

25-6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

S O M E X
REMARKS
O N A
PAMPHLET,
C A L L ' D,

*Reflections, on the Constituti-
on and Management of the
Trade to Africa.*

DEMONSTRATING,
The Author's abusive Aspersions there-
in contained, to be ill Grounded,
the Matters of Fact wrong Repre-
sented, and the late Management
of that Trade set in a True Light.

W I T H
An Account, of the Needful Charge of
the *British* Settlements in *Africa*; in
what manner they may be best Main-
tain'd, and the Trade carry'd on to the
Benefit of this Nation, and our Planta-
tions in *America*.

Printed in the Year, MDCCIX.

*An ANSWER to a Pamphlet, call'd,
Reflections on the Constitution and
Management of the Trade to A-
FRICA.*

AS People of Business have not the Time to throw away, as the *African* Company's Writer of their abusive Papers; so I shall only take notice of what is necessary to be answer'd of this Pamphlet, call'd, *Reflections upon the Constitution and Management of the Trade to Africa.*

The Author in his Preface disowns himself, either a Member of the *African* Company, or a separate Trader; and by his Writing 'tis plain he never was any Trader, or Man of Business: with what Assurance then can such a Person set up to decide a Controversie, in Opposition to the Judgment of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade, made on the most mature Deliberation, after hearing both sides, and three or four Months Examination of every thing relating to this Affair, in the nicest manner imaginable.

But before I proceed farther, I cannot but take notice of one Assertion in Page 18 of this Pamphlet, wherein the Writer very unjustly calumniates the Lords Commissioners of Trade, and affirms a most notorious Untruth, in these Words;

Nor could the private Traders rest satisfied, till they had prompted the Commissioners for Trade, to demand from

(4)

the Royal African Company an Account of the Value of their Joint-Stock in 1698. what Sums have been since called in, what Dividends were made by them, during the aforesaid Time, the Value of their present Stock, the Debts owing by the Company, how often they had balanced their Books, and what these Balances had amounted to.

In Answer to which, the separate Traders never were with any of the Lords of Trade, nor were any of their Persons ever known to their Lordships, till a long time after those Accounts were demanded and brought in from the *African Company*; and when the separate Traders did first wait on that Honourable Board, 'twas to answer divers Enquiries sent also to them, that from hearing both sides, a right Judgment might be made of this Fact.

Nor was it possible for the Commissioners of Trade to examine into the Allegations of the *African Company's* Petition to the Queen, which was refer'd to them, or make any Report at all upon it, without having first those Accounts so demanded, in regard they complain in their Petition, of the Loss of their Stock, in maintaining the Forts, which could no longer be supported without a new Sum to be advanced by their Members; the Truth of which Complaint could not become at, without those Enquiries above-mention'd.

But as Matters of Fact are not proved from multitudes of Words, but from Demonstration, so I shall make the Answer to this Pamphlet as short as may be.

The separate Traders have not yet had occasion in this Dispute to retire to Sophistry, false Quotations of Matter of Fact, nor *Billingsgate* Reasoning, instead of Truth.

(5)

But to proceed, I observe, among other things, this Author preaches much of the Danger of the *Dutch* running away with the Trade, which was the Argument formerly used, while the *French* were laying the Foundation of those Evils we now feel in our Trade, and every thing else; and if the *African Company* are not the Cause of losing that Trade by their Oppressions on the separate Traders, the *Dutch* never can do us any Harm, (because their Settlements reach but 50 Leagues, and the Coast we trade in, is many 1000 Miles) unless they had Forts within Gun-shot one of another for 2000 Leagues together.

The aforesaid Author asserts in his Introduction, and in his Account of the Rise of the Trade to *Africa*,

That after Ten Years Experience of laying open this Trade, the Nation in general are no Gainers thereby, and,

That the separate Traders Computations given in to the Lords Commissioners of Trade last Year, are (as he fancies) confuted by some of his Judicious Observations.

In answer to which; Those Computations are since confirmed by such Accounts as are come from the Plantations, and proves, that the opening the Trade hath been an annual Benefit to the Nation of many hundred Thousand Pounds, by the vast Difference of the Increase, since the Act for opening the said Trade, compared with the time of its being confined to a Company, when exclusive of all others, as will appear by and by.

As to his Offer, *Whether it is not for the Nation's Interest to carry on the Trade by excluding the separate Traders, and commit the Charge to a Collective Society of his intelligent People.*

In answer 'tis demanded, Whether it is reasonable to shut up all the Linen-Drapers Shops between *Aldgate* and *Temple-Bar*, and commit the Charge of that Trade to one Person only; or safe to ex-

(6)

clude 200 skilful Merchants of *Great Britain*, and the Plantations, of good Credit and Reputation, well acquainted with this abstruse Trade, the most beneficial of all others to the Nation, and commit the Charge thereof to a Company exclusive (provided they are not Bankrupts) and but 4 of whose 24 Managers are usually Merchants, the other Collective Intelligent Persons, as the Author terms them, know not one Word of Trade, Commerce, or any other Business than what is practised in *Exchange-Alley*.

In his Chapter of the Progress of the Trade to *Africa*, he sufficiently owns the continual Inclinations of the Nation for an open Trade.

And 'tis well known, the Means of obtaining the Patent for an exclusive Trade, were very indirect, and procured contrary to the Inclinations of the People trading to the Plantations, who have always complained of this Monopoly, as a very burthensom Grievance, till laid open by Act of Parliament in 1698.

