement,  
Novr 19<sup>th</sup>. The Capt. return'd with this  
answer, that the King of France could  
spare powder and ball, & they would use it,  
this reply provok'd us, and in the night  
in Company with Capt. Darbyshire, Capt.  
Powers, (of which I was Lieutenant) and  
Capt. Boats we weigh'd Anchor, in order  
to come to an Engagement, in the  
morning by day light we came to Capt.  
Darbyshire on the Starboard side of  
the Ship Capt Boats at her Stern,  
Capt Powers on the Starboard side the  
Snow, and the Wolf Sloop at her Stern,  
Orders were sent for them to depart  
which was answer'd with a Shot, and  
the Engagement began, with all the  
force and Resolution of Englishmen

and having play'd away with the tops  
of our rigging and Sails for two hours,  
we came to a separation of Arms, but  
they like cowardly Dogs, only did it  
to prepare for a briffer attack, w<sup>ch</sup>  
exasperating us to the greatest  
Degree, we again began with red  
hot shot, determin'd to die or conquer,  
In the midst of it our, Topmast was  
shot away, and our main topsail  
yard, went over the side, two or three  
of our men ran below, but I brought  
<sup>them</sup> up, and fix'd them on the Arming in  
the very heat of the Battle, one  
of them got behind a large Copper,  
while the shot were continually  
playing against, <sup>it is</sup> true I was much  
intimidated at first, but the whipping  
of the shot carry'd my fears away

Our Slaves being confin'd below, there  
was little danger of their being hurt,  
the last broadside we gave the ship  
which was now nearest to us, which  
she return'd with equal fury with  
her small arms, and in which I rec'd  
four small shot in my legs, but I  
did not feel it, till it was over —  
at 1/2 after 4 they struck, upon these  
conditions that we would let them fill  
their water, which we consented to, and  
in the evening a noble Entertainment  
was made on board the ship, to  
which the Capt. & Officers were invited  
and having well sound'd ourselves with  
their Carot, they made each of us a  
present of a lac'd hat, & the next  
morning having saluted us with 13



Guns, and departed to Leward, we to  
our Stations at Annamaboe, and  
rec'd the Compliments of the Governour  
of Cape Coast Castle, for this piece of  
Service, but this was poor Satisfaction  
to my wounded Legs - Nov: 23 This  
day determin'd to fall the price of Slaves  
which provokes the Negroes so much  
that they will neither let us have Water  
nor Corn, I have now great Success with  
the Slaves having not lost one this  
2 months, I have discover'd a Recipe,  
for that vile Disorder the Flux,  
which as it contributes so much to the  
Restoration of the Slaves, I cannot help  
mentioning of it - tis as follows -

R. Pul: Rhubarb Imbract: q<sup>o</sup> xii Digested  
Theriac: Androm: ad q<sup>o</sup> xv Proc: Anglican  
q<sup>o</sup> iij fl. Cinnam: q<sup>o</sup> 1 - et of ~~of~~ de  
q<sup>o</sup> fac: Bolus statim sumendus -

The Diet I have no occasion to mention every body  
being of know ledge in that disorder consequently has  
a thought of supplying the deficiency of the mucus  
excreted from the Intestines in that Disorder, after  
having lost so great a number in ~~that~~ disorder  
and experienced the effect of the receipt I mention'd  
it may be thought I am nice as yet and fond of  
that which has so greatly attributed to the real  
benefit of the Slaves now on board, & my contentment  
On the 9<sup>th</sup> the ships in Annamaboe made a signal  
for sailing in hopes by this to bring the Negroes to  
The affair with the French men did not end  
on our driving them from Maurice but Capt  
Darbyshire drove them from thence the  
Mint where they anchored tho' first at  
by the fort this fort has given orders for  
the war canoes to take all private trade  
so that our long boat every day expected is  
in danger of being taken two females we  
purchased Decr 12 & 13<sup>th</sup> one more  
On the 16<sup>th</sup> the Capt went to Cape Coast and at  
his return brought three Slaves, due to us there  
The new alteration arriv'd there the day before from  
England which will hereafter occasion much  
grievance ~~to~~ & Blo. The, all the Gentlemen  
but Mr. Roberts are disbanded, which has in  
some measure level'd the pride their pride  
had inspir'd them with, was now in love with  
Africa, It is in my power to see for chief Surgeon  
of the Castle but Afric's Lands shall not stop me  
nor shall it's Riches any more intice me

