
APPROPRIATION—SLAVE TRADE.

REPORT

Of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the estimate of appropriations for the service of the year 1826.

FEBRUARY 6, 1826.

Read and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, to which is committed the bill : making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1826.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom has been referred a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 5th of January, 1826, transmitting an estimate of appropriations for the service of the year 1826, report, in part,

That, by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated the 28th of December, 1825, an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was requested for the support of the Agency on the Coast of Africa for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States' armed vessels; and which the Committee have inserted in the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1826.

With the view of enabling the House to act satisfactorily in regard to this appropriation, the Committee instructed their Chairman to address a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, requiring detailed information explanatory of its objects.

The authority for the establishment of the Agency on the Coast of Africa, and for the regulations for the safe keeping, support, and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of color as may be brought within their jurisdiction, is contained in the act, entitled "An act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," passed the 3d March, 1819. By the seventh section of that act, "a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars" was appropriated to carry the law into effect; and, by the act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1823, the further sum of fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the same objects.

The documents accompanying this report will explain to the House the general objects of this agency, the manner in which the previous appropriations have been expended, and the expediency of granting the sum required for the present year.

The Committee, believing the present to be a subject of great importance, and deeming it the right of the House to have a full opportunity of deliberating upon the propriety of continuing the objects of the act of 1819, beg leave to submit this report, and the accompanying documents, numbered 1, 2, and 3, preparatory to the consideration of the appropriation bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

28th December, 1825.

SIR: I have respectfully to request, that a further appropriation may be made for the support of the Agency on the Coast of Africa, "for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, and persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade, by commanders of the United States' armed vessels."

By the law passed 3d March, 1819, one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for this purpose: of this sum there has been expended seventy seven thousand six hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, and accounts and claims are unpaid to a considerable amount, which have not yet been rendered and settled, and orders have been given which will probably exceed the balance of the appropriation which is unexpended.

I would respectfully suggest one hundred thousand dollars as the sum proper to be appropriated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. L. SOUTHWARD.

Hon. LOUIS M'LANE,

Ch'm Com. of Ways and Means, House of Reps.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

31st January, 1826.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 16th instant, I have the honor to enclose detailed statements of the expenditure of the sum of \$100,000, appropriated by the 7th section of the act, approved 3d March, 1819, as well as of a subsequent appropriation of \$50,000, made 3d March, 1823, "to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the act, entitled an act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade."

The expenditure of this latter sum is not mentioned in your letter, but as it was appropriated with the same view as the first, I presume you will wish information respecting it also.

Paper marked **A** is a report of expenditures, according to accounts settled by the first Auditor of the Treasury, to the 15th January, 1823. at which time the agency was transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department, and paper **B** is a similar report from the Fourth Auditor, of expenditures since that period.

From these statements it appears that there have been paid, in		
Agents' salaries,	- - - -	16,063 73
Provisions and clothing,	- - - -	27,774 53
Materials for building,	- - - -	13,498 93
Freight of materials and provisions, transportation of Africans, passage money and travelling expenses of agents,	- - - - } - - - - } - - - - }	15,347 70
Maintenance of Africans in the United States,	- - - -	26,774 51
Purchase of vessels and boats, their equipments and support,	- - - - } - - - - }	4,146 77
Medicines and hospital stores,	- - - -	1,631 24
Bounties authorized by the 3d and 4th sections of the act of 3d March, 1819.	- - - - } - - - - }	1,200 00
Commissions and fees,	- - - -	564 39
		<hr/>
		\$106,001 89
Due to the United States from different agents, on accounts not yet finally adjusted and settled	} }	11,596 48
Balance on the 1st Jan. 1826, carried to the surplus fund		32,401 63
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$ 150 000 00

To answer fully the other inquiries in your letter, it will be necessary to detail the greater part of the transactions connected with the agency upon the coast of Africa, from its first establishment to the present time.

The points on which information is asked, are—

1st. The number of slaves brought into, supported, and removed from the United States.

2d. The nature of the agency established on the coast, the name of the agent, his residence and duties.

3d. The number and force of the vessels of the United States, if any, employed in the objects of the agency; and

4th. The expediency of the appropriation now required, and the objects to which it will probably be applied.

On the first point:

The number of slaves introduced into the United States, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

258 captured in the brig Antelope, alias General Ramirez, by the Revenue Cutter Dallas, and carried into Savannah in July 1820; their support has cost, 20,286 98

320 captured in the brig <i>Centinella</i> , by the U. States ship <i>Hornet</i> , Captain R. Henley, in Nov. 1821, and carried into New Orleans—support cost	4,246 72
4 carried into Charleston, S. C. supposed in 1820—their support has cost	993 75
12 carried into Baltimore by Capt. Ford, in 1819, and supported at an expense of	1,242 00
	<hr/>
194	\$26,774 51

All these Africans have, for a longer or shorter period, been maintained at the expense of the United States.