He argues, That the Company's Exports in Peace, when they were exclusive, were 70000 *l.* Value, which is much doubted; but if true, it appears by an Account of the Ten *per Cent.* Duty given into the Commissioners of Trade to *Africa*, that the Exports since the Trade was laid open, were 160000 *l.* Value *per Annum*, for two years in Peace, and since the War near 70000 *l.* Value *per Annum*, in an Average; which sufficiently confirms the Benefit of laying open this Trade, as to the Exportation of *British* Manufactures.

'Tis urged likewise, as an Instance of the Benefit of this Trade, That when the Company were exclusive, they flourished, and made many Dividends (*Hinc illæ Lachrymæ*) which is feared to be true, or else they

(7)

they had not been in such a Condition as they are in at present.

As to his Complaint of the separate Traders lessening the Company's Credit; what Credit can a Man have, that pays but Half a Crown in the Pound of his just Debt, as in the Case of some of their Factors? and their Bonds go about at 10 *s.* in the Pound. He that is able to pay, and don't, is a Knave; and he that is not able, is a Bankrupt, and his Creditors ought to take out a Statute, and divide what he hath among them.

In his Progress of the Trade to *Africa*,

The Author taxes many separate Traders with repenting that they ever traded to *Africa*, and of divers Abuses committed by them on the Coast.

But his Ignorance appears in nothing more than in the first of those two Assertions, because none of the separate Traders, that have continued the Trade, have reason to repent, but are able to pay their just Debts, without coming abegging to have their Neighbours thrown out of their Employment, that they may be set up again in their Room; tho', indeed, the Calamities of this War have born very hard on the separate Traders, who have lost more therein than the Company have traded for since the Act; and tho' they lost 22 Ships and Cargoes out of the Trade last year, of above 70000 *l.* Value, yet they have above 50 Sail of Ships now employed in this Trade.

And as to the Abuses this Writer mentions to have been committed by private Traders on the Natives, the present separate Traders know nothing thereof, but on the contrary, live in so good Correspondence with them, that several of them leave Goods of Value in their Hands to be disposed of, and receive juster Usage than they meet with from the Company.

A 4

What

What means this Man by his Story of the *Dutch* cajolling of the Private Traders, and using them civilly; because their Agents and Factors deny them Water, fire at their Boats, imprison their Servants, pirate their Ships: Is he displeas'd that other Nations don't do so too?

What means he by his Allegations, That the Company call'd in 180000 *l.* besides their Money borrow'd? Does he not know they divid'd that Sum, and 100000 *l.* more out again? Besides all they got by Trade, which may be worth while for their Members to enquire into.

Why don't he mention what Dividends the Company made by Bottomree-Bonds, which sunk what Stock they had that was tied by Parliament for the well maintaining their Forts.

But as in every Paragraph for many Pages, there are either false Quotations, or false Representations of Matter of Fact; so he says,

The Natives advance the Prices of Negroes, and depreiate our British Manufactures.

In Answer whereto, The Separate Traders are ready to prove, That the same Value in British or other Manufactures, abating the Ten per Cent. paid on them, will purchase as many Negroes now as at any time heretofore, unless obstructed by the evil Practices of the Company's Agents, who send Cryers up and down the Country, to offer Woollen and other Manufactures, 10 *s.* a Piece cheaper than the Separate Traders, when a Separate Ship is on the Coast, on purpose to ruin such Traders Voyages.

Then, says he, *The evil Consequences do not stop here, because the Merchant imposes the Negroes on the Planter at his own extravagant Price, and then the Planter puts a proportionable Price on the Plantation-Commodities.*

In Answer to which, The Truth of this Fact is just the Reverse of his Assertion: For let the Separate

rate Trader pay what he will on the Coast for Negroes, when he comes to *America*, it daily happens, that many Negro-Ships coming at a time, gluts the Market, by reason of the numbers of Negroes imported, and the many Sellers whose Hands they fall into; so that it often happens that Negroes have been even this Year sold for the same Price they cost; and let Plantation-Commodities be bought at what Price they will, they are often sold at home for two thirds of the Cost, according to the Demand for them, and according to the Number of Sellers. And the Case is very plain; for if 30 or 40 Persons come to Market with the same Commodity, a Man may pick and choose; but if such Commodity were in the hands of but one Seller for a monopolizing Society, he would have his own Price for Negroes abroad, and the Company would have their own Price for Sugars at home; such is the same Case this Hour in respect to Coffee, which at the Place of its Growth, is bought under 6 *d.* a Pound, and yet by means of its being but in one Hand, is sold from 16 to 20 *s.* a Pound.

The Author says, *That some of the Separate Traders, by means of some fallacious Computations, had prepossessed the Commissioners for Trade to report such Accounts before they could have proper Vouchers from the Plantations.*

In answer to which, the Computations he mentions, tho well-grounded, and such accounts as could be come at at that time, to guide their Lordships in making their Report to the Queen, are now left out in the Report made of this Matter to the Honourable the House of Commons; and in lieu the Accounts of the Numbers of Negroes imported into some of the Plantations, sent to their Lordships by the respective Governours thereof, are inserted, as per Account, N^o D E F, whereby those fallacious Computations, as he terms them, appear to be real Matters of Fact.

And

And the Calumny imputed to the Separate Traders, of quoting Paragraphs out of their own Allegations, by way of Extract out of the Report, is an unjust Asperſion, and of a Piece with the whole Book.