By the vessel arriv'd at C. Coast we have a<sup>82</sup> advice of  
 2 men of war's being at sea for this place, in which  
 is my father J<sup>r</sup>.o Coranties Son, they are to be stati-  
 oned here, & try to rebuild the Fort here the Trade  
 all over the Coast free, & the Men of war to be sent  
 where Mr. Roberts pleases, if the man of war should  
 arrive I hope we shall get rid of our Conspirators too,  
 which will ease our troubled minds.  
 Ever since the sickness of the Measles, I have a girl  
 I have neither dead nor alive, till this Day 19<sup>th</sup>. Decr  
 when she died in fact, and I purchas'd a boy for it.  
 7 Slaves now ill of the bloody Flux.  
 On the 20<sup>th</sup> Capt. Poisson, Slaves refer him here  
 and would certainly have taken his vessel had  
 not Capt. Wall gone to his assistance.  
 The quarrel between us and the Dutch at Buttern  
 has occasioned great bloodshed, our Long boat, in  
 his passage to Apine was attack'd by the war  
 Canoes but after an engagement of 2 hours she  
 got clear & proceeded on her voyage the day  
 after which Capt. Darbyshire, boat & Capt. Boats  
 that went with provision to Dixcove were  
 attack'd and a most bloody engagement they had  
 Capt. Darbyshire's boat had one man kill'd Capt.  
 Boats made shot in the head but they did not come  
 burnt a small Dutch negro town, our own mate  
 was shot across the neck, soon after this affair, the  
 two men of war arriv'd there & Govern<sup>r</sup>. Roberts set  
 out to them in order to settle the palabar. While  
 these things were transacting at Dixcove, our  
 affairs at Annamaboo, show a black face, every ship  
 but ourselves leave the Road, & go to C. Coast

## Prices of Goods at Annamaboe

Nickanee	8	Flow <sup>r</sup> :d Flannels	16
Neganipot	10	Caps — 3	1
Photeus	10	Flat — 1	1
Pedudepot	10	Callicos	8
Paper Brawl	2		
India Cello	8	Tobacco — 1 Robl	2 <sup>m</sup> /12
Manchester Do	8	Kanger	2
Cottane	16	Knives — 1 doz.	1
Pomaul	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Buckaner	4
Siletas	10	Trading Guns	4
Pondichery	10	Lead Balls 2	1
Half Saps	10	Pipes — 1 box	3
Long Ells	10	Bells — 2	1
Blanketts	2	Powder — 1. Reg	4
Carpets	2	Tallow & D <sup>o</sup>	3
Guinea Stuffs	2	Iron Barr	1
Stuffs woollen & fath	1	Shoes 1 pr.	3
Blaid Balls	10	Powder Basons. 2	1
Cuskum drums	16		
Patten Chints	8	Rum 1/2 Gallon	1
Allegar Chellos	8	and as much	
Shamoise	20	water as you can	
Cotton stripe	8	put amby it	
Checks a peice	8		
Callimanco	8		
Chellaw	8		
Shellas	8		

1749 A List of the Slaves

Months purchased	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Where purchased
Nov: 18			1		At Gambia
28	1	1			
30	2		1		
Dec: 1	1			1	
4	2				
9	1				
12	1				
24	1				
25			2		
26	1		1		
28		1	1	1	
29	1	1			
30		1			
Jan: 16	1	1		2	
17			2		
March 3	1		1	1	At Sierra Leone
10			1	1	At the Bonanas
11			1	1	
12				1	
16			1		
28	1			1	At Mana
April 3		2	1		At Cape Mount
11	1		3		At Mesurado
29			2	2	At the River of Pestus
30			1	1	
May 1		1	1	1	
4			1	1	
7			1	1	
8			2	3	
12			1		
13	1	1	2	2	
16	4		27	20	

taken on board the Wolf

Months purchased	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Where purchased
June 7	1	2	1	1	At Cape Coast Castle
28	1				At Annamaboe
30			3		
July 1			1		
12			2		
27			1		
Oct: 8				1	
23			1		
Nov: 6				1	
7	1			1	
10				1	
14		1			
16			3	1	
20				1	
22	3		2		
Dec: 12		1			
16	1		2		
17			1		
21	1		1		
23				1	
29		1	1	2	
Jan: 2	1				
8	2	1	1		
11		2		1	
12				1	
14		1			
15			2		
16			2	2	
18		1	2	1	
11	11	10	27	15	In all 135 Slaves
other side	16	9	27	20	
23	27	19	54	35	

# Deaths of the Slaves

86

Their Disorders.	Month	Men	Boys	Girls
Obstructed Lungs	May - 1	1		
Measles	1750 29			1
	30		3	
Diarrhoeas	June 31		1	
	2		1	
	3		1	
Kill'd by a N. Slave	5			1
Worms	9			1
	11			1
	14			2
	10:12-21		1	2
Drowned in the Infurrection	14			
Kill'd in Do	1751 - 1			
Drowned in the Passage			1	
Died in the passage				1
In all	23	6	0	8
				9

I cannot here help mentioning, tho' true not belonging to my affairs, the misery lately fell under my observation, A Esq. took the daughter of one of the Officers of Cape Coast, her father having left her, as if out of Charity, but now obliges her to behave, in a manner not decent to express, but hard is her fate