In addition to these, an attempt was made last summer, to introduce a small number into New Orleans, on board a schooner called the *Fell's Point*, a part of whom were apprehended, and it was expected that the rest would be discovered. The vessel has been seized, and libelled, but the trial not yet taken place. If, as is probable, they should be decreed to be delivered to the United States, they must be removed to the Agency.

Although those in the *Gen. Ramirez*, were captured as long since as 1820, it has been impossible to remove them from the United States, in consequence of the great length of time consumed in the trial of the cause. After a decision in the Circuit Court of Georgia, it was carried to the Supreme Court, where a decree was made at the last term, that a portion of them should be delivered to the United States. Measures were accordingly taken to have them removed, but an unexpected difficulty arose as to the mode of dividing them, and the case must be again submitted to the Supreme Court, for a decision on that point. Soon after the commencement of the cause, the claimants made an offer to support them, free of expense; but being required to give bond for their appearance when called for, they did not comply, and, consequently, the whole cost of their maintenance, for a long period, devolved upon the United States. They were, subsequently, hired out by the Marshal, to different individuals, and have not since been a charge to the Government, until the decision of the Supreme Court induced the Department to direct the Marshal to have them collected, and ready to be sent to the Agency. It was on this occasion, that the question was first started as to the manner of dividing them.

The Africans captured in the *Centinella*, a Colombian privateer, were restored to the original captors—they having been taken from a prize on board the privateer.

The number liberated and heretofore sent to the Agency has been small and consists of sixteen of those taken in the *Gen. Ramirez*, the four at Charleston, S. C. and ten out of the twelve at Baltimore. There are now about two hundred in the United States, whom it will be necessary to send to the Agency, and for whose support and transportation, provision is to be made. A part of the sum asked for will be expended on this object.

The captures on the coast of Africa have been very few. None of the vessels engaged in the trade sail under the American flag, and our ships of war are prohibited from seizing such as they may find under any other. The trade is, nevertheless, carried on under other flags, particularly the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, to a considerable extent.

On the second point:—The powers vested in the Executive by the act of 1819, were, in a great measure, discretionary, and their extent, perhaps, liable to debate. The construction put upon the law was communicated to Congress, and I refer you for it to the President's message, of the 17th December, 1819. It was not disapproved, but a subsequent appropriation was made, and the principles and mode of its expenditure have been those exhibited by the President. That message furnishes the best explanation of the nature of the agency established on the coast of Africa.

The President was authorized to "appoint a proper person or persons "residing upon the coast of Africa, as Agent or Agents;" and in virtue of this authority, Samuel Bacon was, on the 17th January, 1820, appointed principal Agent; and John P. Bankson, assistant. It was not thought to comport with either the honor or interest of the Government, if it could be avoided, to place an Agency of this character in the territory, or under the control of a Foreign Government, and instructions were therefore given to them to select a location not within such territory and control. They sailed from New York, landed at the Island of Sherbro and established the Agency there, but soon fell victims to the unhealthiness of the climate.

The Agents next appointed were, Jonathan B. Winn, principal, and Ephraim Bacon, assistant, who sailed from Norfolk, about January, 1821, and also landed at Sherbro, where the first shared the fate of his predecessor, and the other, it is believed, returned to the United States, and relinquished his situation.

The necessity of having an Agent to carry into effect the provisions of the law and attend to the public property on the coast, induced the Executive to appoint another person, Dr. Eli Ayres, who had previously acted as Surgeon to the Agency. As it had been satisfactorily proved that it was impossible to preserve the health of the people at Sherbro, a determination was formed to select another location. Lieut. R. F. Stockton, commanding the United States Schooner Alligator, taking Dr. Ayres on board, sailed along the coast for that purpose. They selected a point, called Cape Mesurado, where, having made the requisite arrangements with the existing Government, and removed the emigrants and public stores from Sherbro, they established the Agency at that place; and formed the settlement now named Liberia. Dr. Ayres held his appointment nearly three years, and then resigned; his constitution having suffered severely from the climate. During his occasional absence from the coast, for the restoration of his health, Mr. J. Ashmun has acted as temporary Agent.