But leaſt I ſhould be as tedious as this Author, I come to his Charge, called, *A Detection of the fallacious Topick inſiſted on by Separate Traders.*

Wherein the Reſlector pretends to prove the Exports alledged by the Separate Traders to be fabulous, and falſely repreſents that Fact in theſe Words;

That the Separate Traders, to make themſelves popular, alledge in their Prints, that they have exported 125000 l. worth of woollen and other Manufactures yearly, ſince the Trade hath been laid open; and by the Accounts given to the Council of Trade, they make their annual Exports to be 98000 l.

And the way they prove that, is by a certain Number of Ships ſent from the Port of London, and a ſuppoſed Number from Briſtol and the Plantations, and that every one of theſe Ships carried out as valuable a Cargo as the biggeſt of thoſe Ships employed by the Company.

In Answer to the firſt Part of the above wrong Quotation; the Print that mentions that Fact of the Exportation of 125000 l. Value, is ſet down in theſe Words, viz.

To make appear that they (the Separate Traders) carried 25000 Negroes per annum, in Peace, after the Trade was opened; it appears by their Books (meaning the African Company's-Books of the Ten per Cent. Duty) that they carried 113000 l. per annum, for two Years, to purchaſe them, beſides the Ten per Cent. paid the Company; which makes near 125000 l. per annum, and about 5 l. per Head firſt Coſt in England, ſold for double on the Coaſt, makes out near 10 l. per Head for their Purchaſe, ſuppoſing they had been all bought in the dear Part of Guinea.

Whereby

Whereby 'tis manifeſt, that Fact is wrong quoted, becauſe the time mentioned is but for 2 Years, whereas the Author affirms, That the Separate Traders alledge they have exported 125000 l. worth of Manufactures yearly, ſince the Trade to *Africa* has been laid open.

Then as to his other Part of this falſe Quotation, wherein he ſays, That the Separate Traders in their Accounts given in to the Company, ſay they make their annual Export to be L. 98240; that Fact is mentioned for the 3 Years of Peace only, and not annually; as appears by the following Extract.

Extract of Report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade.

“ **T**AKING it for granted that the ſaid Account
“ (meaning the Company's Account of the
“ Charge on Forts) is right, then 186076 l. 10 s. 2 d.
“ the Ballance accounted for on the Coaſt, muſt be de-
“ ducted out of 293740 l. 6 s. 8 d. the Value of the
“ Company's Exports, and there will remain 107663 l.
“ 16 s. 6 d. for the Value of the Company's Exports,
“ employed in Trade for 9 ¹/₂ Years, which is little
“ more than one third of what the Private Traders
“ have employed in that Trade in three Years of the
“ ſaid time, being 294720 l. 0 s. 11 d. as appears by
“ an Account of their Ten per Cent. amounting to
“ 29472 l. 0 s. 11 d. between September 1698, and
“ September 1701.

As to the laſt Part of his Allegation, That the Separate Traders Proofs are grounded on a ſuppoſed Number of Ships, which one with another, carry as valuable a Cargo as the biggeſt of thoſe employed by the Company.

In

(12)

In answer, The Number of Ships were partly taken from the Custom-house-Books of *London* and *Bristol*, and the Numbers computed to be sent from the Plantations, do appear to be under-done very much, being computed but at 133 for all the Plantations: Whereas the Governour of *Barbadoe's* Advices there were dispatched from that Island with 111 Ships: So that the Computation made on this Subject, given in to the Council of Trade, is much less in Favour of the Separate Traders, than represented by the said Commissioners.

And if the Numbers of Ships were true, the Importation of Negroes must answer in proportion, abating the Accidents of War, because the Separate Traders sent many more large Ships than the Company, great part whereof were small Vessels, sent for Elephants Teeth, dying Wood, and Advice-Boats: Whereas the Loadings of the Separate Negro-Ships are not computed from the Value of the Cargoes they carry out (as this Reflector wrongfully insinuates) but at 250 Negroes one with another, which is but the Loading of a Vessel of 120 Tons, or thereabout, and is so mention'd in the Report to the Queen.

From the foregoing 'tis very manifest, who had the Design of imposing on the Nation to this unsufferable degree mentioned, whether this Reflector, or Separate Traders.

But to come to his Dilemma, which he says, that the Separate Traders have subjected themselves to, either of their having exported but 33883 *l.* 13 *s.* 8 *d.* for these 6 or 7 Years past; or if they have that, they are perjurd, and have cheated the Company. Whereto in the Margin of his Book, p. 13. this abusive Scribler desires a categorical Answer: For which I shall refer him to the Account of the 10 per Cent. Duty paid annually by Separate Traders, given into the Coun-

(13)

Council of Trade by the Company themselves; N^o. A, which being the Guide to know such Value of the Separate Traders Exports, he will therein find that

From *Sept.* 1698. to *Sept.* 1701. being 3 Years, the Separate Traders Exports were 294720 *l.* 0 *s.* 11 *d.* or about 98000 *l.* per annum.

Between *Sept.* 1701. to *Sept.* 1707. being 6 Years, 242594 *l.* 5 *s.* 0 *s.* or about 40430 *l.* per annum in an Averidge.

From whence 'tis evident, that this Writer means nothing but to prevaricate in every Paragraph, or else understands not any thing of Numbers, or the use of them; so grounding one Falsity on another, he goes on and pretends to prove, that the Numbers of Negroes alledged by the Separate Traders, as necessary for the Supply of our Plantations, and for the *Spaniards*, grossly fictitious, and which he gives this Turn to, That the Separate Traders affirm they have carried since the Trade was laid open, at least 25000 Negroes yearly to the Plantations. In Answer to which,

The Words of the Print he takes this from, are thus:

Between Midsummer, 1699, and Midsummer, 1701, there were more Ships sent to Africa by Private Traders alone in those 3 Years of Peace, than the Company sent in 9 Years of Peace, who carried at least 25000 Negroes per annum to the Plantations, and in Proportion to the Numbers of Ships employed therein ever since.

