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SLAVE TRADE. No. 1 (1879.)

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS,

RELATING TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1879.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES
AND AGENTS ABROAD, AND REPORTS FROM
NAVAL OFFICERS, RELATIVE TO THE SLAVE
TRADE.

BELGIUM.

No. 1.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Lumley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 15, 1878.

I HAVE to inform you that Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, has reported, under date of the 13th ultimo,* that on the preceding night the Union Steam-ship Company's vessel "Kaffir" had arrived at that port, having on board the Belgian African Exploring Party.

I have to request you to communicate this intelligence to the Belgian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 2.

Sir H. Barron to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 21.)

My Lord,

Brussels, January 19, 1878.

IN compliance with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 15th instant, I have informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the arrival at Zanzibar on the 13th December of the Belgian African Exploring Party. Baron Lambermont requests me to express the thanks of the Belgian Government for this communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. BARRON.

No. 3.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Lumley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 18, 1878.

I HAVE received a telegram from the Governor of Aden, stating that Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, had reported the death at that place of MM. Crespel and Maes, two of the members of the Belgian African Exploring Expedition.

I have to instruct you to communicate this intelligence to the Belgian Government,

* No. 226.

and to express the great regret of Her Majesty's Government at the death of these gentlemen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 4.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Lumley.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th instant, I inclose for your information copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar,* announcing the arrival in that island of the members of the Belgian African Expedition and their reception by the Sultan.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 5.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Lumley.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 7, 1878.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith, for communication to the Belgian Government, copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, reporting the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Maes and M. Crespel, members of the Belgian African Exploring Expedition.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 6.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord, *Brussels, March 16, 1878.*
I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the expression of the sentiments of gratitude entertained by His Majesty the King and his Government for the information which I have been instructed to communicate to them relative to the Belgian expedition to Africa, as well as for the sympathy which has been testified at the deaths of MM. Maes and Crespel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 6.

Count d'Aspremont-Lynden to Mr. Lumley.

M. le Ministre, *Bruxelles, le 15 Mars, 1878.*
JE n'ai pas manqué de placer sous les yeux du Roi les communications que votre Excellence a été chargée de me faire au sujet des deux Belges qui ont succombé en Afrique.

Le Cabinet de St. James a eu soin de nous tenir au courant de tout ce qui concernait l'expédition envoyée sur le continent Africain par l'Association Internationale et il a bien voulu nous exprimer la part qu'il a prise aux regrets que nous cause la mort de MM. Maes et Crespel.

Le Roi et son Gouvernement ont été fort touchés de ces attentions, et je saurais gré à votre Excellence d'être l'interprète de nos sentiments de reconnaissance auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) C^{te}. D'ASPREMONT-LYNDEN.

* No. 235.

† Nos. 247 and 248.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Bahia.

No. 7.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a statement of the prices of slaves during the current year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

Inclosure in No. 7.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia at the respective times undermentioned.

	Half-Year ending December 31, 1877.		Year ending December 31, 1877.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
African—	Dollars.	£	No alteration during the year.
Males	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	
Females	750	75	
Creole—			
Males	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
Females	750	75	
With professions	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, *Consul.*

Bahia, December 31, 1877.

No. 8.

Consul Morgan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a statement of the prices of slaves during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

Inclosure in No. 8.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia at the respective times undermentioned.

	Half-Year ending December 31, 1877.		Half-Year ending June 30, 1878.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
African—	Dollars.	£	No alteration in prices.
Males	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	
Females	750	75	
Creole—			
Males	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
Females	750	75	
With professions	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, *Consul.*

Bahia, June 30, 1878.

EGYPT.

No. 9.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 4, 1878.*
THE Earl of Derby has received and read with satisfaction your despatch of the 13th ultimo,* showing the good effect already produced in Lower Egypt by the operation of the Slave Trade Convention, and his Lordship directs me to express to you his approval of the steps taken by you, as therein reported, to insure a still greater certainty of its proper execution.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 10.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 4, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you herewith copy of a despatch from the Political Resident at Aden, together with copy of notes made by the Assistant Resident on the slave traffic in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and I am to instruct you to communicate to the Egyptian Government such parts of the information contained in these notes as you may deem advisable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

P.S.—The notes are sent in duplicate in order that you may communicate the whole or part of them to Captain Malcolm, as you may think fit.

J. P.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

Brigadier-General Loch to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord Marquis, *Aden Residency, November 16, 1877.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of India Office despatch of the 25th ultimo, forwarding copy of Foreign Office letter, dated the 20th August, 1877, requesting information on certain points connected with the Convention lately concluded between the British and Egyptian Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade.
2. From the accompanying notes on the Slave Trade, as carried on in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, collected by Captain F. M. Hunter, 1st Assistant Resident, it will be seen that slaves captured in the vicinity of this Settlement will probably be found to belong to the Galla family.
3. Inquiries have been instituted, from which it appears that there are about six male Gallas in Aden who were originally slaves. These persons are principally employed

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 69.

as domestic servants. Some ten or twelve Galla females, whose exact origin it has been found difficult to trace, were probably also purchased as slaves.

4. There does not seem to be any means available for disposing of a large number of slaves in Aden. To a certain extent the men might find occupation, and a limited number of women could be married respectably, and no doubt the Roman Catholic Mission would also assist, as hitherto, in supporting and bringing up children of both sexes.

5. It is not an easy matter to say what would be the best course to pursue in the event of a large number of slaves being brought to Aden, but if the Egyptian authorities on the Somali coast possessed the inclination, they have, doubtless, the power of assisting Gallas captured on their frontier to return to their own homes.

6. Under the above circumstances, I would venture to suggest that no idea be entertained of providing for any large number of slaves in the neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANCIS LOCH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

Notes on the Slave Trade as carried on in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

THE area over which the Slave Trade is carried on in the Gulf of Aden and in the Red Sea may be conveniently divided into two portions:—

1st. The Somali coast from Cape Guardafui to Berbera, and from thence the Danâkil coast as far as Amphilla, in the Red Sea.

2nd. From Amphilla along the African littoral as far north as Ras Roway. The former section alone is here dealt with.

From Guardafui to Amphilla.

The slaves which are brought to the Somali and Danâkil ports are of the following tribes:—

(Muslem) Gallas (Christians called), Gurazuî, Ludâma, Kaffa, and also Gallas of various other tribes, and Shangallas, or mixed races.

For trade purposes, male slaves are divided into four classes:—

						Value. Dollars.
1. Jowâshi (eunuchs)	..	..	..	..	..	150 to 250
2. Khumâsi (5 spans high)	..	..	..	..	..	40 „ 100
3. Sudâsi (6 spans high)	..	..	..	..	..	30 „ 80
4. Bâligh (full grown)	..	..	..	..	..	20 „ 70

Females are divided into three classes:—

						Value. Dollars.
1. Mas'ha (or flat breasted)	..	..	..	..	..	80 to 100
2. Murâhakâh (or near puberty)	..	..	..	..	..	60 „ 100
3. Bâligh (or full grown)	..	..	..	..	..	50 „ 100

Both sexes are fairer, straighter-featured, and altogether better-looking than the Coast African tribes, whom they in no wise resemble, nor can they speak any language but their own.

The usual dress of the male is a waist-cloth, and occasionally the Abyssinian robe. The Sudâshi and Khumâsi have the head shaved with the exception of a short tuft in the centre. The Danâkil wear a similar tuft, but twice as great in diameter. The Muslems are, of course, circumcized, and the Christians are invariably uncircumcized, and by this sign slaves of the latter religion may at once be recognized, as no African Christians ever venture to sea in boats bound for Yemen or the Hedjaz, and not many visit Aden.

The females wear a sheet, which has been doubled over and sewn up the sides, leaving orifices for the arms, with a slit in the fold for the head to pass through. The hair is plaited like the Somalis; brass armlets and bangles of beads are occasionally worn. The Muslem females are circumcized.

The tribes who are instrumental in bringing slaves to the coast are the Argobâh from Abyssinia, the Shaikâsh from Harrar, and the Aboona, Hasobah, and Adali families of the Danâkil.

Seldom more than fifty slaves arrive in one kafilah, more frequently five to ten only with each. They are seldom disposed of locally.

In these days less than 3,000 are shipped outside the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and perhaps 2,500 between Perim and Amphilla. Of these 40 per cent. are boys, 40 per cent. girls, 10 per cent. women, 8 per cent. men, 2 per cent. eunuchs.

Ports of Shipment.—Slaves are shipped at the following places:—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zailah. | 6. Mirgiblah. |
| 2. Lehâdu. | 7. Assab. |
| 3. Tejourrah. | 8. Bailood. |
| 4. Mersa Duan. | 9. Edd. |
| 5. Rahitha. | 10. Amphilla (Mehdar). |

(N.B. All names are spelt as on the chart.)

Zailah.—The names of the principal persons whose boats are engaged in carrying slaves from Zailah are—Abookehr Ibrahim Shahim, who is now a Pasha and Egyptian Governor; this man possesses seven boats. Hassan Mahomed, Hassan Goolaid, Ahmed Hassan, all Somalis, each own one boat. Sallah Nâssin, Sayyid Molhauee, Sayyid Mahomed Bâr, all Arabs, employ one or two boats each. About 1,000 are annually exported from Zailah. The season opens in November and continues for four months in full force. After which, although not entirely ceasing, the export may be said to be at an end. The boats leaving Zailah lie concealed at Ivet, whence they run to Mushahh, in the Gulf of Tejourrah, where they water. They then coast along as far as Rahitha (a promontory in the Red Sea south of Ras Suitbun and nearly abreast of Zee Hill). Here they again water and run over to the Arabian shore, up which they coast as far as Ras Mejarnila, sometimes landing a few slaves at Mokha. They then enter the creek near the Cape just mentioned, and land their cargo near Shoorame, or nearer still even to Hodaida.

Lehâdu.—This port is only used when Zailah is not suitable for embarkation.

Tejourrah.—The principal boat owners in Tejourrah are—Borray Kamil, Sheikh Dawood, and the Pasha of Zailah, all of whom are Dankâlis. Upwards of 2,000 slaves are annually exported from this place. The season is the same as at Zailah, and the boats are navigated in the same manner and to the same destination.

Mersa Duan.—This port is simply supplementary to Zailah.

Rahitha.—About 500 slaves are exported from Rahitha. Only two boats belong to the place. The present ruler is Boorhan Shahim, a Dankâli who holds office under the Egyptians.

Mirgiblah.—Very few slaves are exported from Mirgiblah (a place on the southern shore of Ass-ab-Bay). It is principally used as a harbour of concealment.

Assab.—Assab, five or six miles south of Ras Loomar, is more a watering place than anything else.

Bailood.—Upwards of 1,500 slaves are annually exported from Bailood, and five or six boats belonging to the place are engaged in the Slave Trade. Many others from the adjacent ports call for cargoes. The season of export is the same as outside the Red Sea. The boats make straight for Ras Mejarnila.

Edd.—But few slaves are exported from this place.

Amphila (Mehdar).—From Mehdar, near Amphilla, upwards of 500 slaves are yearly exported; five or six persons are engaged in the Traffic. Boats either make straight for the Arabian Coast or first run south to Ras Cussar according as the wind suits.

Description of Boats and Crews.—Light draught boats are used of the kinds called “zaimah” and “sumbook.” The former has curved bows, stern post slightly raked off, mat bulwarks forward, small deck forward and aft, either one or two masts, two to fifteen tons burthen. The latter has an overhanging stern slightly curved at the upper part, small decks forward and aft, centre part sometimes fitted with a temporary bamboo deck. Bulwarks raised high round the stern, which is square and slightly overhanging. Two masts raked forward, fifteen to fifty tons burthen. If the boats have no other cargo a mat awning is sometimes raised on bamboos for shelter to the slaves. The crews are generally Danâkil. Seldom more than one hundred slaves are carried at once, and as a rule shipments are under 20.

Provisions.—But seldom more than four or five days’ provisions are put on board, consisting chiefly of jowaree, rice, ghee, and dates.

Cargo.—Vessels legitimately trading from Zailah, bound for Hodaida and Mocha,

should have on board ghee only. From Tejourrah and the other ports above-mentioned ghee, mats, and jowlees.

Flag and Papers.—All these boats on occasion hoist the crescent, and carry from Zailah and Tejourrah custom-house receipts for duty paid on goods exported; also Bills of Health. From the other ports no papers are taken.

(Signed)

F. HUNTER, *Captain,*
Assistant Resident.

November 1, 1877.

No. 11.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 15, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit, for your information, extracts from a letter addressed to the Admiralty by Commander Powlett, of H.M.S. "Wild Swan," and dated November 20,* reporting generally on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 12.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 16, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk respecting the proceedings of the Mission party sent out to Uganda by the Church Missionary Society under Lieutenant Shergold Smith, and their cordial reception by King Mtesa, and relating to the differences between that Chief and the Egyptian Government.†

I am to instruct you to take an opportunity of communicating the contents of this despatch to Colonel Gordon, and of expressing to the Egyptian Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government, that no hostile proceedings will be taken against King Mtesa on account of his religious opinions.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 13.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk, containing information respecting the proceedings of the Church Mission party at Uganda.‡

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 14.

Mr. Vivian to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 11.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, March 2, 1878.*
I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of my correspondence with the Commander of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the Red Sea and with the Egyptian Government, relative to the proposed seizure of certain slaves stated by the Admiral to be lodged in depôts near Zeylla.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 14.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to Mr. Vivian.

(Telegraphic.)

Aden, March 2, 1878.

INFORMATION received of slaves lodged in stores near Zeylla; if authority from Egyptian Government can be obtained for our capturing them on shore we will endeavour to do so. Please telegraph reply.

Inclosure 2 in No. 14.

Chérif Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

(Télégraphique.)

Caire, le 2 Mars, 1878.

REÇU votre lettre. Je télégraphie à Malcolm Pacha pour la saisie. Votre Amiral peut lui donner toutes les informations pour cela et faire accompagner Malcolm Pacha par un officier dans le but de donner à notre autorité tous les renseignements nécessaires sur le lieu de dépôt. C'est la manière la plus régulière de procéder.

Inclosure 3 in No. 14.

Mr. Vivian to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

(Telegraphic.)

Alexandria, March 2, 1878.

EGYPTIAN Government have telegraphed to Malcolm Pasha, their officer on the coast, to seize the slaves near Zeylla. Pray give him all necessary information. Egyptian Government authorize a British officer accompanying him to point out slave dépôt and report proceedings.

No. 15.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1878.

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office of the 15th January last, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for your information, copies of two despatches, and their inclosures, from Rear-Admiral Corbett, relative to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea,* together with a copy of a despatch which his Lordship has addressed to Mr. Layard on the subject.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 16.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2nd instant, with its inclosures relative to the proposed seizure of certain slaves said to be lodged near Zeylla, and I am to state to you that the arrangement adopted in this matter by the Egyptian Government would appear to have been the most regular mode of proceeding.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 17.

Mr. Vivian to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Cairo, March 22, 1878.

THE accompanying notes upon the trade, commerce, and state of affairs at the several ports in the Red Sea to which the notes relate, having been communicated to me by an officer who has recently visited them, I forward them to your Lordship in the hope that they may be found useful to the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 17.

*Memorandum.**Berbereh, 2nd to 7th February, 1878.*

THERE is a large fair here, which commences in September and ends in April. It is frequented by Arabs, Persians, Banyans, Hindus, and Sumals. They come from Hadramont, Yuness, Bussorah, Aden, and the natives from the interior, the latter apparently mostly from the Ogadaine district. From across the sea they seem nearly without exception to come viâ Aden; from the interior through and from Ogadaine, excepting the coffee caravans, which come from Harar. This fair is sometimes attended by 10,000 people from the interior, but this year not more than 4,000 had been there.

As far as I could make out, the following goods are traded in:—

Coffee, from Harar.—They profess to receive in good years about 3,000 camel loads, which arrive in April. This trade is very remunerative, as the frasileh costs at Harar 3 dollars, exclusive of a duty of nominally 8 per cent., but actually 10 per cent. The freight of a camel is said by some to be 3½ dollars, by other 8 dollars, and when the coffee is in Berbereh it is worth 6 dollars per frasileh. The money is generally advanced for this trade by Parsee merchants in Aden, and the profits sometimes exceed 50 per cent. I think that very seldom so many camel-loads come to this place, but the gain may be explained, as the coffee is not paid for in cash but in cotton cloths.

Gum arabic.—This is the article which is most largely exported here. Next in order comes ghee (butter of the country).

Hides, sheep-skins, tallow, ostrich feathers, bullocks, goats, sheep, dried fish, honey, myrrh, henna, and ivory. Of ivory I heard that Aden merchants send expeditions into the Ogadaine and Bachr-el-Helwa, getting large returns for their money, but as they cannot import fire-arms the elephants are killed by arrows and spears; they do not even understand setting traps for them.

The above may be said to be most of the articles exported, whilst, on the other hand, the merchants import:—

Sugar, rice, dhurra, corn, flour, tobacco, dates, salt, bales of cotton, earthen and ironware goods, boards, lead, brass wire, glass beads, buttons, and carpets.

Business is mostly carried on by barter, but money also changes hands; prices are very high, and the merchants seemed to think that much trade which formerly came here is turned away by the roads being unsafe, especially that between Berbereh and Bulhar, and that if 100 cavalry were picketed along the roads this would make them safe. In favour of Bulhar it may be urged that for many caravans it shortens the route by forty miles, and if the merchants go there the Ayal-Youness will certainly take their goods to Bulhar, as the difficulties of embarkation is not their affair.

The taxes at Berbereh are not heavy, viz. :—

Light-house dues 1 anna per ton for vessels over 50 tons.

Ground rent on houses from 1 to 3 dollars; the Sumal Sheikhs get of this tax two-thirds, and the Egyptian Government one-third.

Water is at cistern three-quarters of an anna for the Government, and the carriage into the village is half an anna per skin, which is earned by the Sumal women.

The water is brought to the cistern in pipes from Dubar, a distance of 12,240 metres.

Each loaded camel is charged by the Sumal Sheikhs ¼ dollar, as they say for guarding it, but it is mere pretence for conveniently raising black-mail.

There is a small import and export duty per package of goods, but I could not clearly understand what it was.

The prices, as far as I could learn, of various animals are as follows :—

A camel from 5 to 10 dollars; a horse from 20 to 50 dollars; a mule 25 to 40 dollars; an ass 5 to 6 dollars; a bullock 4 to 8 dollars; a sheep $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 dollars.

The inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, are Ayal-Achmed Sumals, and some Arab and Hindu merchants. They have but few personal wants; their dress is a toga of 10 yards of cotton calico and a loin-cloth, with the never-failing spear and knife; their food is dhurra, broken dates, milk, fish—which they catch—and mutton from their own flocks, and they seem to be continually singing and dancing.

In the neighbourhood there are Esa-Musa, Makahul, Al Hamed, Ayal-Achmed, Haber-Youness, and Idakala Sumals.

The Governor here is Radwan Pasha, a man of much energy, and very interested in the welfare of Berberéh. The Cadi's name is Othman, and the principal merchant is Awad Marhaswan, from Hadramont.

The harbour is excellent, and has a good lighthouse. It might be entered by night as easily as by day if on the spit forming the outer edge of the harbour a pyramid of rough stones about 12 ft. to 15 ft. high was erected and blackened with coal tar; if a stone fell down any one could be sent to put it up again; and further, if on the jetty end, or on foot at the head of the harbour, the common red side-light of a steamer was hung up, it could burn common oil, and the sentry who is always there could trim it.

There are about 20 baghlas and sambooks belonging to the place. The fishermen make a fair business: they catch sharks and other large fish, which abound; they dry them for export, and get food for the inhabitants. The place swarms with small fish and prawns, and as sperm whale abound doubtless a trade might arise in oil.

Bulhar, February 8, 1878.

There is a large fair here, which lasts from the end of September to the beginning of May, but shipments are often interrupted by strong winds raising a heavy surf. On the day when I was there a very moderate wind from the north-eastward sprang up, and we could only get on shore by being carried by the Sumals. I got thoroughly wet through, and going out through the reefs our boat was nearly capsized and half filled with water.

The fair is visited by the Ayal-Youness Sumals and by merchants from Berberéh, Aden, the Persian Gulf, and the Red Sea. There were about 6,000 people encamped in huts and booths when we were there.

From inquiries, the same system as at Berberéh of barter and cash is employed in doing business here, and the goods traded in were: ivory, from the Bachr-el-Helwa, or "Sweet Water," this side of the Jubba, hides, sheepskins, and gum arabic, which are generally sent viâ Aden to London, ghee in great quantities, which goes to Arabia and India, coffee, myrrh, and ostrich feathers; all the foregoing are brought from the interior, whilst from over the sea they import cotton cloth, dates, sugar, rice, grain, dhurra, tobacco, and various odds and ends. The goods for export come from the banks of the Jubba, nearly down as far south as Brava, the Ogadaine, Gudabersi, Bachr-el-Helwa, and Harar and its neighbourhood; the imports come principally viâ Aden (which is used as a depôt) from India, Persia, Arabia, and Europe.

Prices are high.

The merchants said that the reason why Bulhar was preferred to Berberéh was because the road from this place to Berberéh was unsafe, and that, besides, the Ayal-Youness Sumals had forty miles less distance to carry the goods, and they must follow the trade, else others would step in and take it, as there was much competition. The Sheikhs of the Ayal-Youness Sumals said they formerly went to Berberéh to trade, but the Ayal-Achmed Sumals had oppressed them and driven them away, and now they were settled at Bulhar, wish to remain here, and would pay the taxes which the Khedive imposed, and that they loved peace. Looking at their hard faces, not a man of them without one or more scars and holes in their heads, some with open wounds, I felt inclined to question their peacefulness.

The Governor of Berberéh was here represented by a clerk and a few Sumal and Yemen police, and disputes were brought before a Court of merchants.

The taxes here are for ground rent, one-third going to the Governemnt, and the tax which the Sheikhs levy, varying, according to the value of the load, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar. The loads from Harar are the most valuable, being worth 100 to 150 dollars, whilst those from the Ogadaine are often only worth 30 dollars. There is here, as at

Berbereh, a small import and export duty, but I could not clearly understand what it was.

The inhabitants are Ayal-Yuness Sumals, who mostly go to the mountains during the hot months, and they live very simply on mutton, large quantities of milk, dhurra, a little rice and broken dates.

In the neighbourhood are Ayal-Yuness, Haber-Yuness; to the eastward are Essa-Mussa, Ida-Galla, and Sala-Gudub, and further south the Gudub-Irsi, and to the north-westward the Issa Sumals.

Bulhar may be said to be only inhabited during the trading months; the roadstead is execrable and dangerous; they are exposed to most winds; they have no vessels, as the traders only come here in vessels from Berbereh, Aden, and Arabia.