Dr. John W. Peaco, has recently received the appointment of principal Agent, at a salary of \$1,600; and is about to sail from Norfolk, to Cape Mesurado, his particular residence, in the same vessel with a number of emigrants, who have been sent out under the auspices of the Colonization Society. Mr. Ashmun is continued as assistant to Dr. Peaco, at a salary of \$1,200.

The public Agents have been invariably instructed not to connect their views, in any way, with those of the Colonization Society, or to form plans on the principles of Colonization, but they were authorized to afford aid and co-operation to the colonists when required, and the interest and safety of the agency would be promoted by it.

Their duties and powers were restricted to the reception, care, and maintenance of the "negroes, mulattoes, or free persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the slave trade." The persons thus delivered, were to be taught the mechanic arts and agriculture, preparatory to their own maintenance, and not to be supported at the expense of the United States longer than could be avoided. It was presumed, that, at the expiration of twelve months from the time of landing there, they would be able to provide for themselves. Such as discovered their nation, and expressed a desire to return to it, were to be assisted in the accomplishment of their wishes. Very few, not more than one or two, have availed themselves of this privilege, preferring to remain at the settlement, where they had learned to form some estimate of the comforts and advantages of civilization. One fact has been asserted by those who have had opportunities of observing the habits and manners of some of the tribes, which may have had a tendency to deter those belonging to them from wishing to return. When one of their people has been sold into captivity, there is a stigma attached to his character, which no merit or good conduct of his own can efface. If he is restored to his country, instead of being welcomed by his relatives, he is looked upon as a slave, a degraded being, and his countrymen seize the first opportunity of selling him to bondage.

There are, also, no doubt, other reasons of more general operation, which have produced the same effect upon them, such as the subjugation of their tribe, the destruction of their homes, and of every means of comfort and subsistence that usually accompany the wars by which they are reduced to slavery and transportation. On the other hand, the few of those who have been stolen, and were restored through the Agency to their friends, have manifested the gratification which we might anticipate from such an event.

Whether any of those now at the Agency will find their country, and desire to return to it, cannot be foreseen. They will not, however, be longer burdensome to the Government for support, but, if they continue there will add strength to the establishment, and lessen materially the expenses of those whom we hereafter send.

To the third point, I have to reply, that no regular naval force has been stationed at the Agency. Two small schooners were purchased, at different periods, by the Agents, and employed a short time,

but both have since been condemned as unseaworthy, and sold for a small sum. The vessels of war which have, at intervals, visited the coast, to give countenance and aid to the agency, are—the *Cyane*, under the command of Capt. R. T. Spence, in 1823; the schooner *Alligator*, Lieut. Stockton; *Shark*, Lieut. Perry; and the *Porpoise*, Lieut. Skinner. The *Cyane* also touched there, on her return from the Mediterranean, in August, 1825.

The repression of the slave trade was a principal object in sending all these vessels, and is supposed sufficient to justify their several cruises, without estimating the advantages which resulted to the Agency. Their support, during the time, has not been charged to it, but to the general appropriation for the navy. Their services to the Agency have, in no respect, increased the public expense. A small naval force on the Coast of Africa would, at all times, be useful, and is occasionally indispensable, in watching the slave trade, so far as American citizens and vessels are concerned, and in giving assistance of various kind to the settlement.

In December, 1823, Commodore Porter was directed to send one of the sloops of war or large schooners occasionally to that coast for these objects, but the active duties assigned to the squadron in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico have hitherto prevented the regular execution of this order. Indeed, the number of vessels has been so much reduced by shipwreck and sales from unseaworthiness, that the whole force is barely adequate to the protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in that quarter. Within a short time, the materials for two large boats, to be properly equipped, have been purchased and sent to the Agency, and are intended to be kept in constant employment there, under the advice of the Agent, and commanded by an Officer of the Navy, who tendered his services for that purpose. They are assigned to accomplish two objects:—1st. The protection of the Agency from attacks of the natives, should any be contemplated, which are not, however, apprehended. For that object, even these boats, if occasionally sustained by the appearance of a ship of war, will be sufficient.—And 2nd. The supply of the Agency with provisions. On its establishment, and before an acquaintance and intercourse with the natives were formed, it was necessary to supply it with provisions from the United States, from *Sierre Leone*, or by purchases at extravagant rates from occasional traders, an extremely expensive mode of support. This, it is hoped and believed, will be no longer necessary; there is an abundance of rice and other provisions, which may be obtained at low rates, and these boats will amply furnish the means of procuring them.