So that 'tis plain, the above Assertion only relates to the three Years of Peace, and not to the whole time since the Act; which Fact is confirmed by the respective Accounts from *Barbadoes*, *Jamaica* and *Antego*, of the Numbers of Negroes imported into those Colonies only, since the Trade was open, amounting to 20113 Negroes between *April*, 1701, and

and April, 1702. besides what were sent to Virginia and Maryland, and all the other Plantations that same Year, which appears in the following Lists to stand thus, viz.

	Negroes
Imported into Barbadoes between April 5. 1701. and April 10. 1702.	} 9213
To Jamaica between April 22. 1701. and April 20. 1702.	} 8505
To Antego between April 24. 1701. and March 30. 1702.	} 2395

	20113

Which Demonstration of Fact is likewise an Answer to the subsequent false Assertion of this Writer, as, that no more than 4765 Negroes were purchased by Separate Traders yearly for supply of all the Plantations, tho from the abovesaid Accounts there appears to be more than 88000 Negroes imported into those three Islands, in little more than 9 Years Time, which make near 10000 Negroes per annum, besides what came to all the other Colonies, which proves his Assertions and Computations all of a piece.

As to the Certificate he mentions of the Numbers of Negroes imported by the Separate Traders into Barbadoes for 7 Years time, it must be either made by himself, or a false Quotation, like all his other, as may appear by an Account, N^o. D. taken out of the Naval Office of Barbadoes, and sent to a worthy Member of Parliament, ready to be produced.

As to what he says, That the Private Traders Charge is confuted by their own words, repeated in the Commissioners Report, viz. That the Company's Forts, are no advantage to the Trade, and not defensible against an Enemy, which is contradicted by a Complaint against the Company in the subsequent part of that Report, viz. That two Ships were

taken at Angola for want of a Fort to defend them from the Enemy: So goes on in these words, That Liars ought to have good Memories.

In answer, the Person that wanted a Fort to protect him when he was taken, was no Separate Trader, but the Master of a Ship, and yet agrees very well with the Truth too: For tho Forts on the Gold Coast that are half tumbled down, that have no Water in them, nor any Men to defend them, can be of no manner of Defence, but may be either starved or taken at pleasure; yet it must be distinguished, that a good Fort built in a place where there is a convenient Harbour, may be a Protection for all Ships: But Ships of War are a better Protection to the Trade than any Forts in Guinea can be made to be.

Then as to his Story of the Company's Factor, by his Interest with the King, and by firing from the Company's Fort at Widda, obtained Restitution of a Ship of Mr. Heysham's, now a Member of Parliament, with 300 Slaves.

In Answer, Part of this Relation is a farther Instance of this Persons Knowledge of the Guiney-Trade, because the Company's Store-house at Widda, which they term a Fort, is scituated 3 Miles from the Water-side; and yet farther from the Place where the Ships anchor, consequently out of Gun-shot of any Ship; but that worthy Member can give the best Account of that Fact himself.

As to his finding Fault with the private Traders Relation of the taking of Gambo in open Boats, that is ready to be proved; and as to the fabulous Story of Monsieur de Gennes's taking that Place, I remember that Relation was in the Paris Gazette; the Credit of which Author cannot be better matched in Matters of Truth, than with the Pamphlet now in Examination: But what is true of that

that Fact, is, That the Captors which took that Fort, did ransom it, and all the Goods and Stores therein for 6000 l. tho' the Company let the Ransomers, and many other of their Factors, who happened to be taken, and kept on that account, lie in Prison several Years, till they could make their Escape; so the Company never paid one Farthing for such Ransom.

But such a Piece of Assurance certainly never was in Print before, as this Author's Affirmation, that the separate Traders valued the Company's Forts, at the time of obtaining the late Act, at 41000 l. but that in copying the Extract of the Lords Commissioners of Trade their Report, *The said separate Traders*, says the Author, *have wilfully filched out one of the Cyphers of the said Sum, and make the Value of the said Fort but 4100 l.*

In answer to which, the separate Traders are ready to make appear, that the Valuation of all the Company's Forts in 1697. (except *Cape-Coast Castle*, which the Parliament deemed as the Nation's Property) were then of no greater Value than the said Sum of Four thousand one hundred Pounds: and if they are any better now, that must be ascribed to the great Sums of Money paid since on the 10 per Cent. Duty, which gives the separate Traders a large Property therein.

But believing I have been already too tedious on this Legend, shall break off for the present, and proceed to publish several Original Accounts given in by the *African Company* to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, which confirms the Falsity of divers of this Reflecters Quotations, and malicious Suggestions.

Extract

Extract of Report.

An Account of the 10 per Cent. received from the separate Traders, from June 1698. to September, 1707.

From June 1698, to Septem. 1698	l.	00572	11	08
From Septem. 1698, to Septem. 1699	l.	05961	07	11
		1700	l.	11584 10 07
N. A.		1701	l.	11353 10 09
		1702	l.	05363 08 03
		1703	l.	04413 06 02
		1704	l.	03997 03 00
		1705	l.	03568 19 00
		1706	l.	03127 07 10
		1707	l.	03789 04 04
				<hr/>
				53731 09 06

The Money paid on the Company's Exports and Imports on the Ten per Cent. Duty, between June 1698, and Septemb. 1707. } 33734 00 00

N. B.

The Company's Account of the Charge of maintaining their Forts, computed under the Heads underneath, to Michaelmas, 1707.

