

test the cargo or rather made a personal inspection. She was from 90 to 100 tons. I found 5 persons on board N. T. Davis the master - Thos L. Shaw the mate - and Joseph Morrill, James C. Clark & John Smith. -

The three men are now present. That is about the usual number for a vessel of that size in the merchant service.

The men were very capable men & good seamen -

Provisions

I found a large quantity of provisions on board. There was quite enough for 15 men for 35 days, and more than enough beef. Some of the beef is yet unused. I had been serving on the Yorktown about two months previous to the seizure. Whilst on the station I have met with individuals, who seemed to have a very good knowledge of the manner in which the slave trade was carried on. I have principally derived my information from American Officers. I should think 250 slaves might have been carried from Africa to Cuba in the Patuxent - 25 days would be rather a long

^{than a short one.} voyage. I don't know how many men would be required to take charge of a cargo of that number of slaves. 8 or 10 persons more would have been quite sufficient. We counted 71 bags of rice on board. sacks

do,
Rice

of old canvas. They averaged about 100 lbs apiece and over. There was a tierce & 8 barrels of rice - full. The barrels were common sized flour barrels. The allowance for each slave is generally about a pound or pint of rice apiece. A cargo of 250 slaves could have been ^{on the amt of rice on board -} subsisted 30 odd days. Rice & water is the usual food

Water

given the slaves. It was African rice a good deal mixed with gravel & dirt. There were 10 casks of water 81 butt containing or capable of containing in all 1500 gallons. In that hot climate a gallon a day ^{to a man} would be a liberal allowance for drinking, cooking & washing. A pint is usually, as I have understood allowed per day