The annual expense of these boats will be very small, consisting principally of their wear and tear, and the pay of the Officer, who receives only what he would be entitled to, in the ordinary employ of the Government. It is intended, also, should the necessary appropriation be made, to pursue the plan of sending occasionally to the coast one of the schooners or sloops of war in commission, to inquire into the situation of the Agency, and afford it protection, if

required; combining that object with the general instructions which are always given to our vessels on the subject of the slave trade.

To the fourth and last point of inquiry. I would remark, that the situation of the Agency itself, and of the Government in relation to it, imperiously calls for an appropriation. By the construction put upon the 16th section of the act of 3d March, 1795, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt;" and upon the 2nd section of the act of 1st May, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," this Department is now entirely without the means to execute a duty imposed by a law of Congress, and which existing circumstances render more imperious than it has heretofore been.

By these sections, all balances remaining unexpended at the end of two years after the expiration of the calendar year, in which the act of appropriation is passed, must be carried to the surplus fund, unless "a longer duration is specially assigned by law." The last appropriation was made in 1823, and on the 1st January, 1826, there was a balance of \$32,401.63, which has been carried to the surplus fund, and cannot now be made use of, two years having intervened. There is, therefore, not one dollar now under the control of the Department for the support of the agency, and of the Africans who are at this time in the United States, or for the satisfaction of claims created under the authority and sanction of the law. The exact amount of the calls for money cannot be stated; they arise from the support of the Africans, their transportation and the various necessities of the Agency. During the present year, more persons must be carried to it than have been since its establishment; they will amount probably to two hundred, and the expenditure from that cause will be much larger than from any other.

From the statements herewith presented, it will be perceived that no inconsiderable part of the appropriation has heretofore been expended in maintaining the large number of Africans in this country: their future support and transportation will exhibit the same fact.

The fund has been managed with as much economy as the novelty of the case, the distance of the settlement from the Seat of Government, and the consequent difficulty of controlling its disbursements, would admit. To the original cost of articles, sent there from this country has been added the expense of transportation.

The establishment, at its outset, had many difficulties to struggle with, and obstacles to overcome, incident, indeed, to all new settlements, and which nothing short of a determined spirit of perseverance could have surmounted. Located at so remote a distance from the United States, exposed to repeated molestations from the natives, who, allured by plunder, only waited a favorable opportunity—prevented by constant preparations for defence from cultivating the soil; enfeebled by sickness, added to the tardiness and uncertainty of supplies, which the limited resources of the Colonization Society render-

ed still more precarious; the Colonists, placed at the same spot with the re-captured Africans, frequently found themselves in want of the necessaries of life, and dependent on the Agent for sustenance, who sometimes distributed provisions among them. In this, however, the Government lost nothing, for they in return assisted in the erection of buildings and defences, which would have cost much more, had money been paid for the labor. They afforded also an indispensable protection when attacks were made by the natives, and without which an armed force must have been maintained. The agency and the colony were mutually beneficial; neither could have existed without the other, unless at enormous expense.

The experiment was one, the success of which was doubted by many who were favorably disposed towards it and a speedy abandonment was anticipated by some of an opposite feeling. But the settlement, including both the agency and colony, may now be said to have recovered from its embarrassments, and to be gradually assuming a standing, calculated to deter the natives from any future attempts to disturb it, and to inspire its supporters with a confident hope of ultimate prosperity.

While, therefore, the advantages likely to result from the beneficent acts of Congress for the abolition of that traffic, which, more than any other, disgraces civilized and Christian nations, are about to develop themselves; to abandon the agency would be, not only to sacrifice those who have embarked in the enterprise, but would for a great length of time, if not forever, preclude any similar attempt. Considerations of policy, therefore, as well as of humanity, urge, not merely the expediency, but the necessity of an appropriation, if not to the extent proposed, at least to a part thereof. Should the whole be granted, perhaps not even one-fourth would be expended during the present year; yet, on the other hand, the greater portion, if not all, may be found necessary. The reason for asking so large a sum was, that it is the same as was originally appropriated, and the uncertainty of the amount that might be required to pursue an object, the expediency of which had been decided by more than one act of the Legislature. No indication has yet been given of a disposition to repeal the laws against the slave trade, whatever diversity of opinion may prevail as to the encouragement which ought to be bestowed on the present system. It rests with Congress, not the Department, to decide that question.

If the Department had at its control the balance of the last appropriation, it could probably maintain the Agency during the present year; should \$50,000 be appropriated, no doubt would be felt that this could be done.

Should no additional appropriation be made, the Agency on the Coast must be abolished; the Agent recalled; the liberated Africans there left to disperse themselves among the native tribes; and, some special provision be made for those in Georgia and Louisiana, whom it was intended shortly to remove from the United States; as well as for

hose claims which have been created on the faith of the appropriation, the balance of which is now carried to the surplus fund.