To Cost in England on Stores and Provisions sent out and Freight on them	}	l.	29288	00	09
To paid Officers, Artificers, and on Letters of Attorney payable in England, by Agreement, and other Servants Wages					
					<hr/>
					l. 19564 07 06

B

To

To procuring Soldiers and Artificers, and Transportation on them	1. 08848 16 10
To Ballance, accounted for on the Coast	1. 186076 10 02
To Premio of Hazard for Goods sent, for Payment on the Coast, for Sallaries, Wages, Diet, &c.	1. 20675 01 04
	<hr/>
	1. 264452 16 07

As to the Cost of Stores in *England*, Provisions and Freight on them; the latter are sent on the Company's Account, and sold to the Soldiers, Beef at 10 *d.* per Pound, Bread at 6 *d.* Flowr in Proportion; and 'tis notorious when any Ships are hired for *Guiney*, no Freight is ever paid outward thither, but only so much per Head for Negroes delivered; or if Dying-wood or Elephants Teeth, so much a Ton on Delivery, because the Ships bound for *Guiney*, go generally in Ballast. So there is at least an Overcharge of 20000 *l.* made on that Article.

As to the Advance to Officers, Artificers, &c. and procuring Soldiers, these are usually their Factors, Agents, &c. termed Generals, and Lieutenant-Generals, and no ways relating to the Ten per Cent. Duty. So almost all that Article ought to be abated, and what Part thereof doth relate to the Ten per Cent. is deducted again out of their Pay on the Coast.

Then as to the Ballance accounted for on the Coast, of 186076 *l.* 10 *s.* 2 *d.* that Sum is produced out of half that Value in Goods bought in *England* with the 10 per Cent. Money, provided every Part of it were true; whereas the Charge of the *North Coast* is notoriously false, and is a computed Account without any Vouchers to justify it. So there must be

be a vast Sum deducted for Generals and other Factors and Charges, no ways relating to the 10 per Cent. Account. The Article of *Premio* or Assurance, is also wrong, altho' the Account of Disbursements are true; because, as is abovesaid, the Coast-Account is produced out of half the Value in *England*, and it appears a very unreasonable thing, not only to be charged Cent. per Cent. Advance on Goods purchased with ones own Money, but Assurance thereon too, and that double or treble the Sum paid also, in regard Four Parts in Nine of this *Premio*, must have been in Peace, which is but 2 or 3 per Cent. and the said *Premio* could not amount to above 4000 *l.* which the Company charge at 20675 *l.* So that it will manifestly appear from what hath been said above, the Company cannot have expended above 70000 *l.* on Forts, which they charge 264452 *l.* 16 *s.* 7 *d.* for.

Extract of Report to the Queen.

We farther take leave to lay before your Majesty, the following Account received from the Company, of their Exports and Imports, as likewise the Negroes imported into the Plantations within the Time therein mentioned: whereby it may appear how the Company have carried on the Trade in those Parts.

B 2

N. C

Years	Exports made by the Company.	Imports made by the Company.	Number of Negroes imported by the Company.
1698	l. 06198 02 6	l. 12276 11 6	0941
1699	l. 44063 01 8		1500
1700	l. 26685 13 4	l. 09746 02 3	2045
1701	l. 39538 08 4	l. 04424 16 8	1511
1702	l. 36117 03 4	l. 14308 12 9	2014
1703	l. 23721 12 6	l. 00076 10 0	1138
1704	l. 53254 19 2	l. 00061 16 3	2745
1705	l. 26600 00 0	l. 08646 00 0	2921
1706	l. 13768 11 8	l. 00294 06 3	1144
1707	l. 23792 14 2	l. 02396 01 4	1801
	l. 293740 6 8	52330 17 0	17760

From the foregoing Account given in by the Company, 'tis plain, how many Negroes they Imported Annually. So it must naturally follow, that what more than these were delivered into the Plantations, in that time, must be on account of the separate Traders. But as no other Accounts can be come at, than those from the 3 following Colonies, I shall divide them into the Annual Imports, according as set down in those Accounts I take them from, viz. For *Antego* and *Jamaica*, from the Accounts sent from those Governors respectively; and for *Barbadoes*, from an Account taken out of the Naval Office, and sent to a Member of Parliament, ready to be produced.

Between

Exports to Africa from 1698 to 1707

Year	African Company	Separate Traders	Total
1698	6,198	572,516	578,714
1699	44,063	596,131	640,194
1700	26,685	1,138,455	1,165,140
1701	39,538	1,135,357	1,174,895
1702	36,117	536,342	572,459
1703	23,721	441,331	465,052
1704	53,254	399,711	452,965
1705	26,600	356,091	382,691
1706	13,768	312,731	326,500
1707	23,792	378,923	402,715
Total	293,740	537,314	831,055