She is doom'd to live here, among none but negroes and often in bed with the Gent. & his negroes, tho' every moment in danger of falling to pieces - Our Long boat is now employ'd in getting us water so that I hope to leave my Dr. Guinea in 6 Days - The Currents have been so very strong that we are prevented going, yet we have by that got on board 15 Slaves, an acct. Capt. night came that 2 french Frigates one 27. the other 36 Guns are on the Coast and use come to Trade at Annamaboo, so that Capt. Darbyshire and the man of war will have something to employ them, This morning January 16<sup>th</sup> 1750/1 we went on shore to the Castle our Honorable Gent. that caused the Infurrection among our Slaves, Tho' Gelfon native of Belfast in Ireland, to be sent to the man of war with our accusations against him, there to take his Trial, oblig'd again to put our Slaves into the chain imagining that they have some thoughts of renewing their attempts on us - In the evening pass'd by one of the frigates, anchoring in Annamaboo Rhode, where she is to wait for the other, and her Tenders, and to endeavour w<sup>th</sup> an armie to settle Annamaboo, which will defeat the intent of the new African Company, unless the men of war shou'd force them from thence - These french Transactions will certainly bring on another war, or breed Comotions in Africa, to the great Detriment of worthy Englishmen.

83  
January 17<sup>th</sup> 1750/1. At noon the Cap<sup>t</sup>. went on shore to receive letters, intending to sail to night but did not come off again, at eleven at night being the change of the moon a most violent storm came on, and the mate being sick, I was oblig'd to be out in all of it, it began with the most violent fury, and continued without abating, in the midst of it, our cables parted, and away we drove, till by good luck we let go another, with Rain, Thunder, & Lightning it lasted till 2 o'clock, then rain'd till four, & I really think that I never suffered so much, under so many apprehensions, nor have I seen a greater Storm, than this Cap<sup>t</sup>. to take its farewell of me, or of the Coast of Africa

January. 18. At day light the Cap<sup>t</sup>. on board and at 8 o'clock we weigh'd anchor in order to leave the Coast of Africa, thanks to God bound to New York, and in company with Cap<sup>t</sup>. Powers bound to the West Indies. And I think I can now say that few in their first voyage have met with the misfortunes I have since my departure from America, yet safely departed Africa's shore at last. I'll not think on Dangers I have past, and hope in time, to reach my native shore, and never think of these dread voyages, more

89  
Having as I have said departed Africa this day 22 January once more saw myself in the Ocean and a wide and unbounded lying before me but to my mortification blew on calm, which has drove us in the latitude of Ferdinando Po. on Island near the bite, inhabited by Savages and supply'd from the main with them, It is a most charming and beautiful place, but cannot be conquered by any, being themselves determin'd to keep it, they are in nature Cannibals.

January 26<sup>th</sup>. The late calms have brought us to extremity already, the drinking out of a Gun barrel is nothing, but that very same Gun barrel is call'd to the head of the mast there made fast and that wants water <sup>any</sup> but fetch it down and carry it up again thus it is One half the world knows not how the other lives, and no saying can be truer than that Sailors get money like horses & spend it like asses

Jan'y 29<sup>th</sup>. This morning to our satisfaction found we had got into the Trade winds, which will in some measure hasten our so tedious voyage, and relieve me from Plagues most of whom are now very sea sick, & trouble enough to me of consequence I remember and it may be seen that in Physick I have had anxiety enough, and I think Surgery has now has a mind too to try me, for I have no left then its with Trisphumes, tho' I hope

to overcome them, and 3 women with bad tumours <sup>99</sup>  
in their right Breasts, one with a small cancer  
which I have dissected and is on the Recovery &  
Nor do I think I can possibly have satisfaction  
for the miseries I have undergone this voyage,  
but why do I talk thus, when tis no wonder to hear  
men every day profess that all the riches & power  
they propose to themselves, cannot reward them  
for their Trouble, but while men are in this  
Temper how inconsistent are they with themselves  
they are wearied with the Jail they bear, but yet  
cannot find in their hearts to relinquish it, I want  
refinement, but cannot betake myself to it and  
while we pant after Trade & Covert they still  
desire to appear in the most glittering Light  
but it is all as just as if a man should call for  
more Light when he has a mine to go to sleep,  
The I have mentioned I imagined to be got  
into the trade winds yet Fortune has proved me  
false, I now find I am out, One of the women I  
have mentioned is very ill with a Cancer, and  
not having Instruments to amputate her breast  
am obliged to see her death approach without its  
being in my power to relieve her,

The reflection of having perform'd a worthy &  
noble action comforts me under misfortunes, I have  
met with & assures me of Favour at my arrival.  
I cannot but every now & then behold our Ships  
as full of shot holes as it can be with two or three  
cuts its rec'd in the battle of Lagos which