Some buildings have already been erected at Cape Mesurado, and materials for others procured, sufficient for the accommodation of 300, being probably as large a number as will ever be at the Agency at one time. These materials have not all been paid for, and the faith of the Government requires that their cost, as well as other charges incurred, should be satisfied.

It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the probable expenses of the Agency for one year; they must entirely depend on circumstances, and the number of Africans at it; the only certain items are the salaries of the Agents, which are now fixed at \$2,800. During the six years that it has been established, the expense has averaged less than \$18,000. It is, however, probable that it will not, after the present year, be so great, as nearly all the necessary buildings have been erected, or the materials for them obtained; and provisions can be purchased at more moderate prices.

I am,

Very respectfully, &c.

SAML L. SOUTHARD.

Hon LOUIS McLANE,

*Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

A detailed Statement of the expenditures of the sum appropriated by the 7th section of the act passed the 3d March, 1819, "in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade."

May 29, 1819. William E. Coale, for bounty allowed him on 12 negroes illegally imported into the district of Maryland, by Henry H. Ford, and released on the information of said Coale, by the judgment of the Court.	£600 00
Jan. 12, 1820. Sam'l Bacon, principal agent under the 2d section of the act for the salaries of two agents charter of the ship Elizabeth, and purchase of materials, provisions, and medicines,	13,000 00
And amount received by him from Baring, Brothers & Co.	2,480 00
	15,480 00
For which he has accounted as follows, viz:	
For his salary from the 17th January, to 3d of May, 1820, at \$1500,	448 49
For salary of J. P. Bankson, assistant agent, from the 17th January to the 16th of May, 1820, at \$1200,	401 65
For charter of the ship Elizabeth,	3,960 00
For provisions,	2,843 49
For medicines,	288 42
For materials, &c.	4,261 73
For purchase of the schooner Augusta and a boat,	2,177 78
	14,381 56
Balance due to the United States from Samuel Bacon, Report No. 44618,	1,098 44
	15,480 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Samuel Hodges, Jr. Consul at the Cape de Verd Islands, for the passage of 18 prisoners to Boston, found on board of vessels captured by the public armed vessels of the United States, charged with acting in contravention of the acts prohibiting the Slave Trade,		
July 18.	600 00	
August 16,	270 00	
	870 00	\$ 870 00
Morton A. Waring. Marshal South Carolina, for his expenditures from 20th April, 1819, to 29th December, 1820, for maintenance and care of four African negroes, illegally brought into the State, including their passage from Charleston to Norfolk,		
August 24,	637 50	
June 1, 1821,	361 25	
	998 75	998 75
John H. Morel. Marshal of Georgia, being the amount allowed to him for his expenditures for the maintenance, clothing, medical attendance, &c. of the Africans captured in the Ramirez, up to 15th December, 1821, by decree of Judges Johnson, and Cuyler, at a Circuit Court, held at Milledgeville, on the 13th May, 1822, as appeared by the certified copy of the proceedings in said case,		
August 26, 1820,	2,500 00	
Dec. 7. do	1,000 00	
February 6, 1821,	4,000 00	
July 17, 1822,	12,786 98	
	20,286 98	20,286 98
November 23, 1820. Robert Swartwout, Navy Agent, New York, for shot and flints purchased by him for the ship Elizabeth, having on board blacks to be transported to the coast of Africa,		
	42 16	42 16

April 26. Lynde Catlin, for the purchase of two sets of exchange, amounting to £2250 sterling, to be remitted to Baring, Brother & Co. of London, on account of the expenses incident to the establishment to be made on the coast of Africa,	-	-	10,000	00	
June 19, 1822. Morris Robinson, for the purchase of one set of exchange, amounting to £1125 sterling, to be remitted to do. on same account,	-	-	5,437	50	
			<u>15,437</u>	<u>50</u>	15,437 50

Which has been accounted for as follows:

For this sum advanced Samuel Bacon,	-	-	-	-	2,480	00
Do. do. Jonathan B. Winn,	-	-	-	-	3,666	67
Balance due by Baring, Brothers & Co. transferred to 4th Auditor,	-	-	-	-	3,853	33
And this sum to be accounted for on the books of 4th Auditor,	-	-	-	-	5,437	50
			<u>15,437</u>	<u>50</u>		

Dec. 12, 1820. Jonathan B. Winn, Principal Agent under the 2d section of the act for the salaries of two Agents, charter of the brig Nautilus, and purchase of materials, medicines, &c.	-	-	-	-	16,200	00
And amount received by him from Baring, Brothers & Co.	-	-	-	-	3,666	67
			<u>19,866</u>	<u>67</u>		

For which he has accounted as follows, viz:

For his salary, from the 28th November, 1820, to 25th August, 1821, at \$1500,	1,116	85
For salary of Ephraim Bacon, Assistant Agent, from 28th November, 1820, to 27th November, 1821, at \$1200,	1,200	00

STATEMENT—Continued.