I feel convinced that there is no Slave Trade here, but the Ayal-Yuness Sheikhs told me that they heard of small numbers of Galla slaves going towards Zaila, but no one will speak on this subject. It was only whilst inquiring about the Slave Trade that I got most of the other information, as it is generally the case when you ask about one thing they tell you about something else.

Zeila, 9th to 10th February, 1878.

Business is carried on here during the cool months, and the merchandize is sold as the caravans arrive. The traders are Esse and Guduburey Sumals, Havanecs, Turks, Gallas, Yunessees, Hadramers, Persians, Banyans, and Hindus.

From 2,500 to 3,000 people come from the interior in caravans, each caravan being attended by from 200 to 300 people, traders, and others. There are perhaps 200 to 300 traders from across the sea who come in baghlas and sambooks (called saiyaho here). Each vessel brings from five to fifteen traders with it.

In Zeila they appear to trade in coffee, honey, hides, ivory, and dhurra, from Harar.

Hides, sheepskins, ghee, gum arabic, myrrh, ostrich feathers, ivory spices, salt, raw cotton, tallow, waras (a yellow vegetable dye, and a specific against tape-worm), daar (a black dye), regina, habbuch radi (elephant berries, which go to India), civet, and frankincense, which come from the interior.

Ghee, sheepskins, eggs, firewood, building rafters, fish, ashar (sail twine), lief (clothes lines), come from the neighbourhood and islands.

Sugar, rice, dhurra, grain, cotton cloths, white and printed, shawl-like kerchiefs for head-dresses, of silk and cotton, glass beads, buttons, brass wire, iron, brass, and earthenware, dates, and various odds and ends come from Aden and Arabia, whilst the carpets come from Bassorah. The system is barter and cash.

The accounts about carriage are that a camel can carry from Harar loads according to its size, varying from 350 to 420 lbs. of coffee, or about forty hides. Two asses do the work of one camel. They say about 2,000 camels and 4,000 asses are employed as freight animals for the trade of Zeila. The carriage charge for transport varies, so I was told, from 3 to 8 dollars, but the discrepancy is so great that I doubt it. It takes a goods caravan sixteen, travellers on camels ten, and the post eight days to go from Zeila to Harar.

The freight by sea to Aden is $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee (4 tariff piastres) per cwt.

The import duty on goods is 8 per cent. The export duty levied in Harar is nominally 8 per cent., but actually 10 per cent., with a further 1 per cent. levied here.

The water comes from a well at Al-Takushha, about 3 miles off, and the carriage on each skinful is a large piastre.

The prices of various animals are different to those at Berbereh. They are for a camel, 20 to 30 dollars; a horse, 20 to 80 dollars; a mule, 25 to 35 dollars; an ass, 4 to 6 dollars; a bullock, 5 to 7 dollars; a sheep, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars; a goat, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars; a fowl, $\frac{1}{4}$ dollar; and an egg, 10 paras.

The inhabitants, from 4,000 to 5,000 in number, are natives of Zeila, Danakalis, Essa, and Guduburse Sumals, Yunessees, Hadramees, Indians, and slaves, these latter being mostly Gallas and Abyssinians. Their food, though simple, is more varied than that of the Sumals at Berbereh and Bulhar. They have dhurra, wheat, rice, flour, broken dates, sugar, and biscuit from Aden, Mocha, and Hodeidah; butter, bullocks, sheep, goats, gazelles, milk, and fish. Their dress shows the increase in their wants, as I saw here men with turbans, vests, robes, and trousers in considerable numbers.

There are many stone buildings in the town, and there appeared to me to be more life in the place and bustle on the landing-place than in any town which I have already visited.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood are Esse and Guduburse Sumals. The Governor of Zeila is Abu-Bakr, said to be powerful and influential amongst the Danakalis. The Cadi is Say'id Hussein Shanbul. The chief merchant and Reis el Medgliss is Mahomed Omar.

The harbour or roadstead is large and well protected by reefs and islands, but even on a sunny day the approach is rendered dangerous by reefs and shoals, which might be easily remedied by buoing them; four buoys would be sufficient. The roadstead has the disadvantage of a very shallow approach to the shore, so much so that the 4 fathom depth, which shoals quickly to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the jetty head. Even the Baghlas and Sai'yahs, in order to keep afloat, must anchor nearly 1 mile off it. At low water boats cannot approach within 200 yards of the jetty, which should be lengthened out to a coral reef which is 200 yards off, *i.e.*, if the outlay would repay.

There are about thirty Baghlas and Sai'yahs belonging to the place. They procure wood for rafters and fires from the islands and the Esse shore. There may perhaps be forty to fifty more vessels which come here for trade. The fishermen supply the town with fish, and they also catch fish and dry them for consumption in Harar.

In Zeila we were brought face to face with the living witnesses to the Slave Trade, *viz.*, the slaves themselves. There are in Zeila itself many wretched girls who cannot now, thanks to the vigilance of the English cruisers, be easily exported, but are kept here and hired out as prostitutes by the day, week, and month. It is true this may be in some cases strictly legal, but for mere children, as many are, to be used in this way, to be let out as one would a beast of burthen, to the traders who come here without being allowed a voice in the matter cannot be right. Surely such treatment, even more than blows, insufficient clothes and food, comes under the category of cruelty, as these children are not free agents to choose this kind of life, neither do they know what it means until they are ruined and hopelessly diseased for life. It would be revolting to the people for us to search the harems where they are now partially hid, but I think the higher power in the land should step in and stop this trade, and the masters punished, being forced to tell who the dealers are from whom they obtained them; but as long as the sentiments and interests of the Governor, his family, the merchants and others are what they are, united, I may say, to a man to support the trade and prevent any information being obtained, so long without severe and searching measures will our work be hopeless.

I think a very good employment for Abu-Bakr and these people would be to send them to fight the Russians, at least it would be an honourable one.

The means to stop the trade at Zeila and other places, which are reasonably suspected of carrying on the Slave Trade, would be to quarter a strong police force on them, and make the Governor and inhabitants pay its expenses. This force, for instance here in Zeila, could watch the town, prevent slaves being smuggled into it, visit the Harar and other roads leading to the sea coast. If force was necessary the military could be ordered to support and assist them, and offenders clearly convicted of the "vol avec muertre" of Article II of the Convention of 4th August, 1877, should be dealt with in accordance with the said Article, and all connected with the transaction should be punished. I think this would soon make the trade sour.

Tejureh, 11th to 13th February, 1878.

The export of this place consists in hides and ghee; senna, though in large quantities, seems as yet not to be traded in, a Greek Theodorus Demiedrierdis was obtaining it. (I may just say here that he said that he had asked leave to go to Harar to trade, but under one excuse or another had been hindered by Abu-Bakr, and at last was told to go to Tejureh to collect the senna.) Water is also exported for the use of the Island of Perim; women bring four skins of water from the well to the beach for a small measure of dhurra, about the size of a quart measure, and valued at a large piastre (25 to dollar); the water is taken in baghlas and saeyahs to Perim, and the Reis is again paid in dhurra by an agent called Ali in Aden.

The imports of Tejureh are murra and grain from Aden, and rodeidah cotton for their robes and headdresses, tobacco for snuffing and odds and ends; as also straw for making mats, which latter the women work apparently for home use, though they are willing to sell them.

The principal business of all here is the Slave Trade, and, from the well-to-do appearance of the people and their huts, it must be lucrative. I had direct evidence from every soldier I asked, and from the 12th, from Jarag Agha, Badawee Mulazim Awwal, that within two months of this date many slaves were brought from the Essa

shore in vessels, landed near Ras Ali, and that, as the small-pox was amongst them, the sick ones were put in huts between the villages and the fort; and that, in the rainy season, about five months ago, another caravan of slaves had been brought here and shortly afterwards had been sent away by sea. These slaves are all said to be from Abyssinia and Galla, old and young, light and dark coloured of both sexes, and that there were also eunuchs amongst them.

It appears to me that the Abyssinian and Galla slaves are sent down through Shoa and the country about Harar, and that, to a certain extent, they follow the caravan routes, and when near Zaila, in the Essa land, word is sent to the dealers, who then send vessels to the Essa shore, at places like Ambadu; some, doubtless, go to Zaila, and the rest are landed near Tejureh and M'bemobu. They are then allowed to recover from the effects of their land voyage; are then sent in vessels to places between M'kulla and Hodeidah, or they are sent by a land route and embarked between Siyan and Asab Bay.

The evidence pointed to the fact that in a caravan of 400 slaves there might be forty people interested, their agents having procured the slaves up the country consign them to the dealers, some having five and others many more in the venture. This may to some extent explain the lively interest taken in the ventures by all, and the stubborn way in which information is refused, and the very existence of slavery is denied.

Tejureh, Obock, and the coast near Reheta, were pointed out to me as probable points of the departure of slaves on the sea voyage.

I have not a particle of evidence to prove it, but by the facts that the Slave Trade passes though Shoa, Menelik's land, and along the Harar road, it must be with the knowledge of Menelik and Raouf Pasha, and possibly the latter connives at it.

Obokh, February 13, 1878.

Obokh is a harbour without protection from all south winds; it was so dreary and desolate as seen from the roads and later when on shore that one felt inclined to exclaim—

“Oh, the dreary, dreary aspect of the deserted Obock road.”

On landing on the open beach, and after much searching, we discovered a Dankali with his wife, children, and four camels; they were in wretched huts amongst the mangrove bushes near the sea shore. He said that the tract, which we had seen close to the bush near Ras Duan, left the shore and passed inland through the mountains, past the village of his head Sheikh Mahomed, pointing in the direction of the dry bed of a good stream, apparently a very heavy torrent during the rains. I saw, however, many tracks leading along the shore, towards Ras al Bir, so that there is also probably a route to Reheta along the coast past Jabel Siyan, as well as the inland one through the mountains.

At Obock there was not a vestige of trade now or at any period of the year.

Jebel Siyan and Ras Dumerah, 14th and 15th February, 1878.

Jebel Siyan is just opposite to Perim within a few miles of the Brothers.

I saw no signs of habitation or trade here, but there is a track going to the south-west to a spring about three miles off; this is most probably the river from the Usubo-Zalla land which forms a lake behind the mountains to the north-west of Jabel Jan, and the south-west of the Jabel Hodd-Ali, and from this spring, so Achmed Abadi told us, there is a track coastwards to Obock and one to Reheta which passes a well about ten miles to the north-north-west of this.

Ras Dumerah.—Reheta, the village of Sheikh Burham, of which I had heard so much, was not discovered by us; we walked three miles inland and passed tracks showing that there is a village on the coast-line between Dumerah and Asab Bay, and we saw by tracks and drawing of firewood that there was a village about south-west from Dumerah. Achmed Abadi, who knew Reheta well, pointed its position out to me as in a break in the mountains about 7 to 9 miles south-west from Ras Dumerah. The road was north-west, a sand and salt plain covered with stunted mimosa and acacia; about 3 miles back there were grass tufts dry and burnt by the sun. We saw many camels browsing on the stunted herbage, and towards sun-down they went, some towards the one, the rest towards the other village of which I have spoken above. A few gazelle were on the plains.

Asab Bay, 16th February, 1878.

Asab Bay is not difficult to approach. It is a very large anchorage, the soundings are irregular, and ships lie a long way off the the landing-place. We found here three Saiyehs. Their Reises said they came from Aden, but were Yemenus; their occupation catching fish, to dry and export viâ Aden to M'kullah and Snahel, and turtle for their shells. They said nine of them regularly traded to this bay, but there were possibly 200 Saiyehs who came to fish between Jebel Sijan and Hanfelah. I question this number, as it did not agree with what I saw; 90 would be nearer the mark.

The village here is on the right bank of a mountain river, but the bed is now dry. The head man was a certain Mahomed-Essa, who acknowledged Sheikh Burham of Reheta as his head, said they had a blood-feud with the people of Beilul, and dared not, on account of the Redaweens, go into the mountains, and he graphically described how, when the latter came, they, with what they could save, escaped to the islands.

Their trade is very small. They send dried fish and a little ghee to Aden, Mocha, and Hodeidah, getting in return cotton stuffs for their topes, dates, rice, dhurra, tobacco, and straw to make mats with. They live on these, the milk of their cows and camels, and during the season the dome-palm, which abounds on the banks of the river, is very useful to them; the pulp inside the husk they eat, the kernel the camels eat, the juice of the tree gives them a liquor which ferments and forms a drink, and of the leaves they make mats to cover their huts, of which latter I counted thirty-five and perhaps there are more.

They know of no roads into the interior, as they were afraid to go into the mountains, but there was a track to Beilul and Eid to the northward, and one to Reheta along the coast to the southward, and this road, they believed, led to Tegureh.

Hanfelah, February 20, 1878.

The village which they call Shahid, or the "Beach," is close to an island not far from Ras Hanfelah. The anchorage here is easy to approach, but from it to the shore are shoal mud-banks, which make the landing difficult. There are from thirty-five to forty huts in the place. The people obtain the wood for posts and rafters from the mountains, the bamboos from Hodeidah, and the palm-leaves for the matting and thatch from the hills near. They are Danakil, the head-man is Mohamed Diddalia. The islands waters near here are frequented regularly by about six fishing vessels, which catch shark and turtle, with which they trade.

They export dried and salted fish to Aden and the Yunem coast, and part of a kind of mollusc, called in Arabic "Dufu," which is much prized for burning, on account of its scenting properties, they send to Massowah.

They have three roads, one leading along the coast to Eid, Beilul K'ubba, Raheta, Tegureh; another into the interior, to Dezad on the Abyssinian frontier, where salt is obtained, and the other to Zulla and Massowah.

The village of Meddir is about three and a-half miles further to the north-west. This village is much larger, and has a more prosperous appearance than Shahid, and has a small export of ghee in addition to the articles exported from Shahid. They have three keteras belonging to the place, which trade between Berbereh and Zeila to Aden, Mocha, and Hodeidah. The Sheikh's name, Mahomed Othman, the man who was said to have murdered a tax-collector.

Both villages possess camels, cattle, sheep, and goats for trading amongst themselves and neighbours, and the two latter supply them with food and milk.

Howakil, February 21, 1878.

On a creek near the peak on the south-east side of this island is a village bearing a like name. The head-man is Bahlul, elected to the position for his superior wisdom. There are forty huts in the village, and they have four largish kateras for trading and fishing.

They export salted and dried fish to Aden, Mocha, and Hodeidah, and "dufu" to Massowah; in return they import the necessaries for food and dress. They have considerable quantities of camels, cattle, sheep, and goats.

Water is obtained from a pond where they collect the rain-water, but in summer they fetch it from the mainland. The summer they consider to be the best time for fishing.

Dahalak Island, February 22, 1878.

The inhabitants of these islands are fishermen. They possess several kateras, three of which we met to the southward of Howakil. They catch, dry, and salt fish, export them, turtle, and mother-o'-pearl shells; their principal trade is with the latter.

The inhabitants were almost starving, owing to their supply of dhurra being stopped by the strict quarantine imposed on vessels coming from the Arabian coast. I heard like complaints made at other places which we visited.

No. 18.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord,

Cairo, April 6, 1878.

I HAVE spoken to Colonel Gordon respecting the relations between the Egyptian Government and King Mtesa, as referred to in Lord Derby's despatches of the 16th January and 25th February last, and, so far as I can ascertain, there is no intention on his part to interfere with King Mtesa, with whom he desires to be on good terms if he does not molest the Egyptians.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

No. 19.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you for your information copy of a letter from the Church Missionary Society relative to a mission they are sending out to Uganda, together with a copy of the reply which his Lordship has caused to be addressed to the Society,* and I am to instruct you to afford to the gentlemen who compose the mission your good offices in forwarding them to their destination with their mission stores.

I am also to inclose a letter which Lord Salisbury has addressed to King Mtesa, and which I am to request you will forward to its destination by the first safe opportunity.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 20.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 20, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith for your information an extract of a despatch with two inclosures to the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Corbett, relative to the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 21.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 22.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, May 10, 1878.

I AM not aware of Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah having forwarded to the Foreign Office duplicates of the inclosed reports which he has addressed to me respecting an attempt to run a cargo of about 350 slaves there on the 29th of March last, immediately after Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" had left the port.§

Only 15 of the slaves seem to have been captured with the Arab slave dealer, Ali

* Inclosures 1 and 2 in No. 276.
‡ No. 361.

† Inclosure 4 in No. 276.
§ See Inclosures in No. 202.

Dégni, who is said to be an Egyptian subject, and the Turkish authorities have not, apparently, shown any disposition to render efficient assistance in the matter.

I have informed the Egyptian Government of the facts of the case, that the slaves came from their coast, and that the slave dealer who directed the operations is an Egyptian subject. I do not see that I can do anything more.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

No. 22.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 22.)

(Extract.)

Alexandria, May 12, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah; the first reporting that twelve out of the fifteen slaves captured at Jeddah from the cargo attempted to be run there have been given their liberty and sent back to Souakin; the second that the Turkish dhow, with her crew and cargo, captured by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," has been delivered to Consul Beyts, and by him handed over to the Governor-General of the Hedgaz.

Captain Malcolm writes to me about this latter case as follows:—

"We have had rather an interesting slave case—a slaver seized by the 'Wild Swan;' but as she was Turkish she was out of my jurisdiction. I got the men who were in charge of the slaves, and the slaves themselves, and traced the case from beginning to end; forty-nine of them were bought in El Obeyad, the capital of Kordofan, and marched in open day, at the tails of the camels which their masters rode through the town; they were encamped for some days close to Khartoum, and brought down close to Souakin itself; an agreement was made with the Reis (captain) of the "Sambouk" (dhow), who went to a place about 23 miles off, and they were then caught at sea. The men who did it were men who make a business of slave-trading, and, although I have no positive proof, I am morally convinced that the Wakeel knew all about it, he was in such a dreadful state of excitement when he saw the vessel was brought in. I have letters to prove part, and sworn evidence to prove the rest of the case.

"The 'Wild Swan' has returned with orders from the Admiral to return the vessel to Jeddah, to the Turks, and thus the principal sinner, the Reis, escapes. Can the Egyptian Municipal Law not be brought to bear on the Turks?"

I shall bring the case to the notice of the Egyptian Government, and call their serious attention to the proceedings of their authorities at Souakin.

Inclosure 1 in No. 22.

Consul Beyts to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Jeddah, May 2, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th April, in which I report to you of a run of slaves from Souakin having been made on the 29th March at Jeddah, fifteen of whom were captured with the Egyptian slave-dealer, Ali Dégni, and lodged in "jail."

I have now the honour to report that the local authorities have attended to my suggestion so far that twelve of the said fifteen slaves were clothed and provided with provisions at the expense of Government, and, on application to Messrs. Beyts & Co., those gentlemen have been kind enough to afford free passages to them on board their chartered ship "Carco," which sailed from this yesterday morning for Souakin.

The slaves have not been handed over to me, but placed in charge of a Turkish officer, who is instructed to deliver up the slaves to the Governor of Souakin, as you will observe by Inclosure No. 1.

It is very unsatisfactory that the three remaining grown-up slaves (girls) and the slave-dealer, Ali Dégni, have not been sent to Souakin. I have repeatedly urged this to no purpose, and respectfully suggest that you should cause the Egyptian Government to make a demand for their surrender.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

P.S.—No information can be had from Government as to what had become of the remaining 335 slaves.

G. B.

Inclosure 2 in No. 22.

The Governor of Jeddah to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

ACTING on the instructions received from his Excellency the Governor-General regarding the fifteen slaves which have been seized lately, I have properly investigated the matter, and find that three girls of them are "wives liberated with their owners." We have stopped them till further examination; the other twelve are proved to have been brought from their countries as slaves. The Medgliss have granted them their liberation, as per official documents, and charity from the Government of clothes and 5 okes of biscuit to each of them, and we have appointed Mahomed Shaweesh Cabrosli to take charge of them, and a letter from me to the Government of Souakin to deliver them there for being sent back to their countries, and as we wish to send them by the American schooner now in harbour, under Messrs. Beyts & Co.'s management, you will oblige me by obtaining for them two separate sets of passage tickets, one to be given to the captain of the schooner, the other to be kept by the Turkish officer, Mahomed Shaweesh Cabrosli, for inspection of men-of-war.

This night the slaves will be shipped on board the schooner.

I am, &c.

17th Rabbi II, 1295.

Inclosure 3 in No. 22.

Consul Beyts to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Jeddah, May 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," arrived here yesterday with the Turkish dhow "Aloui" in tow, by orders from Admiral Corbett at Aden, Captain Powlett delivered over to me the dhow with her crew consisting of the reis and six men, with a general cargo of 195 packages.

I have handed over the dhow, her crew, and cargo to his Excellency the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, with an official request that they may be held in safe custody (furnishing me with a receipt) until I receive instructions from you or Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to whom I shall address a report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BEYTS.

No. 23.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, May 17, 1878.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to report the arrival here of Mr. Charles Pearson and the Rev. George Lichfield, sent out by the Church Missionary Society on a mission to King M'tesa.

They will await here the arrival of their other two companions, and meanwhile they have telegraphed to Colonel Gordon at Souakin to know how and where they can meet him.

I will obtain for these gentlemen all the necessary facilities for the prosecution of their journey through Egyptian territory to Uganda; and with respect to your Lordship's letter to King M'tesa, as I am not likely to find any other safe opportunity for forwarding it, I propose to deliver it to Mr. Pearson.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 27, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th instant, inclosing Mr. Vice-Consul Wylde's Report respecting an attempt to run a large cargo of slaves near Jeddah, and I am to state to you that his Lordship approves of your having informed the Egyptian Government of the facts of the case.

I am to add that Mr. Wylde has reported this case to his Lordship, and that a copy of his Report has been sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

Mr. Wylde's despatch, with its inclosures, is returned herewith.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 10th and 12th instant, with their inclosures, relating to a cargo of between 350 and 400 slaves which had been run from the Egyptian coast and landed near Jeddah, and the alleged failure of the Egyptian authorities to punish certain Egyptian subjects who are stated to have been the parties chiefly concerned in the transaction; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your having brought the facts of this case to the notice of the Egyptian Government, and of your intention, as stated in your despatch of the 12th instant, to call their serious attention to the proceedings of their authorities at Souakin.

Mr. Layard has been instructed to call the attention of the Turkish Government to the case of the cargo of slaves landed at Jeddah on the 29th March, and to ascertain whether any steps have been taken to seize them, and, if not, to urge that stringent orders be given for their capture and manumission.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 10.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 1, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to report that Mr. Pearson and his companions, missionaries to King M'tesa, left for Suez and Suakin on the 28th ultimo, *en route* for Uganda.

I obtained all the necessary facilities from the Egyptian Government for their passage with their baggage through Egyptian territory, and I entrusted to Mr. Pearson the letter that your Lordship had addressed to King M'tesa, as I did not see any probability of finding another opportunity for forwarding it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 5, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter from Cherif Pasha, acquainting me with the punishments awarded in several cases of contraventions of the regulations against the traffic in slaves stipulated for in the Convention of the 4th August last.