Reminds me of saying my heel is perfectly well  
and with T. Cattery to myself say, like another  
Achilles, only vulnerable there, am rose again,  
It would surprize any one that knows nothing  
of Slaves to see with what humanity & good nature  
our Slaves are used with and for my own part  
I am of opinion that Compassion does not only  
refine and civilize human nature, but has in it  
something more pleasing and agreeable than what  
can be met with in such an indolent happiness  
such an indifferente to mankind, as that in which  
the Stoicks plac'd their wisdom, as love is the  
most delightfull passion, pity is nothing else but  
love softned by a degree of sorrow, In short it is a  
kind of pleasing anguish, as well as generous  
Sympathy, that haills man kind together, and blends  
them in the same common Lot, Thoughts of  
this kind and others often <sup>pour</sup> into my poor brain  
that alas! with sorrow to myself I cannot have  
time to write or indulge them, my anxiety  
for my Slaves is so great, that if I am not ever  
with them & my eye over their food &c. I am in  
an uneasy State, how happy shall I be when I am  
delivered - at least I think so now tho' other  
miseries, as their is no solid happiness will in  
whatever prosperity I am, no doubt, pray me  
those Visits of which I have already had  
too many, but quodcumq; est, est rectus

My women that were ill of their Breasts are all well but one which is very lucky

On the 12 of this month February 1750 we got under the line & then cross'd it & in 2 days after cross'd it again having I believe the trade winds.

February 15<sup>th</sup> This morning about two o'clock I was agreeably amus'd in my sleep, with the thoughts of being in Company with my Friend Alex<sup>r</sup>. Pope, who I imagined was paying his respects to a lady, but extremely melancholy, till the news was brought him, of her determination in his favour, just at which juncture our boom gave way the violent jerks of which wak'd me, The Capt. narrowly escaped, being on Deck, Thus we now a wreck, our Bow-sprit gone at Lagos our Mast at Annamaboo, and now our Bdm, but this morning Feb 16, Got him spliced as well as we could, I leave any body to judge how narrowly we escap'd our setting, during the time of its driving from one side to the other, but Providence protect.

I believe I did not mention that at Cape Coast we ship'd another second mate, with whom on acct. of his neglect the Capt. has had several Quarrels, his neglect of not serving due Quantities of Provision the main Article for so many souls besides upper Leathers has oblig'd the Mate and myself to undertake the whole so that you wou'd declare I was some other Officer than what I am, but I am content & no hardship can make me repine, I know by what secret Injunctit

is, but I cannot reflect on any misfortune whatsoever that can make me repine, or afflict unless it concerns my Character, touch that & you touch my life, I have several times declar'd it try'd to be serious at misfortunes but to gain an Estate I cannot.

Be it remember'd that since our Crossing the Line we have not been a Day without Dolphins or Bonettas even to this Day Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>

March 3<sup>rd</sup> I am now under the Equinoctial Line the Moon at full, and the Sun in the Zenith, these things that seldom happen shaves all well and in high Spirits, fair Weather and a smooth Sea.

March 4<sup>th</sup> This morning our fair weather at the change of the moon turn'd to the contrary with excessive hard showers of Rain, with which we have fill'd part of our water

March 5<sup>th</sup> Violent Showers of rain with hard claps of Thunder and wind in abundance till this morning - 8<sup>th</sup> when it clear'd up with terrible winds & swells, which has made my heart ach once more, for our lame Mast, boom and Bow-sprit, In the afternoon cross'd the Line steering away to the Dr Northward, Four Slaves ill with the Water washing among them, and our Endeavours to prevent it fruitless.

March 11. This day again came on violent<sup>th</sup>  
Rains, & Thunder which lasted till this day  
12<sup>th</sup> then a fine gale and we now steer away  
L. N. W. and hope to get in the Latitude of  
that Christian Island Barbados in 10 days if the  
Protestant gale continues

March 23 This morning by Observation  
found our selves in the Latitude of Barbados  
overhaul'd our provisions and water and found  
them as follows. viz

23 hh<sup>s</sup> Water.

3 hh<sup>s</sup> Rice

1 hh<sup>s</sup> Beans

1 on Broach

1 Barrel Beef

1 Do Pork

1 of each on Broach,

happens me home,

more enjoying my worthy friend Wm Moore Esq<sup>r</sup>

See Psal. 119. 19. A Poem dedicated to him

Thinking these sufficient to  
carry us home when not half  
of it has brought us from Africa  
we stood on the Coast all hopes  
of seeing that beautiful place  
and to my grief tho' not stopping  
happens me home, I lose the satisfaction  
more enjoying my worthy friend Wm Moore Esq<sup>r</sup>  
See Psal. 119. 19. A Poem dedicated to him

March 25<sup>th</sup> This day in the Latitude of Antigua

March 27 This morning caught 4 Bonites, for which  
the Slaves, were very thankful, at 1/2 after 10  
at night, a sudden gust of wind tore away our  
Square Sail nor is there a day that we do not  
carry away something or other Our Vessel, Sails &  
rigging are in in such a miserable condition

March 27 This day in the Latitude of the  
Island of Jamaica by Observation

March 29<sup>th</sup> At A.M. Saw a french Snow bound  
as we imagined to the South side of Hispaniola

March 31. This morning cross'd the Tropic of  
Cancer on the strength of which barbicus  
a very pretty pig, and drink'd the health of all  
our Friends that love us, and all that we love