For charter of the brig Nautilus, - - - - -	3,500 00
For provisions, - - - - -	4,640 76
For medicines and Hospital stores, - - - - -	464 26
For materials, including paints, oils, cordage, hardware, &c. - - - - -	4,894 98

15,816 85

Balance due to the United States from Jonathan B. Winn, per Report 44,582, - - - - - 4,049 82

19,866 67

January 30, 1821. John Carningham, for bounty allowed him on four negroes illegally imported into the district of South Carolina, and released on the information of said Carningham, by the judgment of the Court, - - - - -	200 00
February 2. John P. Decatur, Navy Storekeeper, New York, for sundry articles furnished by him for the ship Elizabeth, having on board blacks to be transported to the coast of Africa, - - - - -	1,924 75
June 30. Thomas Aspinwall, Consul at London, for amount paid by him on the 21st of September, 1820, per order of the Minister at London, to Samuel Avery, for the passage to New York of James Doughen, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, attached to the expedition for taking out free people of color to Africa, - - - - -	116 67
August 2. John Jackson, Commander of the revenue cutter Dallas, for bounty allowed for the benefit of himself and crew, on 16 negroes, captured by him on board the Antelope or General Ramirez, and delivered to the Marshal of Georgia, - - - - -	400 00
Doctor Eli Ayres, Surgeon and Principal Agent in relation to captured Africans,	
July 26, 1821, - - - - -	500 00
Aug. 23, 1822, - - - - -	236 08

Oct. 9, 1822,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Jan. 31, 1823,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	699 76
Feb. 15, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	648 12
20, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,313 45</u>

3,897 41

For which he has accounted as follows, viz :

For his salary as Principal Agent, &c. from 25th July, 1821, to the 15th January, 1823, 1 year 175 days, at \$200,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,958 90
For medicines and hospital stores,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316 64
For travelling expenses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 25
For provisions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 50
For pay of the schooner Calypso, &c. including articles to trade for provisions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>502 12</u>
									<u><u>3,897 41</u></u>

James Beatty, Navy Agent, Baltimore, for cost of articles shipped by order of the President of the United States, on board the brig Strong, chartered to proceed to Cape Mesurado, including the charter of said brig,

May 27, 1822,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,268 41
Dec. 14, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,075 00
Feb. 13, 1823.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>20 75</u>

5,364 16

For which he has accounted as follows, viz :

For charter of the brig Strong,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
For cost of a beat,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
For provisions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,154 15
For medicines,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 51

STATEMENT—Continued.

For materials, tools. &c.	-	1,062 39
For commission on the above at one per cent.	-	53 11
		5,364 16

June 18. 1822. Paul Bentalou. Marshal of Maryland, for amount paid by him for the passage of 18 Africans from Savannah to Baltimore, and delivered by him on board the brig Strong, for the purpose of being conveyed to Cape Mesurado, on the coast of Africa	-	180 00
September 4. Christian Wiltberger, Jun. for amount of his compensation for services in Africa, as Agent for captured Africans, from the 25th August, 1821, to the 3d of April, 1822,	-	911 45
		Total expenditure, \$80,429 83

Amount appropriated per act of 3d March, 1819,	-	100,000 00
Expenditure as above,	-	80,429 83
		Balance transferred to the Navy Department, \$19,570 17

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, Jan. 20, 1826.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

A.

EXPENDITURES under the Appropriation for the Prohibition of the Slave Trade.