From p. 17. Computed

To p. 20

Between what Years delivered.	No. of Negroes delivered into Barbados.	Number delivered into Jamaica.	No. delivered into Antego.
Between the 8 April, 1698	3436		
To Barbadoes, to April 1699			
To Apr. 1700	3080		
To 5 Ditto 1701	4311		
N. D. To 10 Ditto 1702	9213		
To 31 Mar. 1703	4561		
To 5 April 1704	1876		
To 2d. Ditto 1705	3319		
To 5 Ditto 1706	1875		
To 12 May 1707	2720		
To 29 April 1708	1018		
To Jamaica			
Between 29 Sept. - - - 1698	}	1273	
and 29 Decemb. 1698			
Between 7 April - - - 1699	}	5766	
and 28 March 1700			
From 28 Mar. to 3 Apr. 1701		6068	
3d Apr. 1701 to 20 dit. 1702		8505	
20 dit. 1702 to 12 dit. 1703		2238	
N. F.			
12 dit. 1703 to 18 dit. 1704		2711	
18 dit. 1704 to 24 dit. 1705		3421	
24 dit. 1705 to 27 dit. 1706		5462	
27 dit. 1706 to 22 dit. 1707		2122	
22 dit. 1707 to 26 dit. 1708		6623	
To June 1708		187	
To Antego,			
June 1698			18
June 1699			212
Between June 1700	}		364
and 24 April, 1701			
Between 24 April, 1701	}		2395
and 30 March, 1702			
To April, 1703			1670
N. F. To Nov. 1704			1551
To 1705			269
To 1706			530
To 1707			114
Total	35409	44376	7123

Besides which there are 7 Separate Ships named in the foregoing List for *Antego*, but not the Number of Negroes, so may well compute them at 1200 more which arrived between 1699 and 1700.

It appears from the foregoing Account, that the numbers of Negroes Imported into those three Islands, (allowing 1200 for the said 7 Ships, whose numbers are not included by the Governor of *Antego* in his Account) amount to 88108. And even allowing the whole number which the *African* Company sent out, being 17760, were all deliver'd at those three Islands only, yet then it appears, the separate Traders have deliver'd 70 odd thousand to the Company's 17760, in about the same time, besides what were delivered into *Virginia*, *Maryland*, and all the other Colonies, which must amount to at least thirty or forty thousand more.

It appears also from the said Account, that there were Imported into those three Colonies only 42000 and odd Negroes in the Years 1700, 1701, and 1702, whereof not above 4000 by the *African* Company, which being compared with the Companies Imports of Negroes into all the Plantations, when exclusive, between 1680 and 1688, amounting but to 46396, or 5150 Negroes *per an.* as is to be seen by their own Account, given in to the Lords Commissioners of Trade. It is very plain there were near as many Negroes deliverd into those 3 Plantations in three Years, since the Trade was opened, as were deliver'd in nine Years by the Company into all the Plantations, when exclusive to all others.

It farther appears from the said Account, that there were more Negroes delivered into those three Plantations in one Year by separate Traders, between *April* 1701, and *April* 1702, being 18602, than the Company deliver'd in the nine years and half since the Act, being 17760, because the Total of

of Negroes, Imported both by the Company and the separate Traders in that Year, amounted to 20113, out of which, deducting even the full Number delivered by them into all the Plantations that same Year, being 15111, as appears in Account N. C. the remainder is as above 18602.

Again, it must be observ'd, that the Import of Negroes in that Year for those 3 Colonies only, are within two thousand and odd of as many as the Company delivered in 4 years when exclusive (even in time of Peace) into all the Plantations.

But 'twill no doubt be objected, that in the Year 1703 and 1704, the beginning of this War there were not quite 5000 Negroes deliver'd into *Jamaica*. In answer whereto, that Place, and all Persons besides, were in those two Years Prohibited all Trade with the *Spaniards*, who take off great numbers of Negroes sent to *Jamaica*, which was one reason thereof, as well as the loss of many Ships, taken those Years by the Enemy.

'Tis I know objected likewise, that *Barbadoes* hath not been lately well supplied; which they may thank themselves for, by giving Paper instead of Silver, or Goods in Payment for Negroes.

But to go on, this Increase appears to hold good also in respect to the number of Ships employ'd in this Trade, as appears by the undermention'd on each Account.

	Tot.	Comp.	Sep.
	Ships. Ships.		
Cleared from the Port of <i>London</i> } between 1698 and 1708.	519	126	393
From <i>Bristol</i> , as per Custom } Books.	52	2	50
From <i>Barbadoes</i> , as per Gover- } nor's Account.	111	18	93
	682	146	536
			And

(24)

And if the Reflector will allow me to compute but 90 Ships for all other Ports of *England*, and the rest of the Plantations, which is underdone, altho' I am not just now prepared with Vouchers, as in the above.

	682	146	536
	90		90
	<hr/>		
	772	146	626

Which makes about 74 Ships *per annum*, in an *Avaridge* sent to *Africa* since the Act, whereof near 400 in time of Peace, the remainder since the War, of which Number appear to have been employed by the Company, 60 Ships in Peace, and 86 Ships in War, and by the Separate Traders 340 in Peace, and 286 since the War; and in two of the Years of Peace, there were near as many Ships sent to *Africa* since the Trade was open, as were sent by the Company in nine Years when exclusive.

And it appears from this Distinction of the Number of Ships sent in Peace and in War, that more than half the Number of Negroes were delivered in Peace, which with the Reflector's leave, farther confirms the Separate Traders Computations; especially, if it is consider'd, that of those Ships sent this War, near 100 Sail have miscarried Outward Bound, which would have been an Addition of 13 or 14 thousand Negroes more at least, which Accidents the Ships sent in Peace were not subject to.

So that there is nothing more plain, than that the *African* Company, when exclusive, starved the Trade, by carrying but 5000 and odd Negroes a Year to the Plantations, and for Supply of the *Spaniards* too; whereas 'tis manifest from what is said before, that 24000 were at least necessary, and that there were as many carry'd into all our Plantations, some Years since the Trade was open to Separate Traders, and by reason of the difference of that Number, not being

(25)

being supplied by the Company in time of Peace, the said Company were the Cause of near a Million of Pounds a Year loss to the Nation, all the while they were exclusive to all others.