So far, I have no reason to complain of the action of the Egyptian authorities in any case that we have specially brought under their notice, but with all our vigilance

many cases of trafficking in slaves must necessarily occur, of which we know nothing—and to which it is more than probable that the authorities shut their eyes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN

Inclosure in No. 27.

Chérif Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 4 Juin, 1878.

AINSI que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous en informer des dispositions ont été prises pour la répression rigoureuse de toute contravention aux engagements contractés relativement à la suppression de l'esclavage; et, sur les plaintes formulées par vous à propos de contravention de cette nature, il a été procédé dans les termes de ces engagements.

En ce qui concerne le Sieur Mohamed Agha Saleh, l'enquête a établi qu'un nègre du nom de Saïd au service du dit Saleh avait obtenu du Gouvernement du Caire une lettre d'affranchissement, et qu'après l'avoir obtenu il était rentré de son plein gré chez son maître; mais que ce dernier lui avait soustrait la lettre.

Le fait étant dûment constaté par les témoignages recueillis et confirmé même par les actes et les aveux du Sieur Mohamed Saleh, le Conseil de Guerre, saisi de l'affaire l'a condamné à subir un emprisonnement de six mois au Toubkané, à la citadelle, les fers aux pieds, employé de jour aux travaux forcés; sauf à déduire de ces six mois le temps déjà passé par lui préventivement en prison à la police, où il avait été incarcéré aussitôt après la dénonciation de l'infraction.

A côté de cette condamnation il y en a eu plusieurs autres pour contravention aux dispositions concernant l'esclavage.

Un Sieur Ahmed Yehia du Caire s'est plaint à l'autorité locale qu'une Abyssinienne avec laquelle il vivait et dont il avait eu un enfant s'était, à la suite d'une querelle, enfuie de sa maison et se trouvait chez le Sieur Moussa Mohamed, qui refusait de la lui rendre, en opposant divers prétextes à ses réclamations recherchées.

Toute vérification faite l'autorité locale, après avoir constaté la légitimité de la plainte, a réintégré l'Abyssinienne dans la maison du plaignant, après avoir régularisé sa position par un acte établissant qu'elle était son épouse, mère de son enfant.

Quant au Sieur Moussa Mohamed, convaincu d'avoir retenu l'Abyssinienne pour se l'approprier de force, il a été condamné par le Conseil de Guerre à passer six mois au Toubkané, les fers aux pieds, employé de jour aux travaux forcés.

Un Sieur Osman Derviche, poursuivi sur la plainte d'un Lieutenant, Ahmed Effendi Hassan, et convaincu d'avoir vendu une Abyssinienne à Damanbour après avoir longtemps, d'ailleurs, fait le commerce des esclaves, a été condamné par le Conseil de Guerre à subir un emprisonnement de six mois au Toubkané, à la citadelle, dans les mêmes conditions que les précédents.

Le nègre Serour el Soudani, âgé de 13 ans, s'est présenté à la Préfecture de Police du Caire pour déclarer que le Sieur Soleiman Abdou El Barbari lui avait dérobé une lettre d'affranchissement qui lui avait été délivrée par la police d'Alexandrie.

Le fait ayant été constaté à la charge du Sieur Soleiman, le Conseil de Guerre l'a condamné à la même peine que ci-dessus.

A la suite d'une inspection opérée par le Directeur du Bureau chargé des Affaires d'Esclavage pour la Basse Egypte, trois individus: Hussein Ebed, Hassab Allah Saleh, et Nasr Mohamed ont été trouvés ayant en leur possession des négresses et des Abyssiniennes. Toutes investigations faites, il a été démontré qu'ils voulaient les vendre, et qu'ils se livraient au commerce des esclaves comme le Sieur Moussa Mohamed dont il a été parlé plus haut.

De même que ce dernier, ils ont été condamnés par le Conseil de Guerre; les esclaves ont été affranchis.

Tous les jugements rendus sont actuellement en voie d'exécution.

Comme vous le voyez par ce qui précède, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, l'autorité Egyptienne s'occupe activement de tout ce qui touche à la suppression de l'esclavage, et vous pouvez être convaincu que le Gouvernement du Khédivé continuera à poursuivre avec la même énergie le but qu'il s'est proposé de concert avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 28.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 1.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, June 22, 1878.

IN my despatch of the 5th instant I reported a case in which a negro named Said el Soudani had had his papers of manumission forcibly taken away from him by his former master, one Mohammed Saleh, in contravention of the stipulations of our Slave Trade Convention with Egypt.

The result of the trial of the case by court-martial has been that Mohammed Saleh has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for this offence.

Mr. Borg informs me that to prevent the negro Said el Soudani, who was the principal witness, being tampered with or got out of the way by the prisoner's friends, he was obliged to keep him at the Consulate during the trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

No. 29.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st May, respecting the landing of a cargo of between 350 and 400 slaves near Jeddah, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople reports that the Turkish Government have sent instructions to the Governor of Jeddah to punish severely those who have been concerned in the matter, and has reminded him of the urgent necessity of strictly executing the orders previously sent by the Porte with the object of preventing the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 30.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 29, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting that several slave merchants have recently been arrested in Darfour and the Soudan for engaging in Slave Trade practices, and that they will be tried under the provisions of the Convention of the 4th of August last, and the slaves liberated.

In another telegram Colonel Gordon undertakes the whole surveillance of the Slave Trade within the provinces he governs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 30.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 25 Juillet, 1878.

AUX termes d'un télégramme qui m'est parvenu le 21 Juillet de son Excellence Gordon Pacha, le Gouverneur du Darfour Orientale, aurait arrêté plusieurs marchands d'esclaves, qui seraient en ce moment placés sous l'action de la justice dans les termes des dispositions convenues.

Aux termes de deux autres télégrammes, arrivés au Caire le 22, quatre individus ayant avec eux six esclaves auraient été également arrêtés, et le Moudir de Berber aurait, lui aussi, mis la main sur divers marchands et esclaves.

Les mesures nécessaires auraient été prises pour le jugement des marchands et pour la libération des esclaves.

Je m'empresse, Monsieur l'Agent et Consul-Général, de porter ces télégrammes à votre connaissance. et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *par intérim*,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 31.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 10.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, July 31, 1878.

MR. ROSSET, the British Vice-Consul at Khartoum, reports to me under date of the 5th instant as follows:—

“The energetic measures taken by Gordon Pasha with respect to the Government officials who failed to second his views or to carry out his orders, their dismissal and the appointment of more competent officers in their place, have struck a severe blow at the operations of the slave traders. In the course of three weeks five caravans of slaves have been stopped in different districts, and these and other measures that have been adopted will so greatly increase the risks and dangers of engaging in the slave trade as almost to annihilate it.”

Mr. Rosset adds that in spite of a very bad year the economies effected by Colonel Gordon in his provinces have nearly balanced revenue and expenditure; that the whole country enjoys perfect tranquillity, and that the people begin to thoroughly appreciate the order and good government established by Colonel Gordon.

The Viceroy informs me that Colonel Gordon has appointed four Europeans as Governors of various provinces.

On the whole I am very well satisfied with the way in which the Slave Trade is being attacked in its strongholds; the measures taken may not satisfy the zealous champions of the abolition of slavery, but I believe that if Colonel Gordon be allowed to continue his work as hitherto, strongly supported by the Central Government, the cure that he will effect will be radical and complete.

The Khedive has asked him to submit a scheme for the organization of the Slave Trade Tribunals on the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

P.S.—Since the above was written I have received the the two despatches from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, of which I inclose copies, reporting further seizures of slaves and the punishment of the traders.

C. V.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 30 Juillet, 1878:

AUX termes d'une communication que je reçois de l'autorité locale, le Préfet de Police du Caire, informé dernièrement qu'un sieur Moustapha Ahmed, de la Moudirieh d'Esneh, était arrivé à Boulac avec cinq négresses, aurait fait procéder immédiatement à son arrestation et à une enquête sévère sur la véritable situation de ces négresses et du sieur Moustapha Ahmed.

Malgré les prétextes invoqués par ce dernier, l'affaire aurait été déférée au Conseil Militaire, qui, tous renseignements recueillis, et toutes vérifications effectuées, aurait considéré, nonobstant les dénégations du sieur Moustapha Ahmed, qu'il y'avait de sa part infraction aux Conventions relatives à la suppression de la Traite, et l'aurait condamné à une année de travaux forcés au Toubkhané, déduction faite du temps qu'il avait déjà passé en prison à la police, du jour de son arrestation préventive.

Je m'empresse, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, de porter à votre connaissance cette décision comme une nouvelle preuve de l'inergique répression exercée par l'autorité Egyptienne, et je saisis, &c..

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *par intérim*,
(Signé) RIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 30 Juillet, 1878.

D'APRÈS un télégramme de Gordon Pacha qui m'est parvenu de Khartoum sous la date du 27 Juillet, soixante-douze esclaves, montés sur une barque, seraient touchés aux mains de l'autorité locale.

Des dispositions auraient été prises pour leur libération ainsi que pour la recherche, l'arrestation, et la punition de ceux qui étaient les instigateurs et les chefs de l'expédition.

Veillez, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *par intérim*,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 32.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 12, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, a letter from Captain Malcolm reporting on the Slave Traffic in Egypt.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 32.

Captain Malcolm to the Marquis of Salisbury.

*Villa Eskdale, Freiburg im Breisgau, Grand Duchy of Baden,
Germany, July 22, 1878.*

My Lord,

HAVING been employed, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, in the service of his Highness the Khedive of Egypt from the 23rd December, 1877, to the 11th instant, as Director-General of the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Gulfs of Suez, Aden, and the Red Sea, I think it my duty, on leaving the service, to submit to your Lordship a report on the Slave Trade in those regions, on the best means of putting a stop to it, and on the hindrances which stand in the way of so doing.

I would have sent this Report through Mr. Vivian, Her Majesty's Consul-General and Political Agent in Egypt, had I been in that land when my resignation was accepted by his Highness the Khedive.

2. *Slave Routes.*—The traffic in slaves may be divided under three heads, viz.—

(a.) That in negroes (pure Africans), who are principally obtained from countries to the south and to the west of Khartoum. These slaves are brought down and shipped on the coast at points lying between Akik and Ras Elba. As far as I could learn they seem to be taken by routes which pass through or near to Kassala, Khartoum, and Berber, or in districts near to them; a portion of them pass down the Nile, and are absorbed in Egypt proper, whilst another portion supply the wants of Nubia and the provinces of Massowa-Sawakin, of these latter slaves many are shipped as opportunities offer.

(b.) A portion of the trade in Abyssinians, Gallas, and an inconsiderable number of negroes, passes towards the coast provinces, and many are absorbed in them, the rest are shipped between Eid in the south and the Beni Amir land in the north.

(c.) That of the southern Abyssinians and Gallas, called here the Habesh, who come from Abyssinia, Shoa, Gongga, Guarajie, and the Orma (Gallas). Those are partially absorbed on the coast, and are shipped between Beilal and Zeila, the principal points of shipment being the Gulf of Tejereh and the coast up to Ras Dumerah.

3. *Probable Number of Slaves Exported.*—My opinion is that the number going from these parts of Africa to the Hejaz and Yemen are about, but not less than, 2,000 annually, though the reports from Arabia for the year 1878 would point to that number being much too small.

As I could get no assistance in gaining information from the authorities, I can offer

no reliable opinion as to the number of slaves which are annually sold to supply the wants of the Soudan and Egypt, but I feel positive, as I said before, that the numbers that are exported are not less than 2,000 annually.

Principal points whence slaves are shipped.—I consider that the principal trade is carried on from the Gulf of Tejureh, the Bays of Hanfelah and Howakil, and from the Province of Sawakin from Akik in the south to near Ras Raweyyah to the north.

Kössier and the Nile.—I cannot speak with certainty, but I am personally convinced of the fact that slaves are shipped from the neighbourhood of Kössier, and that these slaves branch off for the coast somewhere between Assuan and Keneh, and that others pass down the Nile to and beyond Sint and Memphis.

Manner of obtaining slaves.—The evidence which I obtained led me to the conclusion that the slaves are mostly procured in barter for goods and for hard cash, some are stolen, and far back inland many are taken in forays made on the inhabitants.

Vessels used for transport.—I do not think that there are many vessels whose sole employment is carrying slaves, but as there are large numbers of vessels on the coast extensively employed for trading, fishing, and pearl-diving, and as many of them carry water casks much beyond any possible wants of their crew and passengers, I think that these vessels, as opportunities offer, run across to Arabia with slaves, land them, and return again to their ostensible occupation.

Suspicious vessels.—To my mind, all the lightly laden or empty trading vessels which leave ports where cargoes can as a rule be obtained, such for instance as Zeila, Massowa, and Sawakin, are going by pre-arrangement to some point on the coast to ship slaves.

Speed of the slave vessels.—These vessels have a speed which is so great that English cruisers under steam and sail can hardly cope with them.

Manœuvres of the slave dealers.—The dealers watch for the coast being clear, ship the slaves, and the vessels by starting before sundown get to the opposite shore in many places by daylight the next morning.

Difficulty of detection.—Vessels with cargo take slaves who are so cleverly stowed away that it is a mere chance if the boarding officers discover them.

Turkish and Aden clearances.—The vessels which carry slaves sail under the Turkish flag as a rule, and to me it is by no means clear that those vessels which clear from Aden and frequent the fishing grounds to the northward and southward of Asab Bay do not also, when an opportunity offers, run across to the Tihameh coast with slaves, as a twelve-hours safe run with a cargo of slaves is more profitable than a three-months' fishing venture can be.

Slaves, how obtained.—The slaves are in part obtained by men who make this traffic a business. They get goods from the merchants, go into the interior, and bring back slaves, their peddling adventures result in one man bringing down sometimes as few as two, seldom more than twenty at a time, but they sometimes for protection club together in bands, slaves included, of from 50 to 100 strong.

Other portions of the slaves are brought on venture by the leaders of and merchants in the caravans. Other portions are brought up by merchants on the coast, when a run is about to take place, to save appearances, those slaves are sent into the country and shipped at some pre-arranged point.

Number of slaves in a cargo.—The smallest cargo which I can trace as having been run in one vessel was 18, the largest about 80, though on one occasion 5 vessels started at oncè and landed near Jeddah about 360 slaves.

Collection of slaves.—The places which I know are used for collecting slaves for running are the hills near Tejureh, those to southward of and not far from Massowa and the Arkewet near Sawakin.

Cruel and objectionable forms of slavery.—In this Slave Trade there are two forms of it, which on account of the cruelty which attends them should be treated with very severe repressive measures,

Eunuchs.—Firstly, the cruel trade in eunuchs, which causes by the lowest computations a loss of 75 per cent. in deaths, by many competent judges it is placed at over 80 per cent. This is owing to the present system and fashion of emasculating the boys. I have only been able to ascertain that the export of these poor creatures takes place near Mejureh and Massowa, but there are doubtless other routes by which they are sent.

Pearl-divers.—Secondly, the diving for pearls, which is very fatal to the slaves employed, and is conducted with great cruelty. Vessels employed in the pearl fisheries should be under very strict control, the vessels and their sails should be numbered, the description of their reis and crew, their names, age, colour, marks, and number stated in the vessel's papers.

Suppressive measures.—The question arises how the Slave Trade can best be suppressed, this certainly ought to be done by the inland authorities, with them either the power or the will fail; I am inclined to think that it is the latter.

Territorial Limit.—As by sea the slaves are almost entirely conveyed under the Turkish flag, I do not think that the Egyptian Government can act against it outside the territorial limits, but on the shore much could be done to prevent the traffic by having a moveable police force under proper direction, which could patrol the coast and be landed when and where it was necessary.

Egyptian Repressive Force.—For this purpose 1 steamer and 15 sambocks (native vessels), under active officers, could watch the coast from Suez to Cape Guardafu , and give the Slave Trade its death blow. The whole force employed need not exceed 600 men, they would further render valuable service in controlling the evasions of the customs and the sanitary laws, and helping to establish and maintain order. It would be a good useful and cheap school for the officers and men, and it would certainly in 3 or 4 years indirectly cover its own expenses. The officer commanding this force should receive his orders alone from His Highness the Khedive, be alone responsible to him for his actions, he should be superior to all Governors and local authorities, who should obey his orders relative to everything connected with the capture and disposal of slaves, which disposal he should direct, control, and be responsible for, and he should watch over the welfare of the freed negroes.

Action of Officials.—At the same time the Governors and their subordinate officials should know that they must use vigilance, that culpable want of it on their part would be punished, and that the Government would not tolerate those giving information being made to suffer for it.

Merchants and Dealers.—The merchants and dealers on the coast, inland, and on the Arabian shore must know, that if clearly guilty, they would be punished without regard to person whenever and wherever found on Egyptian territory.

Repression by Fines.—The Egyptian Government has another method for repression, which, if in the hands of a really trustworthy official, would perhaps be a cheaper and a surer one, viz., if, in all parts of the land it was openly published and decreed, that:—

Everyone importing, or in possession of a newly imported slave, or exporting a slave after the date of decree, would be fined for every slave 50 dollars (the half of the fine to be given to the informer, 10 dollars and his freedom to the slave), and in grave cases inflicting imprisonment with hard labour of from 6 to 12 months' duration, and for rich people a fine of 1000 dollars in addition.

Riotous Arabs.—There is no question but that the active and earnest repression of the Slave Trade would cause some riots, which the repressive force could quell, and its members would doubtless gladly incur the risks attendant on so doing. Riots would be nothing new on the coast provinces, as they are now events of common occurrence, the cause generally a very trivial one. Repressing the Slave Trade would reduce their number and be a corrective to the lawlessness, which is now by no means unprevalent. A firm officer, with a sure hand, and one who did not understand being trifled with, would soon stop them and be respected by the Arabs. They thoroughly understand and appreciate a just man with a strong will and a ready hand.

Espionage.—The system of espionage in the coast provinces of the Soudan is perfect, of this I have convinced myself, I do not hesitate to say that no slave trading can take place without the knowledge and acquiescence of the Governors, Wakeels, and local authorities, this information, when he wishes to have it, can be obtained by the Governor-General of the Soudan, consequently, I maintain that they all know of the existence of the traffic in slaves of which we now have some proofs, and I should eventually have had more. There must therefore be reasons why they one and all persist in denying its existence, removing where they can those inclined to give evidence, and their being so hostile against all who, from reasons of conviction or duty, or from a desire to improve the internal economy of the provinces or from other causes, wish to fetter and destroy the traffic in slaves. That this traffic exists and with their knowledge, of that there is no doubt, but to get on its traces is no light task. The like difficulties existed on the East Coast of Africa, viz., the impression amounting to a certainty in my mind, that the Banyans and Hindus were mixed up in the Slave Trade, their being so was strongly denied at Zanzibar and on the East Coast of Africa by one and all, and though in daily contact with the evil it took me six months to get on its traces, at last I found them, and the results were Dr. Kirk's trips and Captain Elton's revelations, which are contained in the English Blue Books for 1874 and 1875.

Egyptian Inquests and Census.—There is in Egypt and in parts of the Soudan a Government institution something like our Coroner's Inquest and the German "Todten-

schau." With the help of this very strict Egyptian inquest, and by taking a census of all the domestic slaves in Egypt, no addition of slaves to the present number could be made.

Domestic Slavery.—I think that domestic slavery in Egypt should not be interfered with; the slave is, as a rule, well treated and well off, the hardships and cruelties which he undergoes take place before he finds a home in an Egyptian house. I honestly think that it would be wrong and unkind to change, except in cases of ill-treatment, for which the Egyptian law humanely provides, the existing slave status which should be allowed to exist until the present slaves die out.

English repressive measures.—The English men-of-war could watch the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. For this service a corvette and a sloop would suffice if their crews were increased, and each was allowed to obtain six fast sailing sambocks (native craft) as tenders; they would not be detected until close to the vessel they wished to board. The usual men-of-war's boats are of little or no use, the native vessels just run away from them and make sport of having done so afterwards.

Cosmopolitan Declaration.—My opinions as to effective repressive measures against the slave trade are, that as the civilized world declared itself against piracy, the like should be done against the Slave Trade and the civilized world should declare that:—

(a.) Catching slaves and making eunuchs is a capital crime.

(b.) Persons transporting slaves by sea, under any pretence and everyone on board should be dealt with summarily as pirates.

(c.) Dealing in and transporting slaves by land to be punished by heavy fines and imprisonment with hard labour.

(d.) All children born to slaves to be free.

(e.) Slavery to cease everywhere in 1890, or at latest in 1900.

NOTE.—No one to have the right to convey slaves by water, either as one of the crew, as a passenger, or as a servant.

If a man needs a servant to travel with him let him hire a free man.

Visible effects of the Slave Trade.—It is almost a repetition of an old story to touch here on the effects of the Slave Trade; I will leave its concomitant venality unnoticed, but it is the red thread that banefully influences everything in the maritime provinces of His Highness the Khedive.

At Zeila, the fear of its traces being discovered and the veil lifted, results in Europeans not being allowed to open up the commerce of Harar and of the Bachr el Helwa (Sweet Waters of the Gubba).

At Massowa, it is one of the agencies that hinders very heavily the development of the trade to the interior, and prevents commercial relations with Abyssinia being entered into.

At Sawakin it handicaps very heavily the trade to the interior and the Nile.

But for it the country would supply India with many wants, take in return many of her wares, and it would profitably employ capital and labour.

Unproductive and unsettling results.—On the whole mountain range of the coast, and on some fertile points which should be as productive as the opposite Arabian shore, this slave traffic, by causing the exodus of labouring hands unsettles everything; masters of vessels on the coast, instead of following a settled purpose are always on the watch for the gambling venture of running slaves, knowing that if once landed they are the most profitable of all cargoes. Arabs on the coast know that living human wares are the most valuable commodities, and the consequence is that the country is a vast waste, where hardly a vegetable, let alone a crop, is raised, where fruit trees and useful timber are unknown, where trees offering shade and shelter from the heat may be counted on the tips of the fingers, where for their food and a good part of their clothing they are dependent on the Arabian shore, where famine is constantly staring them in the face. This must be seen to be understood in all its force and hidcousness.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 8, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information a return of the number of slaves liberated by the Egyptian authorities at Alexandria during the last twelve months which I have received from the Governor of Alexandria.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 33.

(Translation.)

RETURN of Slaves liberated by the Egyptian Authorities at Alexandria between August 1, 1877, and July 31, 1878.

Month.	Negroes and Abyssinians.		White Slaves.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1877.				
August	1	15	..	..
September	3	8	..	..
October	3	35	..	..
November	10	14	..	..
December	4	13	..	..
1878.				
January	7	17	..	..
February	1	17	..	..
March	13	18	..	1
April	6	21	1	..
May	10	19	..	..
June	11	36	..	..
July	17	26	..	1
Totals	86	239	1	2

The majority of the above are now in service in Alexandria receiving wages ; some have married negroes serving with the army ; and others, having expressed a desire to go for change of air with their employers, have been allowed to leave.