DATE.	ACCOUNTS SETTLED.	TO WHOM PAID.	PURPOSES.	TOTAL.
1823.				
April 15,	Eli Ayres	E. Ayres, Agent	Salary, from 16th January to 15th April, 1823, at \$2,000 per annum,	- 500 00
Sept. 26,	Eli Ayres	E. Ayres, Agent	Salary, from 16th April to 15th July, 1823, - - - - -	- 500 00
Dec. 27,	R. W. Habersham	R. W. Habersham	Compensation and expenses in the investigation made into the conduct of J. H. Morel, late Marshal of Georgia, in relation to the negroes of the cargo of the General Ramirez - - - - -	- 431 75
1824.				
March 24,	John Nicholson, Marshal of the Louisiana District	- - -	Clothing and maintenance of 220 African slaves, brought into the port of New Orleans by the United States' ship Hornet. Robert Henley, commander, being retaken by him from the Colombian privateer brig Centinella, who had taken them in the brig La Pensée, going into Cuba. On their arrival, the vessels and slaves were libelled in the District Court of the United States, and placed in the hands of the Marshal; and, on the trial of the cause, the slaves were restored to the Colombian captors - - - - -	- - - - -
May 8,	Eli Ayres	E. Ayres, Agent Sundry persons Do. R. M. Cauley King & Tyson Samuel Hodges Eli Ayres	Salary, from 15th July to 28th March, 1824 - - - - - Wharfage, pilotage, and taking care of the schooner Calypso, and clothing and maintenance of eleven captured Africans, at Baltimore - Work done on board schooner Calypso - - - - - Supplies furnished at Sierra Leone for captured Africans - - - - - Freight of a house, &c. from Baltimore to Liberia - - - - - Supplies for captured Africans at St. Jago - - - - - Galley for schooner Augusta and travelling expenses - - - - -	- 1,405 55 - 435 90 - 390 30 - 7,467 65 - 304 50 - 70 62 - 30 30
May 21,	R. R. M. Mullin	K. M. Cauley	Supplies furnished to the schooner Augusta, while employed on the coast of Africa - - - - -	- - - - -
August 13,	Jas. Beatty, N. Agent	E. & J. Levering Bradford & Cooch Wm. M. Donald & Son E. P. Barrows Beatty & Williams A. George & Co. L. & J. Barney James Stone	Beans - - - - - Corn meal - - - - - Two hogsheads tobacco - - - - - Beef and pork - - - - - Molasses and vinegar - - - - - Whiskey and flour - - - - - Bread - - - - - Clothing - - - - -	- 40 00 - 95 03 - 145 84 - 569 75 - 98 75 - 425 20 - 64 98 - 200 00
				4,946 72 10,104 82 926 27

STATEMENT—Continued.

DATE.	ACCOUNTS SETTLED.	TO WHOM PAID.	PURPOSES.		TOTAL.
1824. August 13,	Jas. Beatty, N. Agent	Henry Price J. M. Allister J. P. Foard James Clark E. T. Ellicott & Co. James Briscoe William Gist Bellona Gunpowder Co. William Conway Ch. Raborg James Lyon John Keener S. Hollingsworth & Co. Walsh & M. Quinn J. M. Allister Paul Bentalou M. Faden & Harris James Beatty King & Tyson James Beatty	Medicine and hospital stores - - - - - Drayage to Fell's Point - - - - - Two large carts - - - - - Lumber - - - - - Nails and brads - - - - - Hinges and locks - - - - - Window glass and pig lead - - - - - Gunpowder - - - - - Round shot - - - - - Cannister shot - - - - - Round and grape shot - - - - - Muskets and bayonets - - - - - Hand corn mills - - - - - Lumber - - - - - Transporting lumber - - - - - Safe keeping and maintenance of eleven Africans - - - - - Freight of stores from Baltimore to Africa - - - - - Commission on \$1556 16, at 1 per cent. - - - - - Passage of ten Africans to Montserado - - - - - Commission on \$814, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	100 00 12 12 148 00 323 42 34 65 10 88 14 00 130 00 14 40 78 10 66 83 220 00 100 00 68 45 4 19 806 16 750 00 15 56 814 00 8 14	
August 13,	Jas. Beatty, N. Agent	L. & J. Barney George Locker Joel Vickers Beatty & Willmans E. P. Barrows Robert Barry Ch. Johnson J. Myers & Son N. Manufacturing Co. Albridge & Higdon John Sykes Frederick Senkins R. H. Jones & Son Mosher & Simmons	Bread - - - - - Flour - - - - - Indian meal - - - - - Molasses, vinegar, sugar, salt, tea, coffee - - - - - Beef and pork - - - - - Five hogsheads tobacco - - - - - Essence of Spruce - - - - - Casks for tobacco, re-packing, &c. - - - - - Shirting and cotton - - - - - Cloth - - - - - Cassinet - - - - - Sperm. candles - - - - - Neats leather - - - - - Shoes - - - - -	254 93 204 31 84 00 404 42 1,000 00 342 92 11 25 69 98 244 67 259 74 100 00 18 04 152 75 278 83	5,556 45

STATEMENT—Continued.