But I shall only mention one Clause of the Companies Petition to the Queen, which they did also offer in Effect to the Parliament the last Session, *viz.*

That your Petitioners, since the passing the said Act, have, to support the Trade, at several times called in from their Members upon their Stock, 180000 *l.* most of which hath been expended on the Charge of maintaining the said Forts and Castles, and Preservation of them and of the Trade, tho' in a continual loosing Method.

In answer to which, the Ballance of their Books ought to be consider'd, which was given in by the *African* Company, to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, and stands thus in N^o G.

Year	Money called in by the Company.	Ballance of the Companies Books.	Dividends made by the Company.	Observations in this Account, and how much sunk Annually, as appears by the difference of the said Ballances.
	12. <i>l.</i> per Share, paid by new Purchases.			
1698	57096 <i>l.</i>	189913 5 0		
1699		191478 4 1		55500 Sunk.
1700		205748 14 2		
1701		210368 19 4		
	6. <i>l.</i> per Share.			
1702	64150 <i>l.</i>	199165 16 3		75000
1703		202117 10 2	5282 15 0	
	7. <i>l.</i> per Share.			
1704	74112 10 0	216544 8 0	10575 10 0	80000
1705		210924 14 3	15715 7 6	
1706		147941 2 9	15830 15 0	63000
1707	36612		13725 15 0	13725 15 0
	231970 10 0		161130 00 0	287225 15 0

From

From whence arise these Observations, that of the 180000*l.* called in by the Company, the Sum of 61170*l.* was divided among them again in Money, as is owned in the foregoing Account; That by the difference of the Ballances, there is besides 227000 and odd Pounds sunk by Bottomree Dividends, or otherwise, which is more than they called in by a very large Sum.

Then whether they are undone by Losses on one Hand, or by maintaining Forts on the other Hand, will appear, in considering their Account of Exports, which as appears in Tab. N. C. amounts to L. 293740 6*s.* 8*d.* So what that Sum hath produced may be a Guide to come at the Knowledge of that Fact, and stands thus.

	l.	s.	d.
By charged to Account of main- taining Forts,	186076	00	00
By Imports to 1707,	52230	17	02
By 17760 Negroes sold in the Plan- tations, <i>vid.</i> N. C.	156425	07	06
By 5982 of them sold at <i>Barbadoes</i> , between the Year 1700, and 1708, as appears by account of <i>Messieurs Bate and Steward</i> , the Company's Factors there, men- tion'd in the Report made to the House of Commons,	306248	00	00
By the remaining Number of 11778 computed to be sold in Proportion,	65000	00	00
By 2500 Negroes sold this Year, beside the above Numbers in proportion, is,	50000	00	00
By Gold imported since the Act, computed at,	815980	04	08
			Out

	l.	s.	d.
Out of which abating for Freight of 8500 Negroes imported in Peace, and the Remainder in War; the first at 5 <i>l.</i> per Head, the last at 11 <i>l.</i> per Head, and for Factoridge 14 per Cent. and loss on Returns,	200000	00	00

Then remains, 615980 04 08

From whence, 'tis manifest, that besides maintain-
ing the Forts, the Company must have made 430000*l.*
of the above Sum of 293740*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the first Cost
of their Exports, and besides the ninety odd thousand
Pound, receiv'd by them on account of the ten
per Cent. Duty.

Then the next Question will be, What is become
of this five hundred and odd thousand Pound, and
how they came at present, to owe three or four hun-
dred thousand Pound on their Bonds besides, which
their own Members ought to enquire into.

If they say they trust the Planter, and so the Money
is not come to hand, that can't be true, because they
have been under Contract with all their Factors abroad,
and Security given at home, to make Returns in
twelve Months, which Method was taken many Years
before the Opening the Trade by A& of Parliament.

Then here arises another Question, which is diffi-
cult to answer, *viz.* If the Accounts of 186076*l.*
laid out on Forts is true, then there remains but
107300*l.* for Trade, which hath purchased all these
Negroes, Goods, &c. of so much Value (which is im-
possible) or else the Account on Forts must be un-
true to a far greater Degree than mention'd before,
which Dilemma let them get out of if they can.

But

But what losing Method must this be they complain of; let the thing be how it will, 'tis very manifest, they are so far from losing by maintaining the Forts, or by the Trade, that they have got vastly by both; and if they have lost any thing out of the last Article, 'tis by the War, and that only in having their returns from abroad, which they might have secur'd by Insutance, as I believe they have done in a great measure.

So that on comparing these Accounts together, such a Piece of Management appears to have been carried on, as sufficiently discovers who are the Actors.

But tho' ten times more might be said on these Heads, I shall at present forbear, and proceed to shew under what Regulation the Trade to *Africa* may be best carried on for the Benefit of the Nation.

'Tis indeed a true Saying, That two of a Trade can never agree; but then 'tis a grievous Hardship on one when the other hath committed to his Charge a sort of a military Power over him, by means of Soldiers, Forts and Castles, &c. whereby he is enabled to oppress and abuse such his Fellow-Trader in what manner he pleases, and hinder him from trading, tho' he don't trade himself, which is the true state of the Case between the *African* Company, and Separate Traders.

'Tis urged, *If you come to a Regulation; what, would you have the Company's Forts and Castles for nothing? Would you have another's Property?*

In answer to which it must be made appear what was the Company's Property, and the Value thereof at the time of passing the late Act, and what the Value of any Improvement since, and by whom paid; whether the Company's Account of Charges on Forts, is a true Account? Whether the Separate Traders have not a Property in Proportion to what they

they have paid? Whether the Separate Traders have not as much reason to insist on their Property, as the Company on theirs?