No. 34.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 19.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches that I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs reporting further seizures of slaves in the Soudan, the handing over for trial of the persons implicated in these transactions, and the dismissal of two Egyptian officials for negligence in preventing them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 34.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 11 Août, 1878.

A LA suite d'un télégramme de son Excellence Gordon Pacha, en date à Khartoum, du 29 Juillet, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'on aurait arrêté tout récemment à Kordofan un individu qui aurait commis vis-à-vis d'un enfant nègre l'acte prévu par l'Article IV de la Convention du 4 Août, 1877, et trois Djellabs, qui avaient avec eux dix-neuf esclaves.

L'affaire s'instruirait en ce moment, et toutes les mesures nécessaires seraient prises pour l'application rigoureuse des dispositions en vigueur.

Veillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) RIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 34.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 11 Août, 1878.

D'APRÈS un nouveau télégramme que m'adresse son Excellence Gordon Pacha, la barque, chargée de soixante-douze esclaves, dont il est question dans ma dépêche du Juillet, aurait été arrêtée après son départ de Fachoda.

On aurait constaté que les esclaves venaient de la localité dite Chambié, située dans la région de l'Equateur.

Le Moudir de cette région, Ibrahim Fanzi, soupçonné de négligence, aurait été licencié, en même temps que Taib Bey, Moudir de Fachoda.

L'enquête suivrait, d'ailleurs, son cours régulier.

J'ai l'honneur de porter ces nouveaux renseignements à votre connaissance, et je saisis l'occasion pour vous présenter, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *par interim*,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 35.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 24, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 29th and 31st July and of the 12th August, reporting the measures adopted by Colonel Gordon for the suppression of the Slave Traffic, and the arrest and punishment of persons found implicated in the traffic, and I am to instruct you to express to the Khedive the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt of the energetic action of His Highness's officers in carrying out the Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 36.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 15, 1878.

THE accompanying despatch from the Minister for Foreign Affairs records another instance of the results of the close watch now being kept upon the operations of the Slave Traders in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 36.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 13 Août, 1878.

AUX termes d'une communication que je viens de recevoir, l'autorité de Keneh aurait dernièrement arrêté trois individus : les sieurs Khadre Sonelim, Mohamed Id, neveu du premier, et Abou Zed Moavved, conduisant vingt-huit esclaves.

A la suite de la vérification faite à ce sujet, il aurait été constaté que Mohamed Id n'était âgé que de dix ans, et que vu son âge et son ignorance, il était excusable, n'ayant pu jusqu'alors que suivre les volontés de son oncle.

Quant à Abou Zed Moavved, il aurait été établi qu'il n'avait point participé directement à l'affaire des esclaves, qu'il n'était qu'un domestique salarié au service de Khadre Sonelim.

Enfin, en ce qui concerne ce dernier, il aurait bien prétendu que, venant du Hedgaz, il ignorait les dispositions relatives au trafic des esclaves, et que, du reste, il n'avait d'autre intention que de traiter ceux qui se trouvaient avec lui comme ses propres enfants, tout en les employant aux travaux de sa maison.

Mais le Conseil Militaire saisi de l'affaire aurait rejeté toutes ses allégations, et l'aurait condamné à une incarceration de dix-huit mois au Toubkané dans les conditions des Articles 12 et 32 du Règlement, sous déductions du temps de l'emprisonnement préventif par lui subi, et étant d'ailleurs entendu qu'une fois sa peine accomplie il serait expulsé du territoire Egyptien, et renvoyé à son pays.

Pour le sieur Abou Zed Moavved, quoique sa participation n'eût été que fort indirecte, il aurait été jugé qu'il ne devait ni accompagner Khadre Sonelim, ni le servir, à titre gratuit ou salarié, du moment qu'il s'agissait d'esclaves.

En conséquence, le Conseil aurait reconnu qu'il était punissable, mais il aurait borné sa punition à l'imprisonnement qu'il subissait depuis le 22 Rabi Akher, et aurait ordonné qu'aussitôt la sentence rendue, il fût renvoyé dans son pays.

Je m'empresse, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, de vous communiquer cette décision, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères *par intérim*,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 37.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 27.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 17, 1878.

THE question raised in the accompanying despatch, from which it appears that the Cadi of Cairo maintains that the manumission of a slave by the civil authorities cannot be recognized as valid by ecclesiastical law, unless it is sanctioned by the owner, may very seriously affect the rights and privileges of persons legally released from slavery, without the consent of their owners.

The Cadi's decision would seriously curtail the privileges acquired by emancipation; it would preclude freed slaves from contracting marriage or acquiring or bequeathing property; it would tend to discourage them from seeking to obtain their liberty, and I conceive it to be contrary to the spirit of our Convention of the 4th August, 1877.

I have, therefore, addressed the note, of which I inclose a copy, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which I trust your Lordship will approve.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Cairo, August 15, 1878.

IN my despatch of the 24th October, I reported that the white female slave escaped from the harem of Sabit Pasha had been married to a son of the chief Cavass of the Mohafezah, but I very recently came to learn that the late Prefect of Police, from whom I had obtained that statement, had not then given me correct information, as the marriage has not taken place, owing to the Cadi not recognizing as sufficient in the law the manumission accorded by the civil authorities; and a case that arose to-day leaves no doubt in my mind that this information is correct.

A certain Felek Noor, a Circassian female, manumitted through me on the 14th January last, has addressed to me a complaint, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, setting forth that an application made by her friends to the Cadi, to obtain leave for her to marry, has been refused on the ground that her late mistress, the widow Wuahbi Pasha, has not consented to her manumission; and she asked that I should obtain the required permission.

I called upon the Cadi, and, laying the case before him, I submitted that a refusal to

grant the required leave would be contrary to the spirit of the Convention, and also contrary to public polity, as by placing manumitted slaves in an anomalous condition, it would tend to create or increase immorality. At the same time I quoted a case that occurred in 1866, when two black females, manumitted by the police at the instance of this Consulate, married with the leave of the Cadi, that high dignitary saying that he had a licence (Adjazat-nâmeh) from the Shikh-el-Uslam at Constantinople.

The Cadi explained to me that, in the eyes of the ecclesiastical law, a slave is a "chose" of the master, who cannot be divested thereof but by his own consent; that, therefore, the disabilities of the slave existed, notwithstanding his manumission by the civil authorities, and that he could not be bound by the precedent on which I relied, as it was contrary to law.

This decision opens up the question of the status of a manumitted slave, which, in my humble opinion, is of no small importance. In Egypt, as, indeed, in all countries under Ottoman rule, the *status personæ* of local subjects is governed by the ecclesiastical law, which, not recognizing as valid the manumission of slaves without their master's consent, leaves the former in the same condition in which they stood. It follows therefrom that a slave manumitted under the provisions of the Convention, enjoys such rights only as are accorded by civil law, while, in point of fact, he cannot contract marriage, acquire or bequeath property, &c., as, notwithstanding his manumission, the ecclesiastical law still maintains his disabilities.

In bringing this matter under your notice, I venture to submit whether the Egyptian Government might not be moved to call in the assistance of its Ulemas with a view to adopt such course, with reference to the manumission of slaves, as would remove the difficulty at present existing to the recognition of their new status.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BORG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Petition.

(Translation.)
To the British Consul at Cairo.

The humble Petition of Felek Noor, the Circassian, shows as follows:—

THAT your petitioner was a slave to the widow of the late Waahbe Pasha, ex-Wakil of the Diara of his Highness Halim Pasha.

That your petitioner had applied to the British Consulate for obtaining a certificate of manumission.

That in consequence of that application a certificate of manumission, bearing date 10 Moharram, 1295 (14th January, 1878), No. 9, was granted to your petitioner by the Egyptian Government.

That your petitioner has afterwards lived in the house of a certain Mustapha Aga Kharbootly, being acquainted with his family

That through him a person was found willing to marry your petitioner; and the said Mustapha Aga being ill, sent a person from his part to the Mehkémé, to obtain leave for the solemnization of the marriage.

That the Mehkémé did not comply with the request, and said that her mistress being alive it was necessary that she should furnish your petitioner with a certificate under her seal, setting forth her consent to the petitioner's manumission, as otherwise the marriage could not be legally contracted.

That your petitioner, owing to that difficulty, has not been able to marry, and she is now in the greatest need for subsistence.

Your petitioner, therefore, implores your assistance in the matter, hoping to obtain through you the solicited permission.

(Signed) FELEK NOOR, her ✕ mark.

Cairo, 16 Shaban, 1295 (August 15, 1878).

Inclosure 3 in No. 37.

Mr. Vivian to Riaz Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Alexandria, August 16, 1878.

HER Majesty's Vice-Consul at Cairo reports to me that in two recent cases, that of a white slave escaped from the harem of Sabit Pasha, and of a Circassian female slave named Felek Noor, both of whom had been legally manumitted by the authorities at the instance of the British Consulate, the Cadi refused to permit their marriage on the ground that the manumission of a slave by the civil authorities could not be recognized as valid by ecclesiastical law, unless it was sanctioned by the owner.

I would point out to your Excellency that this decision of the Cadi involves a serious curtailment of the rights and privileges acquired by emancipation, and subjects persons released from slavery without the consent of their owners, to the very serious disabilities of being unable to contract marriage, or to acquire or bequeath property, whereas, by our Convention of the 4th August, 1877, it was contemplated that all the rights and privileges of freemen should be secured to such persons. Moreover, the Egyptian Government have often informed me that slaves thus released have been married, which marriages must be illegal according to the view of the Cadi.

I must, therefore, beg your Excellency to inform me whether the objection of the Cadi to recognize the full rights acquired by emancipation is in any way valid, and, if so, I must ask that steps may be taken to bring the status of a person who has legally obtained his freedom, into complete harmony with the spirit of the Convention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

No. 38.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 6.)

My Lord,

Alexandria, August 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of despatches from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting large seizures of slaves by the Egyptian authorities in Kordofan and Darfour.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 38.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 27 Août, 1879.

PAR un télégramme parvenu ici le 20 Aout, Gordon Pacha fait savoir que le Moudir du Darfour, dans une de ses inspections, aurait rencontré sur son passage, le Sari d'Elchabkiet, Hussein Agha, et ses soldats, emmenant avec eux quatre cents esclaves environ.

Il aurait tenté de les arrêter; mais les soldats auraient fait résistance à main armée, et comme il n'avait pas assez de monde avec lui, il n'aurait pu réussir.

Mais le Moudir de Kordofan aurait été immédiatement prévenu et invité à les arrêter partout où ils se trouveraient et à prendre contre eux les mesures de repression prescrites.

En vous communiquant ce télégramme, je vous renouvelle, Monsieur l'Agent et Consul-Général, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim,
(Signé) RIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 38.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 17 Août, 1878.

PAR un dernier télégramme, Gordon Pacha fait savoir qu'on a arrêté 11 esclaves dans la maison d'un nommé Mohamed Condacli, à Kordofan, et qu'on s'occupe de la régularisation de leur situation.

Je m'empresse, M. l'Agent, de vous communiquer ce télégramme, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim,
(Signé) RIAZ.

Inclosure 3 in No. 38.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 27 Août, 1878.

A LA suite d'un dernier télégramme de Gordon Pacha, daté à Khartoum, du 5 Août, et reçu ici le 9, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que 143 esclaves des deux sexes auraient été arrêtés à Kordofan, et que l'autorité avait pris immédiatement à leur égard les mesures que comportaient les circonstances ainsi que les dispositions en vigueur.

Veillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 39.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 10.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 2, 1878.

WITH reference to Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 17th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note which he had addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of a question which had been raised relative to the status of a slave manumitted by the civil authorities without the sanction of the owner, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note from Riaz Pacha, stating that the Governor of Cairo had been instructed to take steps for the prompt settlement of the question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 39.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 27 Août, 1878.

APRÈS avoir pris connaissance de votre dépêche du 16 Aout, relative à certaine question survenue à propos du mariage de deux esclaves affranchis, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Gouvernorat du Caïre a été invité à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour la prompte solution de la question et la régularisation de la situation, de manière à remplir le but de la Convention du 4 Aout, 1877.

Veillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim,
(Signé) RIAZ.

No. 40.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 11, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th ultimo, with its inclosures relative to the civil status of slaves manumitted in Egypt without the consent of their owners, and I am to state to you that his Lordship approves the note which you addressed to the Egyptian Government on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Report addressed to Mr. Vivian by the acting British Vice-Consul at Cairo, inclosing a return for the year ended 31st July last, of the number of slaves manumitted, and the manner in which they have been provided for at the Manumission Bureaux of Cairo, Miniah, and Tantah.

In a conversation which I had to-day with Goudard Bey, the Chef de Bureau of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, I said that I should have much pleasure in reporting to Her Majesty's Government the satisfactory manner in which the Convention of 4th August, 1877, had been executed by the Egyptian authorities, and I called his attention to Mr. Borg's suggestion of the advisability of the removal of the Bureau for Upper Egypt from Miniah to Siout or Assouan. Goudard Bey informed me that a report had been received at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (a copy of which would be communicated to me), containing suggestions in the same sense, which he believed would be acted upon.

With reference to Mr. Borg's suggestion for the establishment of a "Home" where female slaves who had been manumitted could be received until proper employment could be found for them, Goudard Bey observed that the want of some such establishment was severely felt, and he hoped that by degrees measures might be taken to alleviate the sufferings to which liberated slaves were at present exposed, but that the question was a new one for the Egyptian Government, who had not as yet had either sufficient time or experience to deal with it properly, and who are not in a position to incur the amount of expense which would be entailed upon them by the establishment of a home as suggested by Mr. Borg. Goudard Bey added that Riaz Pasha, the Minister of the Interior, had taken the matter into serious consideration.

I shall take an opportunity of speaking to Nubar Pasha in the sense of Mr. Borg's suggestions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Cairo, August 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you herewith a Return for the year ended the 31st July last, showing the number of slaves manumitted and the manner in which they have been provided for at the Manumission Bureaux of Cairo, Miniah, and Tantah.

I delayed sending this Return in the hope of including the slaves freed at Alexandria, but no list has as yet reached me from that Bureau, notwithstanding a communication which I addressed to the Governor of that town to that effect.

It appears from the Return that a total number of 722 slaves have been freed, of which the Bureau at Miniah contributes only 71—10·17 per cent. of the total number.

Slaves—whether Chillouks, Dinkahs, Moubahs, Bengaweas, Gallas, or Abyssinians—are generally brought into Egypt by one of the four following routes:—From Kordofan to Abou Goussi (journeying across the desert for thirty-five to forty days), thence by the Nile to Assouan; from Kordofan to Khartoum (across the desert for twenty to twenty-five days), thence to Berber by river and to Korosko by land, whence they descend the Nile to Assouan; from Kordofan to Ghezira Dwaymah in the White Nile, thence to Khartoum, descending the Nile to Assouan; or from Darfour to Assiout across the desert, a journey of about two months.

I am informed, however, that with a view to avoid detection many dealers land above Assouan their living cargoes, which they conduct, by a long détour, to Assiout, where they again take to the boats and proceed to Boulak. Others, on leaving the boats at Assouan, proceed by way of Wôday to Kirdâsa—a village about three hours beyond the Pyramids of Ghîzah; but this route, I have reason to believe, has not been much used during the last two or three years.

Assouan and Assiout, therefore, can be justly regarded as the centre of operation, whence slaves are conveyed into Cairo, where they are introduced one or two at a time as servants or members of the family of the slave dealer.

It is a well-known fact that on an average about 1,500 black slaves were yearly imported into Egypt, and, I think, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that the importations could not have suddenly stopped. It would not, it is true, be easy to state what number of slaves have been imported during the last twelve months; but I do not think it would be wrong to estimate it at one-fourth of the average yearly number.

From the report received from the Bureau for Upper Egypt, it appears that thirty-one slaves—nineteen males and twelve females—have been captured from slave dealers. About the same number of newly-imported slaves were manumitted at Cairo, and eight by the Bureau for Lower Egypt, thus giving a total of about seventy, or about one-fifth of the estimated number of slaves imported during the period.

Miniah, the seat of the Upper Egypt Bureau, is situate at too great a distance from either of the two centres, and to that distance alone, I think, the fact should be ascribed that seventy-one manumissions only—thirty-one of which are of fresh comers—have been granted.

I would feel reluctance to recommend any measure that might entail increased expenditure to the Egyptian Government, and I would not, therefore, suggest the creation of another Bureau unless it were found hereafter to be absolutely necessary. But in view of the return received from Miniah, I venture to submit whether the seat of the Bureau for Upper Egypt might not, with advantage and without increased expenditure, be moved to Assiout or Assouan.

An analysis of the Return shows that 62·60 per cent. of the total number of manumissions have been granted to females; while that percentage ascends to 70·25 for Cairo. Above one-third of the latter have either returned to their masters' service or been allowed to follow their own inclinations—courses both open to objection, for, in the former, having left the house, as it is not unreasonable to suppose, for some cause, they would not return except under moral pressure; while the latter places them at the mercy of many temptations which may conduce to their moral ruin.

Situated, however, as the officers of the Bureaux are, they find it difficult to adopt another course without expense, which they are not justified to incur. In the villages the number of slaves is more limited, while two services—the agricultural and the domestic—are open to them, and it becomes therefore easier to employ them. But in Cairo, where the number of slaves is larger, domestic service only is open to them; and the families among whom they might be distributed, being already provided with servants—for the most part slaves—either would not require them, or would be reluctant to receive them, for fear they might tempt their own slaves to leave the house for the purpose of obtaining their freedom. At present, whether for the purpose of testing a slave's statement or in order to communicate with the master, or for any similar purpose, there is no place but the Zaptiah where a slave could be kept, even temporarily—a locality which, to my mind, is open to objection, as it deprives the slave of her freedom without in any way influencing, or at least preparing, her for good, while at the same time it might tend to render nugatory the Convention by deterring others from seeking to obtain their manumission, as they would regard the presence of such slave at the Zaptiah as an imprisonment consequent upon her application to the Bureau.

It would therefore be necessary to establish a "Home" for the reception of freed slaves, where they might be made to work for the benefit of the establishment until they could be sent out to service; and I think that the creation of such a "Home," provided it were properly managed, would tend to raise the moral tone of manumitted slaves. I have had several conversations on the subject with Sami Bey, with his predecessor at the Bureau, and with several other Oriental gentlemen of much experience, and they all agree that it is necessary to adopt some such course if the gradual abolition of slavery would be regarded, from a moral point of view, as a blessing to the country.

In making the suggestion for the creation of such "Home," I am concerned as to the means for starting and maintaining it, as the Egyptian Government, in the present state of its finances, could not properly, I think, be called upon to take upon itself alone such increased expenditure. I would therefore venture to submit whether the Anti-Slavery, or some other philanthropic society in England, might not be moved to

help in the humane work by contributing some portion of the expense—the rest being defrayed by the Egyptian Government—towards the establishment and support of a "Home" for manumitted female slaves.

Before I conclude this Report, I beg to be allowed to state that the Egyptian authorities have displayed much commendable zeal and energy in carrying out the provisions of the Convention of August 1877.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

RETURN showing the Number of Slaves manumitted at the Bureaux hereunder, and the manner in which they have been provided for.

Year ended 31st July, 1878.

How Provided for.	Cairo Bureau.				Lower Egypt Bureau, from October 1877.				Upper Egypt Bureau, from December 1877.				Totals.			
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Employed in agricultural service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employed in domestic service	19	116	...	13	26	50	...	...	6	13	...	...	6	...	...	13
Left to follow their own inclinations	15	19	1	2	10	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	29	22	1	2
Returned to their masters' service	48	102	1	6	23	8	...	...	3	4	...	...	74	114	1	6
Sent to hospital as unfit for work ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sent to hospital for treatment	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	5	...	...
Sent to Moudirahs to answer charges	2	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...
Sent to police to answer charges	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...
Sent to school (through Governor) ... ..	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	20	...	...
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married)	63	80	1	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	73	80	1	...
Totals	152	345	3	21	69	61	...	...	46	25	...	...	267	431	3	21
Grand totals for the year	521				130				71				723			
Number of cases referred to Courts-Martial	7				2				3				13			

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,
August 23, 1878.

No. 42.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 10, 1878.

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th ultimo, I have expressed to His Highness the Khedive the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the energetic action of his Highness' officers in carrying out the Convention between the British and Egyptian Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

His Highness begged me to assure your Lordship that he had entered into this Convention in perfect good faith, and intended to carry it out in the same spirit, and that he was much gratified at learning that the action of his officers had met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have also addressed a Note to Nubar Pasha in the terms of your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 43.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 12, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Note addressed to Mr. Vivian by Riaz Pasha, from which it appears that certain slave merchants were attempting to evade the vigilance of the Egyptian authorities by proceeding to a place called Ad, which, it appears, is not on Egyptian territory.

Having made inquiries with a view of ascertaining where Ad is situated and to whom it belongs, I have been informed by Goudard Bey, Chef de Bureau at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that Gordon Pasha had been requested to furnish further information on the subject, which would be communicated to me, and which I will not fail to transmit to your Lordship.

I have also the honour to transmit a copy of a Note which I have since received from Nubar Pasha, stating that two telegrams had been received from Gordon Pasha reporting further captures of slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 43.

Riaz Pasha to Mr. Vivian.

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 27 Août, 1878.

AUX termes d'un télégramme qu'a adressé à ce Ministère Gordon Pacha, sur des renseignements qu'il aurait tout récemment reçus, certains marchands d'esclaves venant du côté de l'Abyssinie, et voulant éluder l'application des mesures de répression adoptées par l'autorité Egyptienne, suivraient une voie qui aboutirait à une localité nommée Ad, et se placeraient ainsi sur un territoire étranger, où ils se trouveraient à l'abri des poursuites de la dite autorité.

Tout déterminé qu'il est à redoubler de vigilance et d'énergie pour combattre, autant que possible, les effets de ce subterfuge, Gordon Pacha n'en signale pas moins le fait comme étant en quelque sorte un cas de force majeure, contre lequel toute la volonté, tous les efforts de l'autorité Egyptienne pourraient se heurter, sans arriver à un résultat satisfaisant, précisément parce qu'il se produirait en dehors des limites de son action.

J'ai l'honneur d'appeler moi-même votre sérieuse attention sur cette circonstance, M. l'Agent et Consul-Général, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères par intérim,
(Signé) RIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 43.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 9 Septembre, 1878.

AUX termes d'un télégramme de Gordon Pacha, en date à Khartoum, du 24 Chaban (23 Août), arrivé au Caire le 2 Septembre courant, l'autorité aurait arrêté, tout récemment, une barque portant 69 esclaves, et elle aurait immédiatement pourvu à la régularisation de leur situation.

