Treatment of the Captured Africans.

In several of the daily papers, of the city, for some weeks past, have appeared extracts of letters from New Haven, and other statements derived from thence, respecting the treatment of the Moçambique Africans. It has been stated that they were insufficiently clothed, for the season—that in consequence they had not, for some time, been exposed to the open air—that the rooms were exceedingly hot—that the Marshal would not allow the women to be covered with winter garments, as the District Judge sanctioned his doing at the expense of the United States, and had refused would not permit the committee to supply the same— and that the health of the Africans was therefore endangered, and the very deaths would take place. In the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Illingworth, has published certificates of Tuesday last from the Marshal, Mr. Hooton, from the Selectmen of New Haven, and from the Sheriff of the County, for the several of the prisoners, the state of the Africans, and the necessity of the committee to supply them.

The Marshal does not deny any statement made with regards to these matters. He says he “did refuse to furnish any more clothing than they at first have,” and practically admits that he would not permit the committee to supply them. The Selectmen, nay, the Sheriff, do not deny any statement that has been made with regard to the insufficient clothing. They only give their opinion that it is sufficient. In the communication to the committee, he states that the Africans do not appear to need any more clothing at all. The Selectmen, nay, the Sheriff, do not oppose the committee’s supplying them.

It has been contended by the committee here, that it was absolutely necessary, for the health of the Africans, that they should take frequent exercise in the open air, and that, consequently, warm weather clothing, was absolutely necessary. The African, in their present state, are confined and that it was not a good rule to say that the rooms in which they are confined are kept so hot that the Africans do not require any additional clothes. Dr. Hooton does not say their present clothing is sufficient for them to take exercise in the open air, but that their clothes are inadequate to their exercise. Dr. Hooton, in the letter, says that no one has denied this. Dr. Hooton does not say that it is unnecessary for the Africans to take exercise in the open air.

We will put a few questions to the Marshal, and if he, or any other person can answer these truly in the affirmative, we will admit our informations; if not, we will be willing to listen to the gentlemen of the African, of their statement; and to their complaints, and to the statements of the gentlemen that have been contrived by any of the persons who signed the certificate.

1. Have the Africans had more than one shirt each?

Dr. Hooton states that they were supplied with "new shirts," but he concedes that the shirts are very small, and that they are insufficient. Dr. Hooton, in the New York American, 13th, says they have no change of shirts, and he says the prisoners are not well clothed.
This was duly reported to the jailer, but no alteration was made.

2. Do the three girls and the boy (Ed. Shattuck) sleep in separate beds? The voter saw them all asleep in one bed at New Haven. B. asserts that, more recently, that they all slept together, and that the room is accessible at all times, and that the girls mingle with the men freely during the day.

3. Is the ventilation good in the room where the Africans are confined? Dr. Hooker says, "During the day they all have admission to a very large airy chamber." That is, some 30 or 40 men, and 4 children, have access to one very large airy chamber. B. says the room occupied by the African airy chamber. B. says "The rooms occupied by the African airy chamber are infected and the air peculiar to jails that are badly ventilated, or not ventilated at all." If first he found the odor, slight, obtrusive, and almost insupportable.

4. Are the tubs provided for the "necessary" offices kept apart from the eating and sleeping, or screened from the observation of the inmates, or visitors? When the writer was at the prison of the inmates, he observed that the tubs were kept in the eating and sleeping rooms, without any screen, and that when the diseases of contagious origin of the African caused frequent and offensive results, the inmates were exposed without the slightest attention to the dangers of consequent infection. In pleasant weather, up to the present time, they have had to wear their clothes, and even their blankets, when the African rooms were filled with extraordinary heat and smoke from the stoves.

5. Is the clothing sufficient for use at this season of the year? The clothing is so coarse, that it is not suitable for the physical comfort of the inmates; and even the clothing they have is insufficient for comfort, even without extraordinary heat and smoke from the stoves. It is to be remembered that the temperature of the African rooms is much higher than in the ordinary rooms. It is to be remembered that during the summer of pleasant weather, the prisoners, especially the sick, are subject to a more frequent relapse than when the clothing was more moderate as it usually is when the inmates wear ordinary clothing.

6. It is to be borne in mind that these Africans are not in jail. It is to be borne in mind that these Africans are not in jail. They are merely held as property charged with any criminal offense. They are merely held as property charged with any criminal offense.
gotten also that two gentlemen, with the interpreter, have spent several hours a day for some days now, with the Africans, to impart instruction to them, and that large numbers of sympathizing or curious visitors have thronged the new jail to see and converse with these unfortunate men. On all these considerations the petitioners, from their unfortunate men. On all these considerations the petitioners, from their own sufferings, have felt the necessity of interposing on behalf of these African, who, from the nature of the country, a long time, so they necessarily have to remain there, and who, whether or not they are allowed to return, must, even if they were born and brought up here, still be more prone to remain in the country. Whether or not they have become accustomed to the life here, their education, their habits, their way of living, must necessarily influence their future. The petitioners, therefore, have a duty to protect their interests, their future, their welfare, and their rights. They have asked for the appointment of a committee to visit the African colony and report on the conditions there.

The committee have been gratified to witness the general sympathy felt for these ill-treateed Africans, shown in the Province of New Haven, and upon the humanity of those who have visited the African colony. The committee, therefore, suggest to the Legislature the appointment of a committee to investigate the conditions of the African colony and report on the best course of action to be taken. They have also witnessed the unspeakable cruelty and inhumanity that has been inflicted upon the Africans, and they hope for a better future for them. The committee believe that the African character, however, should not be credited with the same intelligence or moral strength as the white man. The petitioners, therefore, suggest that the African colony should be treated with kindness and humanity, and that the inhabitants should be encouraged to return to their country of origin, if they so desire. The petitioners believe that the African colony should be treated with kindness and humanity, and that the inhabitants should be encouraged to return to their country of origin, if they so desire. The petitioners believe that the African colony should be treated with kindness and humanity, and that the inhabitants should be encouraged to return to their country of origin, if they so desire.
The text of the document is not clearly legible due to the handwriting style and the condition of the paper. It appears to be a letter or a formal document, but the content is not discernible from the image provided.