'Tis, I know, urged, *That no Company can maintain Forts, but such as are exclusive, because such Forts are so chargeable, that nothing but a sort of Excise on the Goods monopolized by an exclusive Company can support it.*

In Answer to which, underneath is an exact Estimate of the Charge of the *African* Forts, calculated by such as did maintain them for the Company abroad, and must be better Judges than the Practisers of *Exchange-Alley* at home; and by Table, N^o A. 'tis plain, the Money paid for such Maintenance hath amounted to 3500 l. per annum, more than necessary, and not one half of the Money paid hath really been laid out upon them by the Company.

Then if the Charge is so much on one hand, and the Money appropriated for such Charge is more than needful by 3500 l. per annum on the other hand, Where can the Difficulty be of maintaining these Forts? Cannot a Committee of five, seven, or nine Merchants lay out this Money, correspond with their Governours, and support these Forts as well as a Deputy-Governour, or a Committee for an exclusive Company? What Lions are there in the Way? What should hinder it?

But as 'twas always the Opinion of the Nation that the Trade to *Africa* ought to be carried on in a regulated manner. I shall only mention the Resolution of the House of Commons, when the Company first came clamouring for an exclusive Trade about 14 Years since, as they do now, viz. Resolved, *That 'tis the Opinion of this Committee, That the Trade to Africa is best for the Benefit of the Nation to be carried on in a regulated Company.*

Some Heads for Constituting a Regulated Company.

That a Regulated Company be established under the Name of the Adventurers to Africa, something like the present Russia Company, with Power every Year to choose from among themselves a Committee of 7 or 9.

That their Standing-Officers be only a Treasurer and Secretary.

That the Care of well-providing and maintaining these Forts be committed to their Management, and that they be obliged to meet three times a Week.

That any Person in Great-Britain and the Plantations may at all times become a Member and Freeman of the said Company, paying to the Collector of the Port where he resides, 2 l. for the use of the said Company, and not exceeding per Cent. on all Goods exported to Africa, as occasion may require.

That the Accounts kept of the Money raised, out of such Duty shall lie open at all times for the perusal of any of the Members of the said Company.

That the General Court of all Adventurers meet as often as needful to inspect into the Management of the said Society, or to decrease or increase the necessary Charge as it may arise.

Hereby the Mischiefs of a Monopoly of so grievous Consequence to Great-Britain and the Plantations will be prevented.

The Forts may answer the Design of Parliament in keeping them, and become an Habitation of English Merchants, instead of tyrannical Oppressors, and Magazines for English Goods, which are now a Nuisance to the Trade; the said Forts will be mann'd with Souldiers instead of Generals, and the Trade being

being freed from the Oppressions of an arbitrary Power, will encrease more than ever.

All the Out-ports of Britain, which must be excluded, if under a Monopoly, will have an equal Share of this Trade, and thereby our Navigation vastly increased, greater Quantities of our Woollen and other Manufactures be exported, and the Plantations be abundantly better supplied than ever before, when the Cause of our Oppression is removed.

Estimate of the Charge of the African Company's Forts, done by such as have been Governours and Agents for the Company in the said Forts, with a necessary Number of Souldiers and Officers.

	Money of Africa.		
	l.	s.	d.
For the Charge of James-Island in	}	1800	00 00
Gambia			
For Sierra Leon and Sherbro		700	00 00
For Dicky's Cove		414	00 00
Succundee		303	10 00
Comenda		741	00 00
Cape-Coast-Castle and Danes-bill		3566	00 00
Anishan		50	00 00
Animabo		414	00 00
Aga		26	00 00
Winaba		414	00 00
Accra		741	00 00
Ground-Rents		720	00 00
Repairs and Contingencies		1570	10 00
		11468	00 00

This being Money of Africa, and produced out of Goods of the half Value, is Sterling, 5734 l.

Note,

Note, The Money arising from the Ten per Cent. Duty, hath amounted to 87564 l. 09 s. 6 d. between Midsummer, 1698, and Michaelmas, 1707, as the African Company give in to the Council of Trade, that they had received to that time; but there being a good Sum received on that Duty in the Plantations, tho not then received by the Company, the said Duty amounts to a far greater Sum, which yet by that Account is 9500 l. per annum, whereas the necessary Charge is under six thousand Pounds per annum.

Since the foregoing, are come to hand some Accounts of the Ten per Cent. Duty paid since the Act, which shews the Accounts given into the Council of Trade by the African Company, at least such part of that Duty as was paid by private Traders not right, and that the said Duty for maintaining Forts, &c. hath exceeded ten thousand Pounds per annum, which is almost as much more as necessary.

Ten per Cent. Duty paid between 25 June, 1698, and 25 Dec. 1708.

		By the Company.			By Sep. Traders.			
		l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	
Paid at London,	} On Exports,	30394	09	05	44675	11	00	
		3522	07	00	3588	03	00	
Paid at Bristol for	} Exports, as per Account,	4552 00 00						
		} Imports computed, no Account being yet come,	600 00 00					

		33916	16	05	60859	09	09	

Note, The above Sums make out near 95000 l. besides what is receiv'd at all the other Ports in England, and at all the Plantations, except Barbadoes, which must amount to 7 or 8000 more.

ERRATA.

Page 4. line 9. after *Lords* add *Commissioners.* P. 11. l. 9. *f. Company r. Council of Trade.*