Aux termes d'un autre télégramme daté du 25 Chaban, elle aurait, tout récemment aussi, arrêté dans la Moudirieh de Kordofan, 106 esclaves, à l'égard desquelles les dispositions opportunes auraient été prises sur le champ.

J'ai l'honneur de porter ces détails à votre connaissance, en vous renouvelant, &c.

J'ai, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 26.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 14, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to transmit copies of two notes which I have received from Nubar Pasha on the subject of further captures of slaves reported by Gordon Pasha as having been effected in Darfour and Kordofan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 12 Septembre, 1878.

PAR une dépêche télégraphique, arrivée au Caire le 10 Septembre courant, Gordon Pacha m'informe que l'autorité aurait, tout récemment, arrêté 116 esclaves dans la Moudirieh de Kordofan, et qu'elle aurait immédiatement avisé à la régularisation de leur position.

D'une autre dépêche, arrivée le même jour, il résulte que 91 esclaves, avec 2 djellabs, auraient été arrêtés dans la même Moudirieh, et qu'il aurait été également pourvu suivant les circonstances.

En portant à votre connaissance toutes ces preuves de l'énergique activité déployée par l'autorité pour la répression de l'esclavage, je vous renouvelle, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 12 Septembre, 1878.

AUX termes d'un télégramme de Gordon Pacha, arrivé au Caire le 10 Septembre courant, et basé sur une dépêche télégraphique reçue de Mohamed Saïd Bey, Moudir du Darfour Oriental, 126 esclaves auraient été dernièrement arrêtés, avec 8 djellabs.

Les mesures nécessaires auraient été prises immédiatement.

Je m'empresse, M. le Gérant, de vous communiquer le fait, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 45.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 1, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd instant, inclosing a copy of a Report from Mr. Borg on the number and disposal of slaves manumitted during the year ended the 31st July last.

With regard to Mr. Borg's suggestion whether the Anti-Slavery, or some other English philanthropic society, might not be induced to contribute towards the expense of establishing and keeping up a Home for freed female slaves, I am to state to you that his Lordship is not prepared to suggest such a course to any of the societies in question, inasmuch as it would, in his opinion, be impolitic on the part of Her Majesty's Government to take any steps towards relieving the Egyptian Government from their obligation to provide for the maintenance of manumitted slaves.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 46.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 25, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from Nubar Pasha, stating that Gordon Pasha had reported a further capture of slaves in Kordofan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 46.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 21 Septembre, 1878.

PAR un télégramme parvenu au Caire le 9 Septembre, Gordon Pacha me fait connaître que 27 esclaves avec trois djellabs auraient été arrêtés dans la Moudirieh de Kordofan.

Un autre télégramme parvenu le même jour m'informe que six esclaves auraient été arrêtés, avec quelques autres individus, au sujet desquels l'autorité aurait procédé aux vérifications nécessaires, tout en traitant les esclaves suivant les circonstances et les dispositions en vigueur.

Veillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 47.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 5.)

My Lord,

Cairo, September 27, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a letter which I have received from Goudard Bey, Chef du Bureau of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, containing information which has been supplied by Gordon Pasha relative to the geographical position of Ad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 47.

Goudard Bey to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 25 Septembre, 1878.

SON Excellence Gordon Pacha, prié de donner quelques renseignements plus explicites sur la localité Ad, a répondu dernièrement que "cette localité figure généralement sur les cartes de la Mer Rouge : qu'elle est située à moitié chemin entre Massawah et Tigra, 14° degré de latitude, et qu'il est regrettable qu'elle ne soit point mentionnée dans la géographie."

Je crois devoir, M. le Gérant, vous communiquer ces quelques renseignements, pour le cas où ils pourraient vous être utiles, et je saisis, &c.

(Signé) GOUDARD.

No. 48.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 7, 1878.

WITH reference to Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 1st Junelast, I have the honour to inclose a translation of an extract of a letter from the Acting British Vice-Consul

at Khartoum, announcing the arrival at that place of the missionaries to King Mtesa, and their departure on the 13th August for the dominions of that King.

With reference to the concluding portion of the inclosed extract, I have the honour to state that no telegram has been received at this Agency from Gordon Pasha on the subject of the arrival or departure of the missionaries in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 48.

Acting Vice-Consul Islambouli to Mr. Lascelles.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Khartoum, August 26, 1878.

THE English mission party to King Mtesa arrived here in good health. Provisions have been provided them at the expense of the Governor-General of Soudan. They left this on the 13th instant, accompanied by an agent of King Mtesa, on their way to Ellado [?], and from thence they will proceed to the dominions of the King. The Governor-General telegraphed to you the date of their arrival and departure.

No. 49.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a return of the black and Abyssinian slaves emancipated at the Bureau at Alexandria during the month of September, 1878, which has been furnished to the Acting British Consul at Alexandria by the superintendent of that Bureau.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 49.

RETURN of Black and Abyssinian Slaves emancipated during the Month of September, 1878.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Consented to return to his master	1	..	1
Consented to accept employment	4	11	15
Left to their own resources	2	1	3
Went to Europe with their masters	1	3	4
Went abroad, having in their possession their certificates of manumission	1	1	2
	9	16	25

No. 50.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 21.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 12, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copies of two notes which I have received from Nubar Pasha on the subject of further captures of slaves reported by Gordon Pasha.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 50.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 10 Octobre, 1878:

A LA suite d'un télégramme qui me parvient de Gordon Pacha, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que onze esclaves auraient été arrêtés ces jours-ci dans la Moudirieh même de Khartoum, et que les dispositions nécessaires auraient été prises pour la régularisation de leur position.

Je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

| Inclosure 2 in No. 50.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 10 Octobre, 1878.

D'APRÈS un dernier télégramme que j'ai reçu de Gordon Pacha, en date du 9 Octobre, l'autorité aurait tout récemment mis la main, dans une localité dépendant de la Moudirieh de Khartoum, sur trois individus ayant en leur possession dix esclaves, et elle aurait aussitôt pourvu à ce qu'il fût procédé à leur égard dans les termes des Règlements.

J'ai l'honneur de vous signaler le fait, M. le Gérant, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 51.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 21, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you copies of notes by the British Resident at Aden on the mode of carrying on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, in order that you may make use of this information in any communication you may have to make to the Egyptian Government on the subject of the Slave Traffic in Egyptian territories.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 52.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 23, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a Memorandum on the Slave Trade in the Soudan and in the Red Sea, which has been communicated to his Lordship by Mr. A. B. Wylde, late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* Inclosure 2 in No. 375.

† No. 211.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord,

Cairo, October 24, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two notes which I have received from Nubar Pasha, from which it appears that Gordon Pasha has reported a further capture of 126 slaves in the Province of Kordofan, and that two individuals at Assiout have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on account of their treatment of three female slaves who had demanded their liberation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 23 Octobre, 1878.

AUX termes d'une communication que je reçois de l'autorité locale, deux individus, les sieurs Soliman Hamday et Saleh Abd Sadik, marchands de chameaux du village Madiac, District de Halfa, se seraient présentés à la Moudirieh de Assiout, accompagnés de trois négresses, avec lesquelles ils auraient déclaré vivre en communauté.

Toute vérification faite, il aurait été reconnu que ces négresses se trouvaient dans les mêmes conditions que les esclaves amenés du Soudan.

Elles auraient d'ailleurs réclamé leur affranchissement et les deux individus interrogés auraient fini par des aveux qui, sans être très-clairs, auraient été cependant de nature à entraîner leur arrestation.

Renvoyés finalement devant le Conseil Militaire, ils auraient été condamnés à six mois d'incarcération au Toubkhané, dans les conditions prescrites en pareil cas ; sous déduction du temps qu'ils auraient déjà pu passer en prison préventive.

J'ai l'honneur de porter ces faits à votre connaissance, en vous renouvelant, M. le Gérant, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 23 Octobre, 1878.

D'APRÈS un télégramme que vient de m'adresser son Excellence Gordon Pasha, 126 esclaves des deux sexes auraient été dernièrement arrêtés dans la Province de Kordofan.

L'autorité aurait pourvu sans retard et d'après les dispositions en vigueur, à la régularisation de la position des esclaves ; ainsi qu'à la mise en jugement des djellabs arrêtés avec eux.

En vous signalant ces nouveaux faits, je vous réitère, &c.,

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 54.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of three notes which I have received from Nubar Pasha on the subject of further captures of slaves, and of boats employed in the Slave Trade, which have been reported by Gordon Pasha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 54.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 31 Octobre, 1878.

AUX termes d'un télégramme de son Excellence Gordon Pacha, parvenu ici le 22 Octobre, le Moudir de Berber aurait arrêté huit esclaves chez un habitant du pays.

Un autre télégramme annonce l'arrestation de trois djellabs et de trente-cinq esclaves dans la localité de Chakah.

Toutes les mesures prescrites en pareil cas auraient été prises par les autorités.

Veuillez, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 54.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 31 Octobre, 1878.

D'UN télégramme que je reçois de son Excellence Gordon Pacha, il résulte que quarante esclaves auraient été arrêtés avec des djellabs dans la Moudirieh de Darfour, et immédiatement traités d'après les dispositions en vigueur.

Je m'empresse de vous signaler ce résultat, et je saisis, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Inclosure 3 in No. 54.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 31 Octobre, 1878.

PAR un nouveau télégramme, son Excellence Gordon Pacha m'informe que l'autorité de Saouakin aurait arrêté deux barques avec leurs raïs venant de Djedda.

Les barques étaient abondamment pourvues d'eau et de vivres; les raïs interrogés auraient laissé soupçonner qu'elles étaient employées au trafic des esclaves, et l'autorité aurait fini par les reconnaître pour des barques qui étaient surveillées et poursuivies depuis quelque temps, mais qui avaient réussi à échapper jusqu'alors et à faire disparaître les personnes (probablement les esclaves) qu'elles transportaient.

Les mesures nécessaires auraient été prises à l'égard des raïs.

Par le même télégramme, son Excellence Gordon Pacha fait connaître que d'après les rapports qui lui seraient parvenus, il paraîtrait que deux convois d'esclaves auraient pris la voie de l'Atmour, à une grande distance de Berber, pour gagner les côtes de la Mer Rouge.

Le fait ne serait pas encore bien constaté; une surveillance rigoureuse serait établie; mais elle ne saurait, quelque active qu'elle soit, avoir un résultat prompt et certain, à cause de l'étendue, de l'éloignement, et de la disposition des lieux qui malheureusement pourront rendre infructueux tous les efforts, toutes les poursuites.

En signalant à votre attention cette dernière communication de son Excellence Gordon Pacha, je vous renouvelle, &c.,

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 55.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 13, 1878.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo, reporting that a further capture of 126 slaves had been made by Gordon Pasha in the province of Kordofan,

and that two persons at Assiout have been punished for their treatment of three female slaves, and I have to request that you will take an opportunity of representing to Nubar Pasha, and to the Khedive also, should you think it advisable, the gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have learned the energetic action of Gordon Pasha against the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 56.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 19, 1878.*
I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st instant, inclosing copies of three notes which you have received from Nubar Pasha on the subject of further captures of slaves and boats employed in the Slave Trade, which have been reported by Gordon Pasha, and I have to request that you will express to the Egyptian Government the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government view the steps taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 57.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 19, 1878.*
I TRANSMIT to you herewith a Memorandum by the Assistant Resident at Aden on the Slave Traffic carried on in the Red Sea, which has been communicated to me by the Secretary of State for India.

The intelligence contained in this paper is confirmatory of the Reports already received by Her Majesty's Government from other sources regarding the manner in which the Slave Traffic is now carried on in the Red Sea and in the vicinity of Aden, and regarding also the participation in the traffic of Abou Bekhr, the Governor of Zaila, and of his sons and grandsons.

The despatches which you have recently forwarded, containing intelligence of the energetic action of Gordon Pasha against the slave dealers both in the interior and on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea, do not permit Her Majesty's Government to doubt the good faith with which the Egyptian Government are endeavouring to carry out their Treaty engagements for the suppression of Slave Traffic in Egyptian territories, and, therefore, the maintenance in power of a Chief like Abou Bekhr, who, with his family, are so notoriously engaged in the Slave Trade, is the more unintelligible.

It is possible that the Egyptian Government may not find themselves strong enough to deal with this Chief, and that his removal at the present moment might give rise to disturbances and difficulties which it would be politic to avoid, but whatever the cause may be which prevents the Egyptian authorities taking action against Abou Bekhr, his continuance in power, when he is so notoriously known to be extensively engaged in Slave Traffic, is calculated to encourage others to pursue a similar course, and creates a scandal which the Egyptian Government would do well to avoid by taking the earliest possible opportunity of removing him from his post, or of putting a stop to his Slave Trade practices.

I have to instruct you to make a communication in the sense of this despatch to the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Notes on Slave Trade.

AS to the Slave Trade, it is still carried on to some extent. Slaves are brought from Efât, in Abyssinia, to the coast between Zaila and Tajourrah, and thence conveyed to the Arabian ports in the Red Sea. Slaves are also imported into Zaila and Harrar, but very few—that is, those that are required for the use of the inhabitants only, and not intended for export. Abûbekr Pasha, the Governor of Zaila, who is of the Dankali tribe, is himself said to be dealing in this trade, for his sons and grandsons, about twelve in number, frequently go to Abyssinia and bring slaves near Zaila, and carry them thence by sea to the Arabian ports for sale. Before the Egyptians occupied Zaila, Abûbekr Pasha enjoyed a monopoly, given him by the Turkish Government, of the revenues of Zaila for some fifteen years, and a large part of his income was derived from the Slave Trade, and the duty levied on the import of slaves. When the Egyptians occupied Zaila, Abûbekr was made a Bey, and soon afterwards he went to Egypt with some slaves and eunuchs to give them as a present to the Khedive. In Egypt he was created Pasha, and from there he returned to Zaila, after having obtained the Governorship of Zaila. As his sons deal in this trade other people can fearlessly do so. So long as he continues Governor of this place and is not dismissed, there is little hope of the trade being entirely suppressed. Of course, no open markets exist any more at Zaila than at any port on the African or Arabian sea coast. Slave Trade is strictly prohibited in the district of Yemen by the Turkish Government, but the little that is carried on stealthily and without the knowledge of the Turkish Government, is generally with such seaport towns that have no custom houses, and which are unimportant, such as Hadjerah, Shooraim, Ras-al-Majamalah, Ras-al-Katif, Ras-al-Bayadh, &c., and thence the slaves are taken and sold in one of the nearest villages in the interior, where they are kept for some time after sale, and when the bargain is old and the disposition of the slaves is won over by their masters, they are taken to Hodaida, and other places.

As for the export of slaves from near Massowah, they are at first brought to Karkiko, and from thence inland into Jebel Kadam, and from here they are sent to the above seaport towns of Arabia. In Jeddah, also, the Slave Trade is abolished by the Turkish Government, but some slaves are brought there secretly from Soomaimah, a port near Jeddah, by land.

(Signed) C. W. H. SEALY, *Assistant Resident.*

No. 58.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Legal Vice-Consul at Cairo, inclosing a Return for the quarter ended the 31st October, showing the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux and the manner in which they have been provided for.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 58.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Cairo, November 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a return for the quarter ended the 31st October last, showing the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux and the manner in which they have been provided for.

The total number is 375 against 177 during the corresponding period last year. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Bureaux of Lower Egypt was not instituted until October 1877, and that the Bureaux at Miniah was not even then created.

The percentage of female slaves manumitted is 50·93 against 75·14 during the same period last year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Inclosure 2 in No. 58.

RETURN showing the Number of Slaves Manumitted at the several Bureaux, and the manner in which they have been provided for.

Quarter ended 31st October, 1878.

How Provided for.	Alexandria Bureau.		Cairo Bureau.		Lower Egypt Bureau.		Upper Egypt Bureau.		Totals.			
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Employed in agricultural service ...	26	34	15	33	1	1	35	16	4	4	79	91
Employed in domestic service ...	16	23	25	18	1	2	10	4	11	1	61	46
Left to follow their own inclinations ...	2	1	12	25	...	...	18	5	...	...	32	32
Returned to their masters' service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to hospital as unfit for work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to hospital for treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to Moudirials to answer charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to police to answer charges ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Sent to school (through Governor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married) ...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
Totals ...	42	60	59	92	1	3	68	25	19	11	183	188
Grand totals for the quarter ...	102		165		4		88		30		375	
Number of cases referred to Courts-Martial ...	3		1		...		...		...		...

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,
November 12, 1878.

No. 59.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 24.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from Nubar Pasha stating that a certain Mohammed Fadel El Barbari had been sentenced to five months' imprisonment for having attempted to prevent a female slave obtaining her liberty.

Mr. Borg, Her Majesty's Acting Legal Vice-Consul, informed me some time ago that he had heard of the proceedings of Mohammed Fadel El Barbari, and that he had informed the head of the Manumission Bureaux at Cairo that he was acquainted with the details of the case, and that he should carefully watch the proceedings which were to be instituted against the accused.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 11 Novembre, 1878.

AUX termes d'une communication que je reçois de l'autorité locale, une négresse du nom d'Aminé aurait été dernièrement rencontrée par le sieur Mohamed Fadel El Barbari, au moment où elle faisait des démarches pour obtenir son affranchissement.

Mohamed Fadel, au lieu de la conduire à la police, où elle voulait se présenter dans le but de remplir les formalités nécessaires, l'aurait menée chez le sieur Saïd Agha, qui, la voyant dépourvue de lettres d'affranchissement, aurait refusé de la laisser séjourner dans sa maison, malgré les instances de Mohamed Fadel.

L'autorité, prévenue de l'incident, et trouvant suspecte la conduite de Mohamed, aurait renvoyé l'affaire au Conseil Militaire, après avoir affranchi la négresse.

Examen fait des circonstances et des procédés de Mohamed Fadel, qui n'aurait su qu'opposer des dénégations aux déclarations de la négresse et de Saïd Agha, le Conseil, convaincu que son intention avait été d'empêcher Aminé d'acquérir la liberté, l'aurait condamné, en vertu des dispositions en vigueur à cinq mois d'incarcération au Toubkhané, dans les conditions habituelles inhérentes à cette peine, et sous déduction du temps déjà passé par lui préventivement en prison, depuis son arrestation.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance cette communication de l'autorité locale, en vous renouvelant, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 60.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from Mr. Rosset, dated El Facher, 18th September, giving an account of the steps he had taken with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and suggesting the advisability of the appointment of a British Consular Agent at Kordofan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 60.

M. Rosset to Mr. Vivian.

Monsieur,

El Facher, le 18 Septembre, 1878.

ARRIVÉ il y a quelques jours ici à Facher je ne veux pas manquer de vous donner quelques nouvelles avant de continuer ma route vers l'ouest.

Sur la route de Kordofan j'ai rencontré une caravane d'esclaves de 126 têtes; j'ai fait mettre les chefs devant un Conseil de Guerre et confisqué tous leurs biens; quant aux esclaves, j'ai renvoyé ceux qui voulaient dans leur pays et les autres je les ai employés au Gouvernement.

Pendant mon séjour à Kordofan, un homme s'occupant à estropier des garçons pour faire des eunuques, fut pendu sur la place publique par ordre de son Excellence Gordon Pacha.

Une autre caravane de 500 esclaves j'ai rencontré sur la route d'ici; les chefs sont dans mes mains et attendent leur juste punition. Je possède tous les moyens pour abolir l'esclavage dans ce pays, et je ferai tout mon possible pour finir une fois avec ce commerce scandaleux. Ma principale tâche est de sauvegarder les nouvelles provinces, d'abolir l'esclavage, et de faire une nouvelle organisation du pays.

Heroun, le dernier descendant de l'ancien Sultan de Darfour, se défend encore toujours contre le Gouvernement; il se tient dans les montagnes de "Marra" et chicane journellement les villages voisins avec son brigandage; il se nomme Sultan de Darfour et possède ses Ministres avec un millier d'hommes armés. J'ai envoyé des troupes contre lui, pour avoir avant tout la tranquillité dans le pays.

Les guerres de conquête ont beaucoup ruiné le pays; des villages entiers sur les grandes routes sont déserts et pillés par les Bachi-Bozouks et les caravanes d'esclaves qui passent.

Les revenus du pays, arrangés dans le temps par Ismail Pacha Ayoub, présentent de belles chiffres sur le papier, mais en réalité pas la dixième part est entrée dans la Caisse.

Dans quelques jours je partirai pour Kab Rabie et Koul Roul; la dernière est la station la plus éloignée à l'ouest et possède une garnison militaire, "Moderie."

Je me permets encore de vous remarquer qu'il serait très-désirable d'avoir un Agent Consulaire Britannique à Kordofan, vu que cette ville est la clef de Darfour et la plupart des caravanes d'esclaves passent par-là. Pendant mon séjour à Kordofan j'ai trouvé un homme capable pour ce poste, et je puis vous recommander le négociant Habib Hourî, un Syrien, qui sera digne pour ce poste ; je crois que son Excellence Gordon Pacha vous a déjà parlé de cet homme.

Mon remplaçant à Chartoum vous donnera de temps en temps des rapports du Soudan, et je suis persuadé qu'il se donnera toutes les peines pour faire honneur à son poste.

Veillez, &c.
(Signé) F. ROSSET,
Gouverneur-Général de Darfour.

No. 61.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 29.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 19, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from Nubar Pasha, stating that two individuals, named Ibrahim El-Kengi and Ibrahim Joseph, had been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for having been implicated in the sale of two female slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 61.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 18 Novembre, 1878.

D'APRÈS un rapport qui me parvient deux négresses, les nommées Aminé et Hamhanié, arrivées dernièrement au Caire avec un djellab, du nom d'Abdallah, qui aurait disparu presque aussitôt, auraient été remises à un sieur Ibrahim Aouad El-Kenji, et trouvées ensuite aux mains d'un sieur Ibrahim Joseph, et de son père, Joseph Aly.

A la suite de l'enquête qui aurait été effectuée à ce sujet, M. le Gérant, il aurait été constaté que le sieur Ibrahim El-Kenji n'avait reçu les négresses que dans le but de les vendre, et que le sieur Ibrahim Joseph, qui prétendait les avoir prises en gage pour ce qui lui était dû par le sieur Ibrahim El-Kenji, aurait été conduit lui-même par l'intention d'en faire trafic, bien qu'il ne fût pas marchand d'esclaves.

En conséquence, le Conseil Militaire, saisi de l'affaire, aurait condamné Ibrahim El-Kenji à un emprisonnement de sept mois au Toubkhané, dans les conditions habituelles, et sous déduction du temps de l'emprisonnement préventif.

Quant au sieur Ibrahim Joseph, il aurait été condamné comme Ibrahim El-Kenji.

Mais son père, Joseph Aly, reconnu moins coupable, aurait été acquitté moyennant l'emprisonnement préventif subi par lui.