April - 1 - 1751 The nigher I approach the place  
I so much want to see, the greater methinks my  
anxiety is, after those I left behind, and as our Ma:  
- ginations no where plays the fool with us so  
much as while asleep, so I have lately had those  
flattering enjoyments while sleeping which I never  
could enjoy while waking, this led to write for  
want of something else to employ me at this juncture  
the following *On Dreams.*

Thro' what romantic scenes does fancy stray,  
By sleep enfranchis'd from the bonds of Day!  
What passions move her, and what pains assail,  
What monsters haunt her, and what foes prevail!  
Passive we feel each transient change impress,  
Now sooth'd with pleasure, now with pain distress,  
In one short sleep the shifting scene appears,  
Thro' a long'd with events, diffus'd thro' waking years,  
To various tempers, various Dreams are sent,  
And what we wish, and what we fear, present.  
Now parch'd with thirst, the mighty bowl we drain,  
And quaff, insatiate, fancy'd draughts in vain,  
Now from the precipice impell'd, we sink,  
And start with Terror as we leave the brink,



Expect the shock, but pleas'd and wondering find,  
We float, a feather, boyant on the wind.  
Pursued in vain, our utmost speed we try,  
No ground we gain, and yet we toil to fly,  
By ruddy flames, we see destruction spread,  
On burning Embers now unhurt we tread;  
Now Ilyda. forms glare dreadful on the sight,  
Now horned Bulls, now shaggy Bears affright,  
Before us Dragons stretch their scaly wings,  
Now Adders bite us, and now Scorpion stings,  
With friends long dead, familiar, we converse;  
Now trace the livings decorated hearse;  
Condemn'd for Crimes unknown the gibbet awes,  
Now dead, we shrink from Hell's tremendous jaws.  
The garter'd Statesman thus by Instinct dreams,  
Of Walkers, Aces, and Sulphureous Streams.

The miser, anxious for his Gods of Gold,  
Now locks his chest on sums he fancys told,  
Hears midnight Thieves assault his bolted gate,  
Runs to his Treasure, but arrives too late;  
Feels the mist pangs, of sorrow, rage, Despair  
See the deserted Shrine, no Idol there.

The patriot now in thought enjoys a place,  
And raptur'd listens to — My Lord — your grace —  
The Priest his wish with four fat loaves crown'd,  
Counts for his annual gains a thousand pound;  
And lucky hit! four Father'd Curates near  
For forty Pounds officiate all the year.

The Zealot foaming with religious rage,  
Loud thumps his Desk, and thunders ~~the~~ the page,  
Damns, souls by millions, and exalts to see  
The priest and sinner trembling bow the knee.

The Lawyer sees new courts of Error rise  
And briefs by Beams, rise towing to the skies.

The Client gropes his purse, and finds it fails,  
Stone walls rise round him, and he smells a jail.  
The Doctor mounting Stairs with Guineas paid,  
Sagely declares — his patient may be sav'd,  
The Tradesman reads with sighs the Lottery scheme  
Some hours too soon a bankrupt in his Dream,  
The vigorous Hunter leaps the five-bar gate,  
The looting gamester damns his partial fate,  
Now, just of age, the Squire, with joyfull eyes,  
Sees the grobe fall, and the new palace rise,  
The Merchants heart, with secret terror, beats  
For lingring convays, and for captur'd fleets.  
By various steps Parnapus Poets climb,  
Leap in Pindarick, slide in Past'ral Rhime,  
The long majestick pride of Epic try,  
Trip in quaint Stanza, or in Ethicks fly,  
With steady steps, by Sabire's Scale ascend,  
Or mount by smooth Epistles to a friend.  
The school boy smarts, beneath the Pedants Rod  
Sweats at his voice, and trembles at his nod.

The general sees the firm Battalion form,  
In Breach now batter, now directs the Storm,  
With sword of air from Rank to Rank he springs —  
But dreaming gen' rals are pernicious things,

In sleep proud Admirals see the navy ride,  
Superb, victorious o'er the whitening tide,

The fair one Dreams, but let the fair Recall,  
The pains and pleasures which in Dreams they feel.

The lover clasps, or thinks he clasps the maid  
Kind to his wish, but mourns the fleeting shade,

The roaring Farmer thinks he drives his plough,  
And whistling in his sleep cries kil - gl - hou.

Or sees with joy, his waving harvest yield  
A rich increase, and hails his golden field.

The simple swain his flock charge surveys,  
And from the distant hills reclains the strays;  
He sleeps in humble Innocence secure,  
Him God corrupts not, nor can pomp allure.