DATE,	ACCOUNTS SETTLED.	TO WHOM PAID.	PURPOSES.	TOTAL.
1824.				
August 13,	J. Beatty, Navy Agent	E. T. Ellicot & Co. Ben. Taylor J. & G. Gillingham Will. West T. & G. Thomas C. D. & S. Keener J. M. Allister J. Beatty	Nails - - - - - Bill hooks - - - - - Wood axes - - - - - Plank and shingles - - - - - Padlocks and hinges - - - - - Medicine - - - - - Drayage - - - - - Commission on \$3,951 11, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	31 25 18 25 72 50 61 85 166 04 50 00 25 38 39 51
1825.				3,990 62
February 2,	J. Beatty, N. Agent	Joseph King, Jr. J. Beatty	Freight of stores from Baltimore to Africa - - - - - Commission, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	1,145 00 11 45
12,	Jehudi Ashmun	J. Ashmun, Ac'g Agent George Howe	Salary, from 12th Aug. 1822, to 24th May, 1823, and from 8th Dec. 1823, to 24th January, 1825, at \$ 1,200 per annum - - - - - Rum, crackers, sheeting, bafts, and bedding - - - - -	2,500 00 65 04
March 15,	S. Evans, Capt.	S. Evans	Barge furnished for African expedition - - - - -	-
April 16,	J. Beatty, Navy Agent	E. P. Barrows J. Beatty	Twenty-five barrels beef, and twenty-five barrels pork - - - - - Commission, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	487 50 4 87
May 12,	R. R. Gurley	R. R. Gurley Ditto	Compensation, from 17th June to 1st Nov. 1824, at \$ 100 per month - - - - - Travelling expenses - - - - -	450 00 86 00
June 25,	King & Tyson	King and Tyson	Supplies furnished for laborers and captured Africans at Mesurado - - - - -	-
July 13,	C. W. Skinner, Lt.	T. Owens	Stores for support of R. R. Gurley, on board of United States' schooner Porpoise, to and from Africa - - - - -	-
14,	Miles King, N. Agent	Geo. T. Kennon & Co. Henry Peters Wm. Francis John M. Phail Robert Souther John Hutchins T. Owens Beverly Anderson William Watts	Medicine - - - - - Passage of Frederick Lewis to Africa - - - - - Cloth and flannel - - - - - Flour - - - - - Plank - - - - - Shoes - - - - - Candles, coffee, tea, and wine - - - - - Molasses and vinegar - - - - - Transportation - - - - -	77 62 40 00 195 00 159 58 79 97 53 12 69 00 57 36 4 00
				1,808 80
				191 81
				555 00
				492 37
				2,365 01
				15 00
				1,156 45

STATEMENT—Continued.

DATE.	ACCOUNTS SETTLED.	TO WHOM PAID.	PURPOSES.	TOTAL.
1825.— July 14.	Miles King, N. Agent.	John Shuster J. M. Duperu Nath'l. Berry J. & P. E. Tabb D. Gosser F. Butt M. A. Santos T. M. Cooke	Sugar and salt Tools, locks, nails, cart wheels, &c. Shoes Tobacco Porter bottles Plank Seed of various kinds Plank	54 22 405 54 56 25 187 55 20 00 52 00 53 97 75 00
August 3.	J. W. Peaco	J. W. Peaco, Agent	Salary, from 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1825, at \$1,600 per annum	800 00
Sept. 30,	M. King, N. Agent	Wm. McKenney	Freight of stores from Norfolk to Africa	524 37
October 7,	J. W. Peaco, Agent	J. W. Peaco, Agent	Salary, from 1st August to 30th September, 1825	260 67
Nov. 12.	Frederick Brown	F. Brown	Medicine and instruments	314 79
Dec. 2,	J. W. Peaco	J. W. Peaco, Agent	Salary, from 1st October to 30th November, 1825	266 67
31,	Jehudi Ashmun	J. Ashmun, Ac'g Agent	Salary, from 25th Jan. to 31st Dec. 1825, at \$1,500 per annum	1,404 17
		Sanford & Fales	Baits, cloth, flour, vinegar, &c.	574 06
		D. D. Dailey	Rum, beef, pork, powder, lead, &c.	300 91
		Eli Ayres	Boat	150 00
		Thomas Tyson	Paint, rice, beef, &c.	447 00
		Ditto	Beef, pork, flour, &c.	436 90
31.	George Macdaniel	J. W. Peaco, Agent	Salary for December, 1825	133 33
		R. R. Gurley	Telescope.	100 00
				1,640 18
				3,513 04
				133 33
				100 00
				\$40,011 15

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

4th Auditor's Office, January 20th, 1826.

T. WATKINS.