

The next in order of time is the Guinea Co. which received patent in 1588 from the crown, but the slave trade of Guin had begun as early as 1562 as we then note.

In 1562 a no. of merchants espec in W. of Ind. subscribed to send out ~~stake~~ ^{ships} with [&] sheeps to Guinea having learned that "negroes were a very good commodity in Espagnole" He sailed to Guinea, ~~substant~~ ^{substant} bought & took on his share in part, in way return to chiefs a cargo of negroes & sold them in Espagnole for hides, ^{the} ^{grazers} making good profit.

(Excerpts of American history from Counten Jordan Vol 1. by Harb. & Genl. James Hawkins and of his Expts)

Redeemed in Espagnole, the native Indians had very early been almost entirely killed off by Spaniards & negro slaves were introduced from Guinea partly because negroes more tractable, & church beginning to protect the Indians. This practice of the Indians was broken about by one of the finest of modern saints Las Casas, ^{before work was in city} who crossed ocean 14 times to obtain protect of native Indians (Read Jno Fisher's Chap on Las Casas, Ashby thinks one of the finest things he has ever read. - It has been said maliciously that Las Casas was cause of negro slavery. Fisher shows what little good)

Negroes were carried in Espagnole & employed chiefly in working mines but as time went on culminating more & more of the sugar cane.