The virtuous mind to whom all righteous leave  
The power of bounty, ~~which~~ with the will is giv'n,  
Feels the same joys in sleep, he waking feels,  
And Heaven's bliss delegate, its mercy feels,  
With sacred joy he sets up the rising sigh,  
And wipes the falling Tear from Spraws eyes,  
In blessing, blest beyond the reach of woe,  
An Angel here, he tastes of Heaven, below.

at night this morning April 2<sup>d</sup> a sudden Squall came  
on which carried away our Square topsail Yard  
April 4<sup>th</sup> The weather is grown so very cold that  
we are now oblig'd to keep our Slaves below the great  
:eft part of the Day, and give them all flannel to  
cover them

April 6<sup>th</sup> Jam at length arriv'd into that part  
of the world, call'd the calm Latitudes, that is 27.  
28. & 29, so call'd because you will always here  
meet with calms & Horse Latitudes, because the  
Gloes carried from America to the W. Indies  
are always in these Latitudes just to allowance  
of water.

April 7<sup>th</sup> At M came on Rain and P.M. came  
on a hard gale with violent Thunder & warm  
Lightning, which lasted till 10 at night

99 Some Questions to an Atheist

By no immortal first existing hand  
Form'd the bright Scenes of Ocean, Sky, and Land,  
Whence rose this present frame, this spacious world?  
What powerfull art to beauteous order hurl'd  
A jumbled Chaos? What produc'd the Earth?  
What Chance cou'd give the stately fabric birth?  
Whence the gay livery of the painted meads,  
The smiling grove, and neighb'ring sylvan shades?  
Whence the tall mountain, Vales, & rising Hills,  
Meandering brooks, and little murm'ring rills?  
Whence numerous species of a different size,  
And all the little warblers of the Skies?  
Who form'd the various monsters of the Sea,  
The Shark, the whale, and all th' inferior Spray?  
Who arch'd the Sky? who built th' aeth'ial sphere,  
And plac'd ten thousand glitt'ring planets there?  
Who shap'd the moon, the silver queen of night,  
And all the other twinkling orbs of light?  
Who fix'd in azure realms the prince of day,  
And o'er the concave mark'd his destin'd way?  
Who arm'd his chariot with resplendent rays,  
And gave him power to dart his radiant blaze?  
Who taught him to revolve his darling throne?  
Who lent his beams to radiate worlds unknown?  
Who bid the dusky mantle of the night  
Involve the globe and, ~~dim the~~ <sup>dim the</sup> ~~lab'ring~~ <sup>lab'ring</sup> sight?  
Who taught the Soul to thrill with shudd'ring fear,  
When solemn horrors cloth the dark'ned sphere?  
Who taught the bow with a wide arch to rise,  
And stretch her Concoer o'er the Couring shies?

Who kept her borders with a solemn green,  
 With many a crimson purpled stream between?  
 If but from Chance revolving order came,  
 And nature blundered on this beautiful frame?

I cannot better conclude than thus,  
 Here let the Atheist view if such there be,  
 His weakness, frailty, and Stupidity,  
 By turning inward his reflective view:  
 No more would he his guilty things pursue,  
 No more would travel the mistaken road,  
 That leads from life, from Happiness, from God,  
 But would with joy, his makers works adore,  
 Confess his wisdom, & transgress no more.

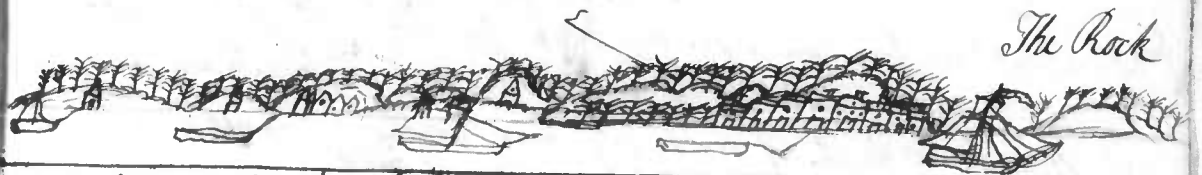
April 8<sup>th</sup> 1751 This afternoon saw a Brig, steering  
 to the Southward, bound as we imagined to the  
 Island of Jamaica, from North America.

April 11- At 8 this evening came on a violent gale  
 of wind which obliged us to lie too all night and  
 this whole day April 12. or we sh<sup>d</sup> have proceeded.  
 These Storms are generally met with in these Latitudes  
 30. 31. and are call'd Gale from Bermudas.

April 13 This morning at day light saw Bermudas  
 distant 4 leagues, and rejoice that we had the late Storm  
 or by proceeding sh<sup>d</sup> have been entirely lost on the  
 12 Instant, but by lying too as said before, escaped.  
 It was very pleasant to sail by the whole South  
 side of it and take a view not only of the Land  
 Houses but people on horseback, boats a fishing  
 but much pleasanter to think I really had, a  
 part inhabited by white men, after only so long

As we sail'd along by it, You'd not help  
 Drawing the Land as it appears 4 leagues distant.

The South side of Bermudas.