Je m'empresse de vous donner connaissance de ce nouveau rapport de l'autorité, M. le Gérant, et je vous réitère, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 62.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 29, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th instant, inclosing a copy of a despatch from M. Rosset, in which he suggests the advisability of appointing a British Consular Agent at Kordofan, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to observe that, in the interests of Slave Trade repression, it would doubtless

be useful to have a Consular officer at that place. Before, however, making such an appointment, Lord Salisbury would wish to obtain Gordon Pasha's opinion both as to the desirability of the appointment and as to the fitness of Habib Hourî, the person whom M. Rosset recommends for the post. I am accordingly to request that you will endeavour to ascertain Colonel Gordon's views on these points.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 63.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 7.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 26, 1878.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, I have the honour to report that I have expressed to the Khedive the gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the energetic action of Gordon Pasha against the Slave Trade.

His Highness begged me to assure your Lordship of his sincere determination to put an end to the Slave Trade. He observed that there were great difficulties to contend with in abolishing an institution which had existed for so long, and which had come to form part of the customs of the country, and he was therefore all the more gratified at learning that the action of Gordon Pasha had met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

I have also the honour to inclose a copy of a note which, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, I have addressed to Nubar Pasha on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 63.

Mr. Lascelles to Nubar Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Cairo, November 23, 1878.

I DID not fail to transmit to the Marquis of Salisbury the information contained in the notes which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 23rd ultimo, and I have now the honour, in accordance with instructions which I have received from his Lordship, to express to your Excellency the gratification with which Her Majesty's Government have learned the energetic action of Gordon Pasha against the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 64.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 7.)

My Lord,

Cairo, November 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of two notes which I have received from Nubar Pasha informing me of the sentences pronounced by the Military Council against certain persons at Cairo and Minieh charged with taking part in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 26 Novembre, 1878.

D'APRÈS un nouveau Rapport que m'adresse l'autorité locale, un sieur Misalam Soliman se serait adressé à des soldats postés à Kasr-el-Nil, dans le but d'acheter un nègre.

Signalé à la police, il aurait été arrêté, et condamné par le Conseil Militaire à six mois d'imprisonnement.

Trois ghafirs—Hussein Nassar, Hassan Chehata, et Mohamed Hussein, qui avaient été convaincus de connivence avec lui, auraient été condamnés à la même peine.

Un des soldats, Soumlet Hassan, compromis lui-même dans l'affaire, aurait pris la fuite; mais le Ministère de la Guerre aurait ordonné des recherches, et, aussitôt retrouvé, il sera également jugé.

En portant ces faits à votre connaissance, je vous renouvelle, M. le Gérant, l'expression de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 26 Novembre, 1878.

AUX termes d'un Rapport qui m'est adressé, le Préfet de Police de Minieh aurait fait arrêter dernièrement, abord d'une barque chargée de Séné, et conduire au bureau d'affranchissement, trois négresses avec un jeune nègre.

Toutes vérifications effectuées, il aurait été constaté que le jeune nègre appartenait au sieur Ibrahim Ahmed.

Interrogé, il aurait déclaré qu'il était avec ce dernier depuis quatre ans, et que se trouvant bien traité, il ne voulait pas le quitter, et demandait seulement des lettres d'affranchissement.

Cette demande aurait été satisfaite immédiatement.

Quant aux négresses, qui auraient été pareillement affranchies sur le champ, il aurait été établi qu'elles appartenaient aux sieurs Ahmed Aly et Mohamed Mahmoud Abou Senin.

Aux questions qui leur auraient été adressées, ces derniers auraient répondu qu'ils faisaient le commerce des Séné, mais non celui des esclaves, et qu'ils ne destinaient point à la vente les négresses, simplement attachées à leur service.

Les négresses auraient affirmé le contraire.

Saisi de l'affaire, et considérant, après examen des faits et des témoignages, que les sieurs Ahmed Aly et Mohamed Mahmoud Abou Senin voulaient trafiquer des négresses, le Conseil Militaire les aurait condamnés à une incarcération de cinq mois, au Toubkhané, dans les conditions habituelles inhérentes à cette peine, et sauf déduction du temps déjà passé par eux préventivement en prison.

En ce qui concerne la barque, son chargement et son équipage, l'affaire serait sous jugement à Beni Souef.

J'ai l'honneur de porter ces détails à votre connaissance, en vous renouvelant, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 65.

Sir Julian Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 12, 1878.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of Slave Trade in the Red Sea, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith, for your information, translation of a letter on the subject from Abou Bekr Pasha of Zaila, which has been communicated by the Acting Political Resident at Aden to the Secretary of State for India.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 65.

Abubekr Pasha of Zaila to Hasan Ali Rajab Ali.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

MALCOLM PASHA, especially sent by the Khedive, on the subject of slaves, is an obstinate man. We went on board his steamer and landed with him, and honoured him with a salute of guns, and kept him in our house. He sent for the inhabitants and the Nakodas, whom we brought before him, and he inquired of them on every point, and afterwards searched the town.

He asked for horses to go to the interior, which we gave him, and then his officers went to Tokhoshah and its environs, but they found nothing in the town, nor in the interior. The next day he intended to go to Tajourra, so we have him a pilot. When they arrived there he landed and sent for the Sheiks and the headmen, and inquired of them, and they answered him respectfully and said that they had no slaves.

Malcolm Pasha then gave orders to the negro soldiers who were present at the place, and some soldiers from the steamer, and they attacked the town, entered the houses of the inhabitants, in spite of their wives and women, but found nothing. After this he was satisfied, and ordered his men to go to the interior, so they went and climbed the mountains from the morning to the evening, but found nothing. Being thus satisfied he embarked on the steamer; then there went up to him four men who were disobedient, and enemies of Uze Pasha Deyhab Agha. One of these four men had abused his superior officer and got drunk at Berbera, and was beaten and dismissed from his office of Shamoosh, and he told the Pasha Malcolm that Uze Pasha Deyab had three slaves, viz., two girls and one boy. Deyab was called and interrogated, and he answered, "Yes, I have three wives, who are free women; one of them has borne me a girl, who is now sucking, and the other wife is in the family-way, and the boy is the servant who is the bearer of the children for the last two years, and learned and free," but the Pasha said, "bring them." He arrested Deyab and also my son Kaml, and grandson Ibrahim, who were coming and going in his service. The negroes told him falsely that Abubekr Pasha's sons have slaves in the interior. The Pasha Malcolm therefore seized them (his sons) and took them on board, and also two of the inhabitants as well as Ahmad Abadil. All this is unlawful, and is done without right and for nothing, for indeed they lied to him. This is what has happened the like of which is unheard of, and we never thought that our Lord (the Khedive) would take our sons and the inhabitants, and disturb the town, and three women have had a miscarriage of their children on account of the soldiers having entered their houses. The soldiers plundered their property. This is not agreeable to God nor the Prophet, nor our Lord (the Khedive). May God forbid this affair. Now we will see what God and our Lord are doing. We have reported this and salutation.

No. 66.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 2, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a note I have received from Nubar Pasha on the subject of a further capture of slaves reported by Gordon Pasha as having been made in the Province of Khartoum.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 66.

Nubar Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.

M. le Gérant,

Caire, le 1^{er} Décembre, 1878.

D'APRÈS un nouveau télégramme que m'a adressé son Excellence Gordon Pacha, en date du 27 Novembre, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que 30 esclaves auraient

été arrêtés dans la Province de Khartoum, et qu'il aurait été immédiatement procédé à leur égard, dans les termes des dispositions en vigueur.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
(Signé) N. NUBAR.

No. 67.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 23.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 14, 1878.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Lascelles of the 19th ultimo, I took occasion in my interview with the Khedive to-day to express to His Highness the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the energetic measures taken by Colonel Gordon against the Slave Trade, which had resulted in numerous and important seizures of slaves and slave merchants.

I at the same time warned His Highness that it had come to my ears that the slave merchants and their friends, exasperated at the serious losses they had sustained by Gordon's energetic proceedings, were combining against him; they had powerful friends in Cairo who, I had reason to believe, were doing all they could to injure Gordon's reputation and character. I trusted, therefore, that His Highness would extend to Gordon the same loyal support and assistance he had hitherto done.

The Khedive assured me that he would do so; as regards the slave merchants and their friends, His Highness said that the only formidable band was that under the son of Seebehr Pasha, and that Gordon reported that he had taken measures to deal with them promptly and successfully.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

No. 68.

Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 30.)

My Lord,

Cairo, December 19, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, a copy of a Return which I have received from Her Majesty's Acting-Consul at Alexandria, giving the number of slaves manumitted during the month of November by the Alexandria "Bureau" for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure in No. 68.

STATEMENT respecting the Slaves liberated by the Alexandria Office of the Department for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, during the Month of November, 1878.

	Negroes and Abyssinians.	
	Males.	Females.
Sent back to their employers, in accordance with their request	1	2
Employed	2	7
Set free	3	1
Manumitted by their masters by virtue of certificates in their hands, and have left the country	1	3
Liberated by the Office and left the country	1	2
Died .. .. .	..	1
	8	16
Total	24	

FRANCE.

No. 69.

Mr. Adams to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Paris, March 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a letter which I have received from M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, stating that he has appointed the Abbé Debaize to undertake an exploring expedition in Central Africa, and requesting that permission may be given for the embarkation on board the British steamers for Aden of a specified quantity of arms and ammunition provided for him by the French Government.

I shall be much obliged if your Lordship will instruct me, as soon as convenient, what reply I should give to his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 69.

M. Bardoux to Lord Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 22 Mars, 1878.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que je viens de charger M. l'Abbé Debaize d'un voyage d'exploration dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique.

Le Gouvernement Français a accordé à ce voyageur 33 fusils avec leurs accessoires, 7 revolvers, et 37,000 cartouches.

Je vous serais profondément reconnaissant, M. l'Ambassadeur, d'autoriser l'embarquement de ces armes et de ces munitions sur les paquebots Anglais jusqu'à Aden, où elles seront débarquées, pour être, quinze jours après, rembarquées à destination de Zanzibar.

J'espère que vous voudrez bien accueillir favorablement la demande que j'ai l'honneur de vous faire, et faciliter ainsi l'une des missions dont le résultat intéresse le plus vivement la science.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) A. BARDOUX.

No. 70.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Adams.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 25, 1878.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd instant, and its inclosure, and I have to state to you that I have referred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the request of the French Minister of Public Instruction for permission for the embarkation on board the British steamers for Aden of a quantity of arms and ammunition provided for a French exploring expedition which is about to proceed to Central Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 71.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Adams.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd instant, I have to request that you will state to the French Government that there is no reason to apprehend that under existing regulations the Abbé Debaize would meet with any difficulties at Aden in regard to the embarkation on board a British steamer of the required quantity of arms and ammunition, but that to prevent any misconception in the matter a communication has been addressed to the Resident at Aden.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 72.

Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 3.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, April 3, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th ultimo, Abbé Debaize tells me that permission is also required to embark arms on board British steamer in Egypt for Aden. He leaves Paris Friday. Can I give him authorization, as far as British Government are concerned, to show to Administration of Messageries Nationales at Marseilles, otherwise they will not receive arms on board?

No. 73.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, April 3, 1878.

YOU may give Abbé Debaize required authorization.

No. 74.

Lord Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Paris, April 3, 1878.

I HAD the honour to receive this morning Lord Derby's despatch of the 30th ultimo, from which it appears that there will be no difficulty at Aden with respect to the embarkation there by the Abbé Debaize of certain arms and ammunition.

The Abbé called on me to-day with a letter of recommendation from M. Meurand, of the French Foreign Office, and said that, as would appear by the letter from the Minister of Public Instruction in his case, it was not only at Aden that he required assistance; he wished to embark the arms, &c., at Marseilles for Egypt, where they would be transferred to an English steamer for Aden, and he said that they would not be received on board the French steamer at Marseilles unless he could produce some authorization from the British Government.

As he intends leaving Marseilles by next Saturday's steamer, I agreed to telegraph to your Lordship on the subject, and at 2.45 P.M. I accordingly sent the following telegram:—

"With reference to your despatch of the 30th ultimo, Abbé Debaize tells me that permission is also required to embark arms on board British steamer in Egypt for Aden. He leaves Paris Friday. Can I give him an authorization, as far as British Government are concerned, to show to Administration of Messageries Nationales at Marseilles, otherwise they will not receive arms on board?"

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. O. ADAMS.

No. 75.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd ultimo,* I have to acquaint your Excellency that the Political Resident at Aden has undertaken to afford every assistance in disembarking or transshipping the arms and ammunition of the French exploring expedition under the Abbé Debaize.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 76.

Lord Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 22.)

My Lord,

Paris, June 19, 1878.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, acquainting me that the Political Resident at Aden had undertaken to afford every assistance to the French Central African exploring expedition under the Abbé Debaize, I communicated the substance thereof to the Minister of Public Instruction, and I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note which I have received from his Excellency, expressing his gratitude for the kindness of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

Inclosure in No. 76.

M. Bardoux to Lord Lyons.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

Paris, le 15 Juin, 1878.

VOUS m'avez fait l'honneur de m'informer par votre dépêche du 3 Juin courant, que M. le Ministre des Affaires, &c. de Sa Majesté Britannique avait fait connaître à votre Excellence tous les soins dont M. l'Abbé Debaize avait été l'objet de la part de M. le Gouverneur d'Aden.

Je vous remercie, M. l'Ambassadeur, de cette communication, et je vous prie de recevoir l'expression de ma gratitude pour le concours si bienveillant que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique apporte à l'exploration Française de l'Afrique Centrale.

Agrééz, &c.

(Signé) BARDOUX.

No. 77.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1878.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk, reporting the arrival at Zanzibar of twelve Roman Catholic missionaries, on their way to the Central lake districts of Africa.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 78.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 21, 1878.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 19th June, I transmit, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, reporting the departure of the Abbé Debaize for Central Africa.‡

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

MADAGASCAR.

No. 79.

Consul Pakenham to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 2, 1878.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, November 2, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 30th ultimo, of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th September,* expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the promulgation, on the 20th June, of the Queen of Madagascar's Edict, emancipating all Mozambique slaves within her dominions, and, further, recording their appreciation of my unceasing efforts to bring about this result.

I feel very grateful, my Lord, for this favourable recognition of my services by Her Majesty's Government, the highest mark of distinction I can desire.

In conclusion, I beg to submit that your Lordship's reply to the Hova Prime Minister's letter of the 21st June last has been duly forwarded to his Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

No. 80.

Consul Pakenham to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Tamatave, February 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 1st instant, of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 18th October last year,† informing me of a Report made by Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Lords of the Admiralty of the issue of a Decree by the Queen of Madagascar (subsequent to the Proclamation of the 20th June last) ordering all newly-freed Mozambiques not to leave the districts in which they live, and, further, directing me how to deal with this measure.

In reply, I beg to submit that your Lordship's instructions on the subject shall be strictly complied with.

But at the same time I desire to represent that I have no personal knowledge of the issue of any Decree of the tendency and scope of that referred to by the naval Commander-in-chief, although an order (a translation of which is herewith submitted for your Lordship's information) prohibiting recently freed Mozambiques from being exported from the west coast of Madagascar by Arab and other dhows, was published almost simultaneously with the Proclamation of the 20th June, 1877. Had this not been done, most of the newly-freed Mozambiques on the west coast of Madagascar would, I opine, have been exported either to countries where slavery exists, or as (nominally) free engagées, to the French possessions of Mayotte and Nossi-bé, perhaps even to Réunion. The order in question must therefore, I apprehend, be viewed, not only as involving a wise regulation, but also a salutary restriction in the interest even of the freed Mozambiques themselves.

I shall not, however, fail, my Lord, carefully to attend to the different points referred to in Mr. Lister's despatch, and to report to your Lordship any disposition I may observe on the part of the Hova authorities to evade the terms of the Queen of Madagascar's Proclamation of the 20th June, 1877.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 96.

† Ibid., No. 97.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Order by the Queen of Madagascar restricting newly-freed Mozambiques from being shipped on board Arab Dhows.

(Translation.)

To the Governors, the Officers, the Soldiers, the Judges, the Flag-Officers, and the Princes :

Thus says Ranavalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, &c.

THIS is what I declare unto you concerning all the Mozambiques that are here in my country and kingdom, they have without exception become my Ambaniandro.*

Therefore, the Arabs, Banyans, and Comorese, cannot take out of my country and kingdom, across the seas, any of the Mozambiques, even though they may say that they have hired them; and the reason why I forbid this is, lest any of the Arabs, Banyans (Silamo), or Comorese (Karana), should be evil-disposed and sell in other countries the Mozambiques from my country and kingdom, which, should it happen, would cause me much sorrow. We cannot send people across the seas to be sold as slaves.

Take good heed to these my words, for if any of the Mozambiques belonging to my country are put on board ship by the Arabs, Banyans, or the Comorese, and taken to sea by them, I will account you guilty, and condemn you according to the law.

Therefore take very good heed of these my words.

Says,

RANAVALOMANJAKA, *Queen of Madagascar, &c.*

This is an Edict of Her Majesty Ranavalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar.

Says,

RAINILAIARIVONY, *Prime Minister and Commander-in-chief.*

May the grace of God be upon the Sovereign.

Antananarivo, 12 Alakaosy (June 21), 1877.

No. 81.

Consul Pakenham to Mr. Wylde.—(Received June 19.)

(Extract.)

Tamatave, April 22, 1878.

ABOUT 25,000 Mozambique slaves have been already registered at the capital alone as free, and I believe I am strictly adhering to truth when I state that at least 100,000 have been emancipated since the Proclamation. Indeed, I very much doubt whether the torrent could now be stemmed.

The emancipation of 100,000 slaves, under the ordinary process of Prize Court adjudication and payment of prize money to the captors, would, I presume, have cost about 1,000,000*l.*, which I am happy in having been able to save the Imperial Treasury.

I inclose an interesting history of the progress of the Emancipation Edict in the interior of Madagascar, by the Rev. J. Pearse.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Liberation of the Mozambique Slaves in Madagascar.

WE make the following extract from the "Antananarivo Annual" of Christmas, 1877 (p. 127), which was printed in Antananarivo some time before Mr. Street's letters in the "English Independent" reached Madagascar. It is taken from the report of a visit to the churches on the East Coast by the Rev. C. Jukes and Mr. Lord in the month of August 1877 :—

"As our visit to Imahanoro was made so soon after the Royal Proclamation liberating all Mozambique slaves in the island, we were anxious to know how the Decree had been obeyed in these outlying provinces. It is with pleasure we are able to state

* Free subjects.

that so far as we could ascertain, after careful inquiries, the Mozambique slaves have undoubtedly been freed and suitable provision, according to the terms of the Proclamation, has been made for the aged and infirm."

We have also received the following communication on the same subject from the Rev. J. Pearse, London Missionary Society missionary at Ambatondrazaka, about a week's journey from Antananarivo:—

"I have read with surprise and sorrow two letters from Mr. Louis Street, which appeared in the 'English Independent' of November 15 and 22, 1877. Others, in the city of Antananarivo, who were more especially the subjects of his remarks, and the objects of his attacks, will probably have corrected Mr. Street's mis-statements, and given the other side of the question to the Christian public in England. As, however, I occupy the position of missionary in one of the 'distant provinces' of Madagascar, I may be permitted to give a brief statement of what occurred here in connection with the emancipation of the Mozambique slaves, and their condition at this date, nine months after the public reading of the Royal Proclamation announcing their emancipation by Her Majesty Queen Ranavalona II.

"Ambatondrazaka is a Hova military station of considerable importance, and the residence of a representative of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and the Proclamation was announced here on Friday, 29th June. This town has been our residence for the past two and a-half years, and during that period several other Royal messages have been delivered; but of all the Proclamations which have been made since our arrival, not one has been made in a more public manner, nor to any has equal importance been attached as to that concerning the emancipation of the Mozambique slaves. The district occupied by the Sihanaka tribe is said to cover 2,000 square miles, and is supposed to contain a population of 40,000 people. Previous to the announcement of the Proclamation representatives from all the towns and villages in the district were summoned to this place, and in their presence, as well as in that of a large number of the inhabitants of this town itself, and with far more military display than I have witnessed on any previous occasion, the printed copy of the Proclamation was read, announcing freedom to every Mozambique slave throughout Madagascar. Following the reading of the Proclamation, speeches were made by the heads of the tribal divisions, in which, for themselves and the people, they accepted the decision of Her Majesty the Queen, and acknowledged themselves bound by all the terms of the Proclamation; while, as in Antananarivo, representatives of the Mozambique slaves came forward and presented 'hasina' to the Queen, thus publicly, before the assembled multitude, accepting for themselves and for their companions the freedom announced to them.

"Nine months have passed away since the public reading of the Proclamation, and, so far as my personal observation goes, the liberty then announced to the Mozambique slaves has been generally accepted, and is fully enjoyed by them. Not to depend, however, on my own general observation, since reading Mr. Street's letter I invited one of the most respectable of the Mozambiques in this town to call upon me (he is a member of our church), and the following are the questions I put to him and his replies to them. 'Are you free?' 'Yes,' 'What made you free?' 'The Royal Proclamation made last year.' 'Are any of your companions also free?' 'Yes.' 'What made them free?' 'That which made me free.' 'Do you know any Mozambiques here, or round about here, who are still slaves?' 'I do not know one adult, but there are several children born in this country, whose parents are dead or not known, and who have no tattoo marks upon them as we adults have, and about them the owners dispute, and have not given them up.' 'Of all the Mozambiques in Ambatondrazaka how many do you know who are still with their previous owners?' 'One woman with —, and one woman and her child with —.' 'Have they been forced into staying with their late owners, or is it their own choice to stay?' 'I do not know, but will inquire.' Having made inquiries, he returned saying, 'They say that it is entirely their own choice, and they acknowledge that those with whom they are staying have no power whatever over them, either to sell them, or to compel them to work for them.'

"I have made inquiries of another Mozambique, and he assures me that not one who has the tattoo marks upon the person (the distinguishing feature of the Mozambiques) is still held in slavery here; but, at the same time, he corroborates the remarks of the other man that there are children born in Madagascar, and having no tattoo marks, who have not been given up by the owners.

"It will be seen from the above that at Ambatondrazaka, at least, it is not true, as

Mr. Street has stated, that 'the majority of the Mozambiques are no more free than they were previous to the Proclamation,' nor is it a fact here that 'they have for the most part been terrified into choosing slavery to freedom.' It will also, I think, be evident that to this 'distant province' Mr. Street's hypothesis has no application; and for truth's sake he should have excluded this district, at least, when he wrote, 'In the distant provinces the status of the Mozambiques may not be very different from what it was previous to these Proclamations, which have been made for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the British Government, and not for the purpose of setting free the slaves.' Bold remarks indeed from one whose field of personal observation was limited to Antananarivo and its vicinity, and who, in a country like this, where no other mode of communication with distant places exists than that of foot-messengers, could not, at the time he wrote, have received much reliable information from distant parts of Madagascar.

(Signed) "J. PEARSE,
"Missionary of the London Missionary Society.

