

act tending to a breach of the peace, or disturbance of the neighbourhood, as aforesaid, shall and may, in all such cases, proceed against such Slaves in the manner prescribed by the said recited Act, entitled "An Act for the governing of Negroes," any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing contained herein shall be of force or effect until His Majesty's pleasure shall be signified and declared in this island, of and concerning the same.

Clause 2.

Passed April 15th, 1766.

Confirmed July 24th, 1767.

No. 37. (MOORE.) An Act to prevent distempered, maimed, and worn-out Negroes from infesting the Towns, Streets, and Highways of this Island.

WHEREAS it has for some time past been the cruel practice of some persons possessing Negroes (who from their old age and infirmities are incapable of further service to their inhuman owners,) to drive them from their plantations to beg, steal, or starve; which said unhappy objects are daily infesting the public streets of the several towns in this island, greatly to the annoyance and nuisance of the inhabitants thereof. To prevent such inhuman practices for the future, so disgraceful and dangerous to the country, Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency David Parry, Esq., Captain General, Governor and Commander-in-chief of this island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same, the honourable the members of His Majesty's Council, and the General Assembly of this island, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the publication of this Act, the owner or owners of any distempered, maimed, or worn-out Negro or Negroes, Mulatto, or other Slaves, suffering such distempered, maimed, or worn-out Negro, Mulatto, or other Slaves, to infest the towns, streets, lanes, public highways, or avenues leading to the several towns of this island, upon notice or summons under the hand and seal of any magistrate in this island, delivered to the owner or owners of such Negro, Mulatto, or other Slave or Slaves, or left at his, her, or their most usual place of residence, with a white person, acquainting him, her, or them, with the nuisance the public sustain thereby, the said owner or owners of such distempered Slave or Slaves (Negro or Mulatto) not removing the same within the space of four days after receiving such notice as aforesaid, shall, on conviction before the magistrate who issued such notice or summons, or any other magistrate for the body of this island, forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of five pounds, and the magistrate before whom such conviction shall be had, shall cause such distempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves to be immediately removed and conveyed to the owner or owners of such Slave or Slaves, or to his, her, or their habitation or place of residence, and pay the charges and expenses thereof with or out of the said penalty of five pounds, one-third of the overplus, if any be, of the said sum to be applied to the use of the constable or person who shall apprehend such distempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves, and the other two thirds to be placed in the public treasury; and if any person or persons offending as aforesaid, shall not immediately upon his, her, or their being thereof as aforesaid convicted, pay to the said justice or justices of the peace before whom such convictions shall be made, the said forfeiture or forfeitures for the uses aforesaid, then every such justice or justices of the peace, is and are hereby empowered and required by warrant of distress under his or their hands and seals, to levy on the goods and chattels of the offender, and in failure of goods and chattels in possession of such offender whereon such forfeiture may be levied, then, and in such case, every such justice or justices to commit every owner or owners of such distempered, maimed, or worn-out Slave or Slaves to the common gaol of this island, there to remain without bail or mainprize for any time not exceeding two months, unless such owner

Preamble
Hall's Laws, No. 82
Cl. 2d, recited.

Preamble.

Clause 1.
A person who sends a Slave out of the owner's plantation without a hivery letter, or ticket is not to correct but to carry such Slave to the nearest Justice of the Peace, and there to deliver him to the Justice of the Peace, who is to inquire into the cause of the Slave's offence, and if the Slave was not on lawful duty, the magistrate is to cause such Slave to be removed to the owner, or habitation of the owner, and pay the charges out of the penalty.

The magistrate is to cause such Slave to be removed to the owner, or habitation of the owner, and pay the charges out of the penalty.

One-third of the overplus of the penalty to be paid the person apprehending the Slave, and the other two-thirds placed in the public treasury.

The penalty if not immediately paid, is to be by warrant of distress levied on the offender's goods, and on failure of goods

the offender shall be committed to gaol, there to remain for any time not exceeding two months, unless the penalty be sooner paid.

or owners shall sooner pay such forfeiture or forfeitures to the said justice or justices of the peace, to be applied in manner aforesaid.

Passed January 18th, 1785.

13.

Barbadoes.—An Act to remove Doubts concerning the Trial of Slaves manumitted after the Commission of Felonies of which they may stand accused.

WHEREAS doubts have arisen whether a Slave accused of murder or any other felony, and manumitted after the commission of the Act of which he is accused, is amenable and subject to the laws and statutes of this island now in force for the trial of Slaves charged with the commission of the aforesaid felonies.

Clause 1.

Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable John Spooner, President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander-in-Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the same, the honourable the members of His Majesty's Council and the General Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, that any Slave or Slaves accused of murder or any other felony or felonies shall be liable to be tried as a Slave, and shall be amenable and subject to all the laws and statutes of this island now in force for regulating and directing the trial of Slaves, notwithstanding any attempt to elude the law by any deed or deeds of manumission to the said Slave or Slaves executed after the commission of the said murder, or any other felony or felonies of which the said Slave or Slaves shall stand charged with the commission.

If Slaves, accused of murder or other felony be subsequently freed they are to be tried as Slaves.

Clause 2.

And the deeds of manumission to be void.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that all deeds of manumission of any Slave or Slaves after the commission of any murder or other felony of which the said Slave or Slaves is or are accused, and previous to the trial and acquittal of the said Slave or Slaves for the said offence or offences, are and shall be of no effect, and shall be void to all intents and purposes.

Read three times and passed the Council unanimously, this 14th day of February, 1809. (Signed)

JAMES DOTTIN HUSBANDS, Deputy Clerk of the Council.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly unanimously, the 14th day of February, 1809. (Signed)

JAMES GRASELL, Acting Clerk to the General Assembly. (Signed) JOHN SPOONER.

Assented to by his Honour the President, on the 14th day of March, 1809. (Signed) J. DOTTIN HUSBANDS, Deputy Secretary.

14.

Barbadoes.—An Act to Repeal part of an Act entitled "An Act for the Governing of Negroes," and for building and regulating a New Cage.

WHEREAS the building heretofore used for the confinement of runaway Slaves in this island, and commonly called the cage, is inconvenient in its situation, and unfit for the purposes for which the same was intended; and whereas it is highly necessary for the preservation of private property, and for the promotion of public justice, that the building wherein such Slaves are confined should be healthy and commodious; and whereas it is expedient that the Acts, Statutes, Provisions, and Regulations heretofore made, passed, and enacted of and concerning the said cage, should be united and consolidated in one general Act; Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Right Honourable Stapleton, Lord Combermere, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most

Persons apprehending runaway Slaves, to take them before the treasurer or (in his absence or sickness) before a Justice of the Peace, and on making oath as required, to receive twelve shillings and six pence for each Slave.