The Rock

April 14<sup>th</sup> We had scarce left sight of the Island  
 before a very violent gale came on at South West  
 and our bad onast blew up caused the greatest  
 anxiety by its repeated threatenings to go over the  
 side, during the time of this violent storm we  
 were necessitated to pump every half hour, to  
 keep the Ship from sinking, for we had unfortunately  
 sprung a leak, and a miracle it was we survived  
 under the rife mainsail Bonnet of the Gib, yet it  
 was all in our way we went which we were the only  
 hopes left, at 10 at night it abated and this day  
 fell calm April 15<sup>th</sup> and we recruited our Ship  
 While I was at dinner on the floor a wave came  
 and sent the Capt and me and myself with our heads  
 against the binnacle so great was the violence of every  
 the we slept, ~~that from the~~ row pit wash'd away,  
 April 15 This day calm till 4 in the evening at  
 which time came another very violent gale of wind,  
 put up Jury Mast &c

and increased its fury with the most violent Sea I ever  
saw till this morning then without abating its fury  
blew so except we had at S.W. that we were obliged to  
sail under a treble reef'd Mainsail, every pitch and  
jugg bowsprit was in and every return the Sea came  
into our cabin windows during all which time  
no one dare venture out but leave her to the  
mercy of the Sea, In the midst of it our leak I  
have mentioned increased and we were obliged to  
keep constantly pumping, and to add to our affliction  
which in our conditions must be great, having nothing  
but the prospect of sinking, our wether throgs gave way  
and we every moment expected the <sup>jury</sup> mast over the side  
by the help of Providence however we lashed him fast  
with Tackles till the Storm abated which was at 12  
This morning Wednesday April 17. 1751. at the breaking  
up of which saw a Sloop from the Westward, bound we  
imagined to Nova Scotia or Jeddah

April 18 This morning a cruel N.W. wind came  
on and not only made us shiver but keeps us out  
of our desired port. In the afternoon saw a Sloop  
bound we imagined to the Leeward Islands

April 19<sup>th</sup> This morning the wind changed to N. E. by E  
and we came to allowance of 2 Quarts of water per Day  
however hard this may seem tis absolutely necessary  
to prevent its being harder, anyone would smile to  
see me marching with my safe bottle to be fill'd, and  
take more care of it, than I do of my gold, so true  
it is that one half of the world dont know how the other  
lives, and can't tell what a misery it is to want

April 20. At day light came on a very violent  
gale and if possible blew harder than the former  
Our dead lights were immediately put in, and every  
came wash'd over us so that we had 6 foot water  
on the deck, no other sail than the fore sail up, our  
mast we sprung close to the deck, the head of which  
came away before, and this morning  
April 21. we discovered that our Bowsprit was  
gone thus are we with Shrouds gone, Mast and  
Bowsprit, & Boom, and only one Ah. and half of Rice  
to 45 Slaves 12 White men & short of water what our  
conditions will with these circumstances and a leak  
Vesil heaven knows, At 8 o'clock spoke with a sloop  
a whaler from Martins Vineyard who was so kind  
as to hoist our Star boat & send us one barrel of  
water at 10. Saw a Ship and Sloop steering to the  
Southward this Gale abated at 4 this morning after  
a violent ~~as a~~ flurry of Snow Rain Thunder & Lightning  
It will without doubt be expected that I am now  
more anxious after America than ever, but my mind  
is actually thus dispos'd, that not to be too anxious after  
any thing, is certainly the only sure means of enjoying  
that tranquility, we best vainly depend upon in the  
acquisition of what our passions make us look upon  
for some time, as our greatest good, but in fine these  
is no one thing, let it wear ever the face of happiness  
ever so much, but the possession of it, may render us  
miserable, either by its not being essentially so in  
itself, or by our own want of capacity, to use it as we  
ought. At 11 M. our Gib stay gave while we were splicing  
which, we discovered our Bowsprit gone in 2 places more,  
which prevents our carrying Gobs or Spritail Employ'd in  
lipping it, & not able to carry the least sail but  
— only lie too & drive —

April 22: 1751. Last night carry'd away our Topmast which we lost, Pendant and all, as it went over board, these misfortunes attend us, and a North West wind came on too for our Comfort, which by this day's Observation has drove us 90 miles to the Southward, at 12 o'clock made sail with a fair S. Wind, but in the evening it looking as if we should have a violent gale, the mainsail was order'd to be reef'd, the second mate put one of the crew men to hold the gaff which unluckily struck him overboard we put about immediately, but the vessel would not wear nor could we make her, we then threw over a small yard but our Endeavours to save him were in vain, for he was soon drown'd -

April 23: At 12 last night our fair wind, turn'd to a most violent hurricane, in so much that we cou'd see our Mast & Mastsprit and our sides open, with water over our decks 5 feet, one Sea we ship'd tore away our bulk head, and another our flying Gib, at 3: P. M. sat our Main sail but, it was not up for an hour before a North West came & drove us away -

April 24 At 7 in the evening the Storm was over and this 24 Hours calm -

April 25 This 24 Hours a fine gale at S. W.

April 26 This morning a strong N. W. came on and is now driving us to the Southward, where as we should have been <sup>southward</sup> in this night, unhappy we saw a Schooner lying to, bound to America, this A. M. has lasted 48 hours <sup>miles</sup> 53, drove to the Southward.