"Ambatondrazaka, Madagascar, March 20, 1878."

No. 82.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Pakenham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 26, 1878.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th February, inclosing translation of an order issued by the Queen of Madagascar prohibiting recently freed Mozambiques from being exported from Hova territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

NETHERLANDS.

No. 83.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Stuart.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 4, 1878.*
I INCLOSE, for your information, a correspondence respecting a fugitive slave, a Dutch subject, who claimed the protection of the British flag, on board Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," at Jeddah.

I have to request that you will return the accompanying inclosures to this Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 83.

Consul Beyts to the Earl of Derby, January 3, 1878.

[See No. 188.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 83.

Count Bylandt to the Earl of Derby.

M. le Comte,

Londres, le 16 Février, 1878.

LE Consul du Roi à Djeddah rend compte dans un Rapport en date du 5 Janvier dernier, qu'un natif de Macassar, nommé Batawi, s'est réfugié dans le Consulat en déclarant qu'il avait été tenu pendant sept ans en esclavage à Mekka et avait fini par s'enfuir à cause des mauvais traitements qu'il avait eu à endurer.

Après s'être vainement adressé aux autorités Turques, M. Hanegraaff s'est décidé à solliciter l'aide et le concours de Mr. A. J. Powlett, Commandant de la corvette Anglaise, "Wild Swan," en rade de Djeddah.

Cet officier s'est immédiatement déclaré disposé à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour faciliter le repatriement du fugitif et lui a, en effet, assuré un libre passage avec nourriture à bord du bateau à vapeur Anglais "Constance."

Je me trouve chargé, M. le Comte, de prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien faire transmettre à M. le Commandant A. J. Powlett tous les remerciements du Gouvernement du Roi pour le concours aussi obligeant qu'efficace qu'il nous a prêté en cette circonstance.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) C. DE BYLANDT

Inclosure 3 in No. 83.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 18, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, inclosing copies of correspondence between the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" and the Governor of Jeddah respecting a fugitive slave who had

claimed the protection of the British flag, and I am to request that you will state to their Lordships that Lord Derby is of opinion that Captain Powlett's proceedings in this case should be approved.

It is requested that the accompanying inclosures may be returned.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 83.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pouncefote.

Sir, *Admiralty, February 26, 1878.*
I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to your letter of the 18th instant, copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Corbett, dated the 27th ultimo, inclosing a Report from Commander Powlett relative to the steps taken by him to obtain the release of a slave, a Dutch subject, named Batawi, and his return home at the expense of the Turkish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

Inclosure 5 in No. 83.

[For Inclosures in Admiralty Letter of February 26, see No. 347.]

Inclosure 6 in No. 83.

Sir J. Pouncefote to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1878.*
WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date, and to previous correspondence in regard to the case of a Dutch subject, who took refuge from slavery on board Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," at Jeddah, I am directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you a copy of a Note from the Netherlands' Minister in this country, and to request that you will move their Lordships to cause the thanks of the Dutch Government to be conveyed to Commander Powlett for the action taken by him, as requested by Count Bylandt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 83.

The Earl of Derby to Count Bylandt.

M. le Ministre, *Foreign Office, March 2, 1878.*
IN acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 16th instant, I have to express the gratification of Her Majesty's Government that Commander Powlett was able to be of use to the Consul of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands in regard to the release of the Dutch subject who took refuge on Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," and I shall have much pleasure in requesting the Lords of the Admiralty to convey the thanks of your Government to that officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 84.

Mr. Stuart to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 8.)

My Lord,

The Hague, March 7, 1878.

HAVING made myself acquainted with the contents of the inclosures sent to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, respecting a fugitive slave, a Dutch subject, who claimed the protection of the British flag, on board Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," at Jeddah, I have the honour to return to your Lordship herewith the documents in question, as instructed in that despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. STUART.

PORTUGAL.

No. 85.

Mr. Morier to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 2, 1878.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 27, 1877.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 30th April last, I addressed to the Marquis d'Avila the note, copy of which was inclosed in my despatch of the 2nd July,* with reference to the landing of Makuas on the coast of Madagascar.

I now transmit the answer received from his Excellency, which contains the reply of the Governor-General of Mozambique to the questions put to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 85.

The Marquis d'Avila to Mr. Morier.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Foreign Department, Lisbon, December 17, 1877.

WITH reference to the note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 24th May last, and in addition to my note of the 25th June, respecting the reported landing of a large number of Makuas on the north-west coast of the Island of Madagascar, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency, for your own information and that of your Government, not only a copy of the despatch which was addressed upon this subject by the Marine Department to the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique, but also of the one in which the latter reports the information which he had been able to obtain in regard thereto.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS D'AVILA AND DE BOLAMA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 85.

Senhor Silva to Senhor Menezes.

(Translation.)

Excellent Sir,

Marine Department, Lisbon, June 14, 1877.

I AM directed by the Minister and Secretary of State of this Department to communicate to your Excellency the inclosed copy of the letter from the Foreign Office dated the 5th instant, transmitting copy of a note addressed to that Department by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court on the 24th May last, wherein he stated, by order of his Government, that the British Consul at Madagascar had reported that recently the landing of a large number of Makuas had taken place on the north-west coast of that island.

It is his Excellency's wish that you should inquire into the truth of the communication thus made, and report to this Department all the particulars of this exportation, if it really took place, and if so, you will state what measures you have adopted against those implicated in this crime, a recurrence of which it is your Excellency's duty to prevent

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 128.

by all the means at the disposal of the Government, in accordance with the pressing injunctions which have more than once been made to your Excellency, under similar circumstances, to use all your zeal and care in this matter.

You will have the goodness to furnish the information now applied for as soon as possible in order that a reply may be sent to the note in question with a full knowledge of the facts of the case referred to.

May God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO JOAQUIM DA COSTA & SILVA,
Director-General.

Inclosure 3 in No. 85.

Senhor Menezes to Senhor Silva.

(Translation.)

Excellent Sir,

Government House, Mozambique, August 24, 1877.

IN reply to your Excellency's despatch of the 14th June last, inclosing copy of a note from the British Legation at Lisbon announcing the landing of a large number of Makuas on the north-west coast of Madagascar, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, so far as I am aware, no landing of blacks has taken place on any part of the coast within our dominions. The Makuas live on a large portion of territory which extends beyond the limits of our possessions, and they may have been exported from ports which do not belong to us. By what I have above stated I do not wish to question the truth of the fact reported, although I am unable to believe it. I shall, nevertheless, make all possible inquiries, and duly report the result; and moreover, I shall not fail to proceed against those implicated in this matter, as it has always been my practice to do.

May God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOZE GUEDES DE CARVALHO E MENEZES,
Governor-General of Mozambique.

No. 86.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 4, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a letter, and of its inclosures, from Commander Ommanney, of Her Majesty's ship "Lynx," dated the 6th October last, relative to the steps taken by the lately-appointed Governor-General of Mozambique to put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves from that Colony.*

I have to request you to take an opportunity of acknowledging to the Portuguese Government the prompt action of the new Governor-General on his being informed of the suspected movements of slave-dealers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) DERBY.

No. 87.

Mr. Morier to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 24, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith the inclosed copy of a note which I have addressed to the Marquis of Avila with reference to matters on the Mozambique coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 897.

Inclosure in No. 87.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis d'Avila.

M. le Marquis,

Lisbon, January 21, 1878.

HER Majesty's Government have received reports from Commander Ommanney, of Her Majesty's ship "Lynx," from which they have learnt with pleasure the active steps taken by the newly-appointed Governor-General of Mozambique to put down the Slave Trade.

The "Lynx" arrived at Mozambique from Nossi-Bé on the 8th September, and his Excellency the Governor-General having requested Commander Ommanney to give him information respecting the movements of certain slave-dhows in the rivers to the southward immediately, that is, on the 10th September, despatched the "Sena," with a detachment of soldiers, to intercept their operations.

On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government have learnt, with much regret, that the permission which had been granted last spring to Her Majesty's cruizers to co-operate with the Portuguese forces, in Portuguese waters, for the suppression of the Traffic, and for which I conveyed the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to your Excellency in my note of the 9th July, had been withdrawn, by special orders from Lisbon. The despatches from Mr. Consul Elton, written at the date that this withdrawal became known at Mozambique, and which would doubtless have explained the reasons of this unexpected change, have, unfortunately, been lost with the mail-steamer that conveyed them.

In the absence of such information, I am loth to believe that this measure represents a change in that system of co-operation between the two Governments which was inaugurated with such excellent results by your Excellency's predecessor, and which your Excellency, on taking office, assured me it was the intention of the present Government to continue with the like energy.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 88.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note which you had addressed to the Portuguese Government respecting matters connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique, and I have to inform you that I approve the terms of your note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 89.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, printed copies of the last despatches received from the late Consul Elton, together with copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk covering memorandum by the late Consul on his journey round Lake Nyassa towards the coast.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 90.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 18, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a letter from Mr. Stevenson, who, you will see, writes as Convener of the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland taking charge of the Livingstonia Mission of that Church on Lake Nyassa, and he asks for information upon the following points in regard to the rights of foreign ships to navigate the Zambesi and Quilimane Rivers in the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa, viz. :—

1. Whether, if the Committee pay transit duty, as laid down by the new Portuguese Tariff for the Province of Mozambique on goods transported by their vessel, and do not break bulk within the Portuguese possessions, they will be entitled to employ their steamers in making regular voyages from the cataracts of the Shiré River to Quilimane, charging freight upon such goods as competent persons connected with the Mission may desire to convey for sale among the natives by way of the Zambesi and the ocean voyage to Quilimane.

2. Whether they would be equally entitled to do this if they made the voyage to the Quilimane River by means of a portorage, or by the proposed canal at Mazaro.

3. Whether, by paying transit duty at Mazaro, they could place their goods and passengers on board the ocean steamers at the mouth of the Zambesi without proceeding to Quilimane, if facilities should be afforded to enable them to do so; and

4. Mr. Stevenson inquires whether, in the event of the parties to whom Senhor Zagouri has made over his concession for the navigation of the Zambesi, succeeding in putting a steamer on the route between Quilimane, the Luabo mouth of the Zambesi, and Nyanque or Tete, before the month of August next, the date within which it is understood Senhor Zagouri's steamers must be on the line in order to establish his right to the Concession, the Concessionnaires would have the right to require that goods for the regions north of the embouchure of the Shiré should be sent by their steamers, and could demand payment of freight from Quilimane to that point.

As regards the first question, I have to state that Her Majesty's Government, as at present advised, are of opinion that Mr. Stevenson would be entitled to navigate his steamers through the waters of the Zambesi to territories beyond Portuguese control, on payment of the transit duties fixed by the new Mozambique Tariff.

With respect to Mr. Stevenson's second question, it would appear that the Portuguese authorities propose to cut a canal from the Quilimane River to the Zambesi, or, failing a canal, to make a road, and to establish a portorage across a comparatively narrow strip of land which separates the Quilimane from the Zambesi River, and Mr. Stevenson desires to know whether he would be entitled to make use of this canal or portorage for the carriage of his goods on the same terms as he would by the natural outlet of the Zambesi River, that is to say, by paying the transit duty fixed by the new Mozambique Tariff, on the understanding that his vessels do not break bulk.

As this route may be considered an artificial one, it may be contended by the Portuguese Government that the goods transported over it are not in the same category as those carried by the natural water-way, and that therefore they may be differently dealt with in regard to the duties to be levied on them. On this point I should be glad if you would ascertain and inform me of the views of the Government at Lisbon.

The third question is one also which must depend for its solution on the decision of the Portuguese Government.

As at present informed, Her Majesty's Government believe that Quilimane is the port of entry where customs duties on imports and exports are now paid.

Mazaro is the point on the Zambesi River where the proposed canal from Quilimane River would join the Zambesi, and it must depend on the Portuguese authorities whether they would allow the duties on goods intended for shipment by ocean steamers at the mouth of the Zambesi to be paid at Mazaro instead of at Quilimane.

As regards the fourth question, Her Majesty's Government consider that Mr. Stevenson and those associated with him would be entitled to carry their goods in their own steamers to the regions north of the Shiré River, and, therefore, beyond Portuguese jurisdiction, without being liable to a demand on the part of the parties who have obtained a Concession for the exclusive navigation of the Zambesi, that they should carry the goods and be entitled to freight for so doing.

I should be glad if you would ascertain and report to me the views of the Portuguese

Government upon the several points touched upon in this despatch, and I should also be glad to receive any observations which you may have to offer on the subject.

I am, &c
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Mr. Stevenson to the Earl of Derby.

My Lord,

Glasgow, March 1878.

AS Convener of the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland taking charge of the Livingstonia Mission of that Church on Lake Nyassa, in Central Africa, I beg respectfully to bring the following statement before your Lordship:—

In the year 1875 a steamer was placed by the Mission Committee upon Lake Nyassa which has ever since maintained communication between the station of Livingstonia and the rapids of the Shiré, and which, in the year 1876, was used in the exploration of the north end of the lake under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, whose services had been placed at the disposal of the Mission by the Admiralty. In 1877 the steamer conveyed to the north end of the lake Captain Elton, Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, and party, who have for the first time explored the country lying between the north end of Lake Nyassa and Ugogo, whence, after the lamented decease of their leader, they made their way to Zanzibar, thus opening up an alternative route from the lake to the coast, independent of the Portuguese.

The Mission, as testified by Captain Elton, has conducted its affairs with prudence and success, and has exercised a beneficial influence in that part of Africa in which it conducts its operations.

It has made a road sixty-five miles in length past the rapids of the Shiré, of which half the expense has been paid by the Established Church of Scotland, with which the Committee have co-operated in forming the station of Blantyre, situated midway along this road.

In order to complete this means of access to the coast rapid transit on the Lower Shiré is important, in consequence of the river flowing through extensive marshes, which render the slow progress of boats dangerous to the health of Europeans.

The Portuguese Government having issued a new Tariff for the Province of Mozambique, and fixed a transit duty for goods passing through the province to countries lying outside of it, and having declared the junction of the Shiré with the Zambesi to be the boundary beyond which this transit duty is not leviable, the Committee have ordered an additional steamer, suitable for the navigation of the Shiré, to be built, in sections, and to be ready by the 30th May next, for transport to Quilimane, where they intend to put the sections together with the view of steaming round by the Zambesi River to the Shiré, and afterwards employing her to carry the employés of the Mission, their letters, and such goods as they and the natives require from time to time. Their intention was, in their ordinary traffic, to run down the Zambesi to Mazaro, thirty miles below the mouth of the Shiré, and thence cross into the Quilimane River, which the Portuguese Government are taking steps to bring into direct communication with the Zambesi by the cutting of a short canal. The steamer could in that way communicate directly with Quilimane.

On submitting their plan to Captain Wilson, of Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer," who has full knowledge of these rivers and the coast, he suggested that, by some slight changes, the steamer could be made suitable to cross the bar of the Zambesi and proceed to Quilimane by sea pending the possible construction of the canal in question.

The Committee have not proceeded with these arrangements without personal communication both with the Representative of Portugal and with the Foreign Office. They understand that they are free to carry out their arrangements provided they do not break bulk within the Portuguese provinces, notwithstanding the allegations of Signor Zagouri, that he has an exclusive right of navigation by steam on the Zambesi conceded to him by the Portuguese, such concessions not being, in the opinion of the Committee, applicable to the transit of persons or property to parts of the country outside the province, to which exclusively the Mission confine themselves.

But, in view of the importance of a clear decision on this matter, the Committee venture to solicit from your Lordship such guidance as will keep them clear of any difficulties or disputes that might arise from imperfect knowledge of their right in the premises.

Especially they ask information from your Lordship—

1. Whether, if they pay transit duty, and do not break bulk within the province, they will be entitled to employ their steamer in making regular voyages from the Cataracts of the Shiré to Quilimane, charging freight upon such goods as suitable and selected persons connected with the Mission may desire to convey for sale among the natives by way of the Zambesi and the ocean voyage to Quilimane, as suggested by Captain Wilson.

2. Whether they would be equally entitled to do this if they made the voyage by the Quilimane River by means of a portage, or the proposed canal at Mazaro, as originally intended.

3. Whether, by paying transit duty at Mazaro, they could place their goods and passengers on board the ocean steamers at the mouth of the Zambesi without proceeding to Quilimane, if facilities should be given for this.

4. In the event of the parties to whom Signor Zagouri has made over his alleged concession succeeding in putting a steamer on the route between Quilimane, the Luabo mouth of the Zambesi, and Nyanque, or Tete, before August next, which is understood to be the time remaining within which his steamers must be on the line in order to establish his right to the concession, whether the concessionnaire would have right to require that goods for the regions north of the embouchure of the Shiré be sent by their steamers, and could demand payment of freight from Quilimane to that point.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. STEVENSON.

No. 91.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 8.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 28, 1878.

I HAVE this day had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 18th instant, inclosing the copy of a letter from Mr. Stevenson, Convener of the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, in charge of the Livingstonia Mission on Lake Nyassa, and instructing me to obtain certain information from the Portuguese Government respecting the navigation of the River Zambesi, and the transit of goods under the new Tariff regulations of the Province of Mozambique.

I shall endeavour, to the best of my ability and without loss of time, to obtain from the Portuguese Government satisfactory replies to these questions, but I deem it advisable, in the meantime, to draw attention to some of the difficulties which surround the subject, which have clearly not been realized by the Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, and which, though they seem to have been present to the minds of the persons who framed the Mozambique Tariff, were avoided by them rather than solved.

The central difficulty which I have had before me ever since I set about urging these transit dues on the attention of the Portuguese Government, and to which I have alluded in former despatches, consists in this: that transit duties presuppose, as a necessary condition of their existence, a port of entry and a port of exit, *i.e.*, two customs houses, one at which the goods enter the country and are subjected to the formalities required to establish their character of goods *in transitu*, the other where they leave the country and are subjected to the formalities by which they recover their freedom. For it is clear that, unless this double set of formalities can be gone through, and the goods during their transit be thereby subjected to the control of the Custom-house authorities of the country through which they pass, there would be no means of preventing the goods that have only paid transit dues from passing into general circulation, and thus defrauding the customs revenue to the extent of the difference between the transit Tariff and the general Tariff.

But, at present, there are, as far as I am aware, no inland custom-houses in the African possessions of Portugal.

Sections 69 and 70 of the Mozambique Tariff, which treat of the transit duties, not only leave the matter in complete obscurity, but, if accepted literally, would throw the territories on the left bank of the Shiré within the boundary line to which the General Tariff is applicable, whilst, strange to say, placing Tete and other undoubted Portuguese settlements on the Zambesi outside that line. Article 69 determines the ports of entry for merchandize in transit and describes the formalities necessary for the transit of such goods from one custom-house to the other; but Article 70, in determining the

modus procedendi in regard to goods in transit for the interior, only lays down that such goods shall be admitted at any of the ports of entry determined by Article 69 when their destination is to "any foreign countries by which the Portuguese territory is bounded on the north and south as well as to the regions which are situated beyond the confluence of the Rivers Shiré and Zambesi."

Under these circumstances, it appears to me that the best course for me to follow will be to induce the Portuguese Government to establish, at all events for the present, a custom-house at the confluence of the Shiré and Zambesi, which should serve as a port of entry for the goods of the Livingstonia Mission in transit from the Cataracts to Quilimane or to the ocean steamers at the mouth of the Zambési, and as a port of exit for the goods entered at Quilimane for the settlements of the Free Church of Scotland on the Shiré and Lake Nyassa.

If I succeed in getting this suggestion adopted, the first three queries of Mr. Stevenson will be practically answered. As regards the fourth, I have every reason to hope, as your Lordship will see by the inclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Walker, that my endeavours to break up the Zagouri monopoly have been crowned with success, and that we shall not be further troubled with this vexatious contract.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure in No. 91.

Mr. Walker to Mr. Morier.

2, Bond Court Chambers, Walbrook, E.C., London,
February 18, 1878.

Dear Sir,

YOUR Excellency's letter of the 9th November last reached me in due course; but as Mr. Vignoles and I have been absent from England for some time, I deferred replying to it until I could communicate to you something definite as to the progress of the Company for working the Mozambique Concession.

Your Excellency will be glad to learn that we have abandoned all intention of going on with this affair in its present phase. This resolution has been adopted notwithstanding the registration of the Company in Lisbon and the notice from the Minister of the Colonies to proceed with the definite formation of the Company, but we feel that it would be impossible for us to properly fulfil the conditions of the Concession without the countenance and support which we hoped at one time your Excellency and the Foreign Office would have extended to us, but which from your said communication, and a letter from Lord Derby to Mr. Vignoles of the 6th December last, of the same tenour, we know to be hopeless to expect.

I propose being in Lisbon early in the spring, when I know you will permit me to personally and more fully explain the reasons for not going on with this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. F. WALKER.

No. 92.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 3, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a note I have this day addressed to Senhor Corvo, calling his Excellency's attention to the measures which require to be taken for the purpose of enabling the Free Church of Scotland Missions on Lake Nyassa and the Shiré to take advantage of the transit duties of the new Mozambique Tariff.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure in No. 92.

*Mr. Morier to Senhor Corvo.**Lisbon, May 3, 1878.*

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE much pleasure in informing you that the wise policy initiated by your Excellency in throwing open the trade of Eastern Africa, and removing the many artificial difficulties which impeded the freedom of commerce across Portuguese territory with the interior, has already begun to bear good fruit, and that there is every prospect of direct and regular steam navigation being established between the sea and Lake Nyassa within a very short period.

The assurance I was able to give, even before you quitted office last year, that the Portuguese Government had decided on introducing a system of light transit dues for goods into the interior, at once stimulated the exertions of the Free Church of Scotland Missions; and a large grant having been made jointly by that Church and the Established Church of Scotland, an excellent road, 65 miles in length, has now been completed from Pimbi, a point above the cataracts of the Shiré, to Matiti, a point below the cataracts, with a mission station and house at Blantyre, half way. There is already regular steam communication between the lake and Pimbi, and as soon as the news of the promulgation of the new Mozambique Tariff was received a fresh steamer was ordered to be built, for the purpose of completing the communication with the lake by regular voyages between Matiti and Quilimane. This steamer will be ready by the end of this month, and has been so built as to enable her to cross the bar of the Zambesi, and thus proceed by sea to Quilimane until such time as the canal connecting that port with the Zambesi at Mazato shall be completed. You will thus see that on our side everything has been done, and that at once, to take advantage of the liberal policy for which we have to thank your Excellency's enlightened initiative, and which your successors in the late Ministry so conscientiously carried out. The buoyant hopes you entertained that this policy would inaugurate a new era of development for the African possessions of Portugal only now require for their fulfilment that the practical working out of local administrative details should be undertaken in the same large and liberal spirit as that which inspired the principle of the measure.

The point which requires immediate attention is the determination, even if it be but a temporary and provisional one, of the port of exit for the goods going up the Zambesi to the lake, a port which would at the same time serve as a port of entry for goods in transit from the Nyassa to the sea.