April 28 This 24 Hours Wind at N. W. & N. E.

April 29 This morning saw a Sloop standing to the Southward - Came to shorter allowance. viz 3 pts of Water 2 Biffls & 1/2 & 1/2 of Beef W. Day, and deducted 15 1/2 pts of Rice out of 60. from the Slaves.

April 30. This morning a fine fair gale came but lasted not till noon, before a N. W. stop'd us.

MAY 1-1751 This day brought the Slaves to an allowance of 40 1/2 pints of Rice to the whole number. A North West still blows -

May 2? Our condition in short is very deplorable under the Circumstances I have mention'd, and our Slaves grown excessive weak, some not able to stand so very low with cold & want of Provision & water, & sh'd we not have a fair wind in a few days we shall loose some of them having been confin'd 22 days below & never on Deck,

May 3: 1751 Exclusive of the unhappy circumstances I have mention'd the following this morning occur'd The mate sick & the second mate deca'd & I have had the care of the Provision this month and going this morning to breach our very last hb. of Rice, found <sup>only three Crews</sup> ~~at half past~~ by the negligence of our Cooper the Cask not being well trimm'd so that this half hoghead is all we have to trust to  
Latitude 38:00 P. Observation

At Noon saw a sail which we spoke with and found it to be the Peggy Capt John Douglas from Philadelphia to Antigua, he was within

as to hoist out his boat, and bring on board of us, we having acquainted him with our successful condition 95<sup>th</sup> of Bread, 2 Hogs, 2 Barrels of flower, 2 p<sup>ts</sup> of Beef some Rum, Water & Butter, the latter of which was actually May butter to us, this happy favour thank God will keep us up till our arrival, By him I heard of the welfare of my Friends in Philad<sup>a</sup> & experienced too that the height of their Ship as well as Love has always something in it restless and uneasy, being by him inform'd that my particular Friend the worthy Mr. W. C. had the misfortunes which by the cruelty of a perverſe Consort, every body expected, and tho' I have so long wish'd to have an acct from home, yet now I wish I had not had it, so Infatiable is man that he knows not what to wish or what to ask.

May 4<sup>th</sup> Saw a Sloop to Leeward standing to the Southward bound to Antigua from Philad<sup>a</sup> we imagin

May 5<sup>th</sup> Last night died of a long and Lingring Scurvy one of our Boy Slaves - Consumption

May 6<sup>th</sup> This evening to our great Satisfaction got Soundings 28 fathom water Black Sand

May 7<sup>th</sup> At 10 o'clock 24 fath<sup>rs</sup> Sand & Shells - In the afternoon had a joyfull sight of the long wish'd for Land, but how vain are the hopes of man, for a S. W. came on in an hour after and drove us out of sight of it This must certainly seem excessive hard to us, but who can avoid these things, or trace the mystic mazes of an all seeing Providence

May 8<sup>th</sup> 1751 This morning the S. W. blow'd, and drove us further, the afternoon calm, caught 9 Dog fish. 5 Flawenill of the Flux.

May 9<sup>th</sup> This morning <sup>saw</sup> a Sail to Leeward, which we imagin'd to be a pilot Boat: Wind S. W. but she prov'd a Bight from York to the West Indies, At 10 o'clock once more saw the Land near the burning hole, and bow'd it away for the high Land of Neversunk, To express the joy in every ones countenance at this, I need not mention, I leave you to judge whoever you are, if what yourself just now on the point of arrival, at a native place after the difficulties and hardships mentioned, At 4 o'clock came to anchor off the hook pass'd us several Vessels.

May 10<sup>th</sup> This morning pass'd us Capt. Lindsay mention'd on the Coast belonging to our owners his Cargo he has dispos'd of in Antigua ~~and~~ and arriv'd here his Slaves 75 was part of our Cargo At 10 o'clock weigh'd anchor and at 4 in the afternoon anchor'd with a Salute of 7 Guns of the City of New York, I now sincerely think that if ever I said with sincerity, I ought to say now

Glory be unto thee O Lord God

Thus have I given a succinct account of a long and  
tedious voyage of 20 months and a passage of 119  
Days, by which it is plain, that as some men are dis-  
-tinguished by Riches, Honours, and the like, others may  
be as remarkable in the degrees of their Afflictions,  
and may be forced to pass not only Days but years  
of that which we call Life in such a manner, that  
if it were not for higher considerations, it would be far  
better not to be, that in the very best of man's years,  
in the times of hopes, prospects and advantages a  
man be so wretched, as to be debarred the Capacity of  
making use of them, and in a sense buried alive, but  
thro' all afflictions there is a comfort which is, that  
a generous Education administers infallible remedies  
under the greatest of our miseries, and tho' fortunes may  
sometimes stagger the Virtue of such as have been so  
educated in times of Prosperity, yet she  
cannot take from them that Serenity & Resolution  
which never forsakes them in the Days of their greatest  
Adversity