Article 69 of the Mozambique Tariff correctly lays down the formalities required to prevent goods having only paid transit duties entering into general circulation within the Portuguese dominions, and thus competing with goods liable to the General Tariff. These formalities necessarily presuppose a port of entry and a port of exit, and the means of ascertaining that the goods which have come in will likewise go out. But Article 70, which has special reference to trade with the interior, only refers to the ports designated in Article 11 as ports of entry, and do not specify the ports of exit. This could not be otherwise, as the latter could only be determined from time to time, as commerce establishes roads for itself into the interior, and the present is the first occasion of the kind which has presented itself.

I venture, under all the circumstances of the case, to suggest that the best point at which to establish a custom-house for the purpose of clearing goods for Lake Nyassa would be the junction of the Rivers Shiré and Zambesi. It would meet all the present exigencies of the case as regards the trade with the lake, and it would at the same time enable the Portuguese authorities to exercise the control necessary to prevent "transit" goods from surreptitiously finding their way up the Zambesi to Sena, Bourga, Tete, and other Portuguese settlements.

As, however, so far as I am aware, there is as yet no Portuguese settlement at the junction of the two Rivers, it might perhaps be arranged provisionally, and until the settlement can be formed, and the custom-house established at the junction, that the goods in transit to and from the Nyassa Missions should be cleared out and in at Mazato, where, I believe, the works for the canal which is to join the Rivers Quilimane and Zambesi are already in progress.

It might also be worth considering whether outward-bound cargoes might not be cleared at Mazato for ocean ships outside the bar at the mouth of the Zambesi without the necessity of being again subjected to revision at Quilimane.

These are all matters of detail which are certain to be settled on the spot in a satisfactory manner if the local authorities are only as sincerely convinced as I know

your Excellency to be that the one great desideratum at present is to enable the Zambesi to assert its unrivalled supremacy as the great water-road into the eastern interior of Africa.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 93.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, reporting the capture off the west coast of Madagascar, and condemnation in the Consular Court at Zanzibar, of a vessel on a charge of having landed slaves in that island, which had been shipped from near the Moma River, in the neighbourhood of the town of Mozambique.*

I have to request you to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to this alleged shipment of slaves from their territories.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 94.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1878.

IN reply to your despatch of the 3rd instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note you have addressed to Senhor Corvo, calling his Excellency's attention to the measures which require to be taken for the purpose of enabling the Free Church of Scotland Missions on Lake Nyassa and the Shiré to take advantage of the transit duties of the new Mozambique Tariff.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 95.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1878.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I entirely concur in the course which you propose to take, as detailed in your despatch of the 28th April, in obtaining information from the Portuguese Government respecting the navigation of the River Zambesi and the transit of goods under the new Tariff regulations of the Province of Mozambique.

I shall be glad to learn that your efforts to break up the Zagouri monopoly for the navigation of the Zambesi River have been successful.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 96.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 31, 1878.

I HAD the honour to receive on the 28th your Lordship's despatch of the 14th instant, instructing me to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to the shipment of slaves from the River Moma, in the Province of Mozambique, and I

accordingly addressed yesterday to Senhor Corvo the note of which I have the honour to transmit the inclosed copy herewith.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure in No. 96.

Mr. Morier to Senhor Corvo.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, May 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that, on the 7th February, was condemned in Her Majesty's Court of Admiralty at Zanzibar a vessel without name, colours, or papers, said to belong to Sheref Tende Halwa, seized at Myanterano, on the west coast of Madagascar, by Captain Richard E. Tracy, in command of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan." She had just landed 200 slaves, and the captain and crew having run away when the vessel was boarded in harbour and escaped capture, the exact particulars in regard to the shipment of the slaves could not be ascertained. From what could be learnt, however, it would appear that they had been shipped in or near the Moma River; not very far, therefore, from the town of Mozambique. As this is the only seizure of a slave vessel that has been made in the Mozambique Channel for a very considerable time, although for upwards of two years that station has never been without one or more ships of war, there is good reason to believe that the Slave Trade in those quarters has been very much reduced. But, on this very account, Her Majesty's Government are the more anxious to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to this case of a shipment of slaves from Portuguese territory, lest the success that has crowned the efforts of the two Governments to put down the Traffic should bring about a relaxation of efforts which, it is plain, would immediately be followed by a revival of the trade.

I ought to state that Myanterano, where the slaves were landed, is a Sakalava district, wholly independent of the Nova Queen at Antananarivo, with whom the Treaties are made, and who cannot, therefore, be held in any way responsible for the landing of the slaves in question, and who is doing all she can to stop the Traffic.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 97.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 22, 1878.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve the note addressed by you to the Portuguese Government on the subject of the shipment of slaves from the River Moma, in the Province of Mozambique, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch of the 31st ultimo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 98.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 24, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a letter to the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Corbett, forwarding copy of a letter from Commander Selby, of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," relative to operations for the capture of some slaves on the Mozambique coast in conjunction with the Portuguese gun-boat "Tete."*

I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the joint action of the Portuguese naval forces with those of Her Britannic Majesty on this occasion.

But you will also observe that it is unsatisfactory to see from their Report that attempts are still made to ship slaves from the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa, and this at so short a distance from Mozambique, the capital of the Portuguese possessions on that part of the coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 99.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 25, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday, I transmit to you herewith copies of a letter, with its inclosures, from Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the subject of joint action of Her Majesty's cruisers and the Portuguese authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade on the coasts of Mozambique and its neighbourhood.*

I have to request you to make a communication on the subject to the Portuguese Government, and to endeavour to procure their assent to the operation of British cruisers in Portuguese waters, as the only means of effectively putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves carried on from the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 100.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1878.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relating to the navigation of the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers, I have to acquaint you that a letter has been received in this Department from Mr. Stevenson, who you are aware is connected with the Livingstonia Mission on Lake Nyassa, in which he represents that the steamer alluded to in his letter, of which a copy was communicated to you in my despatch of the 18th April last, has now been completed, and will be sent from this country in a few days to be employed in navigating the above-mentioned rivers.

Mr. Stevenson states that the Livingstonia Mission being unwilling to engage in trade, a small limited company has been formed, under the name of the "Livingstonia Central African Company (Limited)," and that this company acquires the steamer above referred to with the intention of making a double trip from Mazaro to the foot of the rapids of the Shiré and back every second month, in connection with the steamer to Livingstonia, and timed to suit the arrival of the mail-steamers to Quilimane.

Mr. Stevenson adds that the company would probably also, in addition, send the steamer three or four times a-year to Tete, which might be convenient for the Portuguese authorities, as her accommodation is good.

I have to request that you will make known to the Portuguese Government the foregoing particulars, and that you will bespeak their good offices in behalf of the attempt now about to be made to establish steam navigation on the Zambesi and Shiré Rivers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 101.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 14.)

My Lord,

Cintra, August 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches dated the 24th and 25th June respectively, with reference to the desirability of co-operation between the British and Portuguese naval forces, and even of independent

action on the part of the former in the Portuguese territorial waters on the East Coast of Africa.

The matter is one upon which I have long thought it desirable that an understanding should be come to with the Portuguese Government, to whom I have accordingly addressed the note of which I have herewith the honour to inclose a copy, and in which I forward a copy of Commander Selby's despatch to Captain Sullivan of the 9th April.

I have also had a long conversation with Senhor Corvo on the question, and have urged the extreme importance of our coming to a distinct understanding on the subject of a regular and systematic co-operation between the naval forces of the two countries on the East Coast. His Excellency seemed fully to share my views, and promised that my note should be carefully considered. The difficulties and objections will certainly not come from Senhor Corvo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

P.S.—I should add that Senhor Corvo stated that one of the reasons why the Portuguese cruizers had been less efficient than he could have wished on the East Coast consisted in the want of adaptation to that particular service of the gun-boats hitherto used. They either drew too much water and were unfit for searching the creeks and rivers, or could not keep the open sea. Two new gun-boats for this particular service had now been ordered in England, from which he hoped the best results would be obtained.

R. B. D. M.

Inclosure in No. 101.

Mr. Morier to Senhor Corvo.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, July 18, 1878.

HER Majesty's Government have received a Report from the Rear-Admiral Commanding-in-chief on the East Indian Station, giving an account of a joint expedition undertaken by the naval forces of Great Britain and Portugal on the 6th April last against a slaving expedition being fitted out on the mainland in the vicinity of Mozambique, and not more than twenty miles distant from that town, and I have been instructed to express the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the joint action of the Portuguese naval forces with those of Her Britannic Majesty on this occasion, and the hope that this may prove the commencement of a more active system of co-operation between the two navies than has of late prevailed in those parts.

I inclose herewith a copy of the official Report which was addressed by Commander Selby, of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," to his superior officer, giving an account of the expedition and of the reasons why it failed, and I venture to request your Excellency's particular attention to the circumstances of this failure.

In the first place, though the village where the slave caravan was collecting was scarcely more distant from the central seat of Government than Cintra is from Lisbon, the Portuguese authorities had received no information on the subject, and the news reached Commander Selby directly through his own interpreter. Yet there is no doubt that preparations for the collection and departure of the slave gang had been going on for some days previously, and that the fact was well known to persons in Mozambique who were interested in the venture, and who were so well aware of what was going on at head-quarters that when the joint expedition had been determined upon, they at once dispatched a messenger who arrived in sufficient time to warn the parties concerned, and thus enabled them to make their escape.

In the next place, it is certain that if the boilers of the "Sena" had not broken down, and the expedition had started so as to arrive at its destination in daylight, the messenger dispatched by the Mozambique partners would not have had the start he obtained, and a most important capture would have been effected. The same result would probably have been secured if, on its being known that the "Sena" was unable to go to sea, Captain Selby had been authorized by his Excellency the Governor-General at once to proceed to the scene of operations.

These considerations have induced Her Majesty's Government to desire me to urge upon the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty the extreme desirability of such

instructions being sent out to the Portuguese authorities on the East Coast as would allow them to act in the largest and most liberal spirit in regard to the co-operation between the two flags in such portions of the internal waters of Portugal on that coast as unfortunately still form the point of departure for the Madagascar trade. They are of opinion that the matter should be treated exactly as if the two allied forces were—as they have been so often and so gloriously before—engaged side by side against a common enemy, and bent solely on his destruction. If, for instance, the village of Kallyguli, instead of merely harbouring a band of piratical slave traders, had been occupied by the troops of a common enemy, is it not certain that no international etiquette would have prevented whichever of the two allies was the first ready from proceeding at once to dislodge them?

I would remind your Excellency that the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, expressly provides for cases of this description, by authorizing the local authorities of the one Contracting Party to invite the armed forces of the other Contracting Party to act within their territorial jurisdiction for the purposes of the Treaty, and I would refer to the excellent results produced by the permission given by the late Governor-General to Captain Ward, of Her Majesty's ship "Thetis," in February 1875, to organize an independent expedition up the River Umfoussi, as well as to those obtained by the combined operations in August of the same year between Her Majesty's ship "Thetis" and the Portuguese gun-boat "Sena" in the river Moena. Special Reports of both these expeditions are printed at pages 218 and 286 of the Blue Book, Slave Trade Correspondence, No. 4, 1876, and I especially invite your Excellency's attention to the former of these two Reports as giving a vivid picture of the peculiar difficulties encountered in searching for the slave dhows among the creeks and mangrove swamps where they take in their cargoes. Nothing but the long professional experience acquired by constant employment in this particular kind of work, such as—without vainglory—I may fairly claim for the officers who have been trained in Her Majesty's cruisers for the special purpose of putting down the Slave Trade, can be expected to obtain practical results in expeditions of this kind; and even with this experience, the want of sufficient force must always be a let and a hindrance in the way of adequately carrying out the object in view. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Naval Commanders that if the Portuguese naval forces on the East Coast were energetically to do the maximum amount of work of which they are capable, in combination with the maximum amount of assistance which Her Majesty's cruisers on the station could afford them, the process of stamping out the disease at its source might be effected. As it is, there can be no doubt that within the last nine or ten months there has been a considerable revival of the Trade, and the fact that a caravan of two hundred slaves could be collected within twenty miles of Mozambique, unknown to the Government, but with the knowledge and connivance of parties interested in the Trade at Mozambique, augurs badly for the future.

Under these circumstances, it was with much regret that Her Majesty's Government learnt from the last report which reached them from Captain Elton previously to his departure into the interior, that owing to orders received from Lisbon, General de Menezes had been obliged to revoke a conditional permission he had given to Her Majesty's ship "Sphynx" to act in territorial waters. The circumstances which caused these orders have remained unknown to Her Majesty's Government owing to the mail-packet which conveyed Captain Elton's subsequent despatches having been lost, and to the lamented death of that officer on his return journey.

It was with much pleasure, therefore, that they learnt from the report adverted to at the commencement of this note, that his Excellency Senhor Cunha, the present Governor-General, had so cordially acquiesced in Commander Selby's suggestion for the expedition to Kallyguli, and had at once authorized the co-operation in the expedition of the boats of the "Vestal."

From the correspondence exchanged between his Excellency and Commander Selby, however, his Excellency does not appear to have been quite certain how far the Lisbon Government would sanction a larger and more independent form of co-operation than the very limited one put into practice on the 6th April, and he accordingly announces his intention of applying for instructions.

It is in view of these instructions that, as I before had the honour to state, Her Majesty's Government have desired me to express the hope that the widest discretion may be given on the subject to Senhor Cunha, and to point out how very desirable it would be if, by a vigorous course of combined action, the undoubted recrudescence of the Slave Trade from the coast of Mozambique could be successfully combated.

In conclusion, I have to express the cordial appreciation of Her Majesty's Government of the courtesy shown to Commander Selby when on board the "Tete" by Captain Bartos and the officers under his command, as also of the hearty and energetic manner in

which, when on land, Lieutenant da Silva, of the "Sena," co-operated with Commander Selby when separated from his own commanding officer by a dense mangrove swamp.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 102.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 16, 1878.*
I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Portuguese Government on the subject of co-operation between Her Majesty's naval forces and the Portuguese naval forces for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique waters, a copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 1st instant.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 103.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 29, 1878.*
WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th instant, I inclose herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar relative to the resuscitation of the Slave Trade from Mozambique;* and I have to request you to call the attention of the Portuguese Government to the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 104.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 28.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, September 21, 1878.*
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th July, informing me of the formation of the Livingstone Central African Company, and instructing me to solicit the good offices of the Portuguese Government on its behalf.

I have delayed taking action in the matter until I had received a reply to my note to Senhor Corvo of the 3rd May, with reference to the mode of levying transit duties on goods going to and coming from Lake Nyassa, and also until I had obtained absolute certainty that the Anahory-Zagury monopoly was dead without possibility of returning to life.

Being now satisfied on both these points, I have addressed to Senhor Corvo the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy herewith, together with a translation of his Excellency's note of the 30th ultimo, informing me that the necessary orders had been issued for establishing the custom-house suggested by me in my note of the 3rd May, at the confluence of the Rivers Zambesi and Shiré.

It is clear that there are many details that have still to be settled before the new Company can satisfactorily settle down to its work; for instance, the sending their goods straight down to the ocean steamers after clearing them at the new custom-house at the junction of the two rivers. But these are matters which I cannot settle until I have the means of putting myself into communication with a reliable Consul at Mozambique, who can proceed to the localities themselves and exactly inform me of what has to be done. I can foresee nothing but confusion if the missionaries of the lake and the officials of the Portuguese Colony are left to settle these questions between them, without the interposition of an efficient Representative of Her Majesty's Government, and I venture, therefore, once more, to express the hope that a successor to Consul Elton

may be soon appointed, and, on his way to his post, may come here and confer with me.

As regards the Anahory-Zagury monopoly, I have much satisfaction in stating that, with the 2nd August, that monopoly came to an end, and the clear intimation was given that it would, under no circumstances, be renewed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 104.

Mr. Morier to Senhor Corvo.

M. le Ministre,

Lisbon, September 21, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 30th August, in reply to mine of the 3rd May, with reference to the arrangements necessary for the levying of the transit duties of the new Mozambique Tariff on the trade with the interior.

I have not failed to inform Her Majesty's Government that in future goods in transit for Lake Nyassa will be entered at Quilimane, and cleared for the lake at the custom-house on the confluence of the Rivers Zambesi and Shiré, that the goods coming in transit from the lake will be entered at the latter custom-house, and cleared at Quilimane, and that the formalities required for these processes will be those laid down in Article 69 of the new Mozambique Tariff.

I have also had peculiar satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's Government that the contract with Messrs. Anahory and Zagury having lapsed on the 2nd August last, nothing now stands in the way of the free navigation of the Zambesi, or of the fullest development being given to the liberal commercial policy in regard to the East African trade initiated by your Excellency's reform of the Mozambique Tariff.

My North British countrymen have not been behindhand in availing themselves of the new field open to them, and I have now the honour to inform you that the promoters of the Nyassa Mission, being desirous to relieve themselves of the commercial side of their undertaking, whilst, at the same time, convinced that its missionary success is largely dependent on the opening up of the interior, through commerce, to the influences of civilization, have made over their steamers and other commercial appliances to a commercial Company, under the name of the Livingstonia Central African Company Limited.

The new steamer to which I adverted in my note of the 3rd May left England in July, and the Company propose to run her from Mazaro to the foot of the rapids of the Shiré and back again every second month, in connection with the steamer to Livingstonia, and timed to suit the arrival of the mail steamer to Quilimane. In addition to their regular service, it is the intention of the Company to send her three or four times a year to Tete; and they hope that, as her accommodation is good, this service, which might be regularly organized, may prove convenient to the Portuguese authorities.

Your Excellency is aware that a powerful English Company were in treaty with Messrs. Anahory and Zagury for the purchase of their monopoly. The undertaking failed principally because, on being asked to give it my support, I declared that I would use such influence as I might be fortunate enough to possess with the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, with as much energy against a monopoly in English hands as against one in other than English hands. I must confess, however, that in thus asserting a principle which I conscientiously believed to be of very vital importance to the future development of the trade on the Zambesi, and, by its importance to commerce generally, of especial importance to the Portuguese Province of Mozambique, I nevertheless had some misgiving lest this exclusive attention to the future might involve some present loss by the postponement, for a time at least, of regular steam navigation on the Zambesi. It is therefore with very peculiar satisfaction that, simultaneously with the decease of the late paper monopoly, I am able to announce the birth of a vigorous young Company, with its first steamer actually on the river, and ready to perform, at once, the services which Messrs. Anahory and Zagury have, for the last three years, been dreaming about, and the urgent need for which, your Excellency assured me, was the only reason which had induced the Government to grant a monopoly, the harm of which, in principle, they fully recognized.

Feeling confident that you will hail with pleasure the attempt to establish regular steam navigation with the interior of Africa, as the first fruit of the wise policy of free trade and free intercourse initiated by your Excellency, I have no hesitation in recom-

mending it to your good offices, and in doing so I take the occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 104.

Senhor Corvo to Mr. Morier.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, August 30, 1878.*

IN reply to the note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 3rd May last with reference to the trade with the interior of Eastern Africa in transit through the Portuguese territory, and in confirmation of what I verbally stated to your Excellency on that occasion, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of His Majesty intend to continue to carry out their liberal designs, as shown in the reform recently effected of the Customs Tariff of the Province of Mozambique; and I have further to state to your Excellency that, with this object in view, the necessary orders were subsequently issued to the Governor-General of that province to establish a fiscal port at the point of confluence of the Rivers Shiré and Zambesi, for the exit thereby, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force, of merchandize in transit to the countries referred to in the 70th Article of the said Tariff, inasmuch as this step is conducive for the purpose held in view, and the one most in accordance with the principles set forth in the Tariff itself.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

No. 105.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 17, 1878.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 21st September, with its inclosures, relating to the question of transit dues through Mozambique on goods for the use of the Livingstone Central African Company, and informing me of the termination of the Anahory-Zagury Monopoly, and I have to express to you the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the fortunate result which has attended your continued efforts to break up the monopoly granted to Messrs. Anahory and Zagury of the navigation of the Zambesi.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 106.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 31, 1878.*

I INCLOSE, for your perusal, a despatch which I have received from Mr. Consul Hunt, in which he reports having visited the Islands of Príncipe and San Thomé when proceeding to his post, and records his impressions of the social and agricultural condition of those islands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 106.

Consul Hunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord, *Loanda, September 2, 1878.*

AS the Portuguese mail-steamer "Bengo," which conveyed me from Lisbon to Loanda, touched at the Islands of Príncipe and San Thomé, I took advantage of the opportunity to land at both of these islands.

At Principé I was struck by the general appearance of want of prosperity which it presents, and which affords so marked a contrast to the manifest natural fertility of the soil. I have heard that this island was formerly much more extensively cultivated than it is at present, but that the want of capital, and the difficulty of procuring labour, have lately combined to diminish agriculture. If I can succeed in obtaining any trustworthy information in the matter, I propose to touch upon the subject in my Commercial Report. The town itself is dreadfully dilapidated and poverty-stricken; in fact, besides the residence of the Governor, there are but few decent houses to be seen. I noticed many churches there, only one of which, however, appears to be used for worship; indeed, it would be inconvenient, not to say impossible, so to use the others, seeing that they are for the most part in a very ruinous condition, and the interiors of some of them are choked up with vegetation. I asked a Portuguese gentleman, who was on shore with me, why so many churches had been built in so small a place, and why, having been built, they had been allowed to fall into decay. He replied, somewhat cynically, that that was the system which his countrymen had adopted for civilizing the natives.

On landing at San Thomé, I saw on the jetty a large number of Kroomen about to embark on their return home, having completed their terms of contract. They looked well fed and healthy, and certainly showed, as far as I could discover, no signs of having been badly treated.

In the afternoon I went to the plantation called Rio d'Ouro, which, as your Lordship is aware, has also been visited by my predecessor, and belongs to Senhor Bustamente. I remained there that night and during the forenoon of the next day.

Mr. Consul Hopkins' visit to Rio d'Ouro having been made not very long since, it could scarcely have proved necessary for me to add anything to that gentleman's Report as to the treatment of the labourers there, even had a more lengthened space of time than that which I had at my disposal enabled me to pursue my inquiries deeply. I shall endeavour to revisit San Thomé as soon as possible, and to make myself acquainted with the internal arrangements of some of the other plantations there.

In the course of conversation Senhor Bustamente related to me the following occurrence:—

He said that a person with whom he had had business relations of an intimate nature had bruted it abroad that he was in the habit of ill-treating his labourers. The official whose duty it is to look after the welfare of the coloured workpeople having visited Rio d'Ouro, and having satisfied himself that the reports in question had no foundation, had sent for the individual who had set them afloat, and had questioned him, and the latter had replied that he had heard it said that Senhor Bustamente inflicted upon his labourers punishments partaking of the nature of torture. On being pressed further, he had added that he himself was personally cognizant of things bearing upon the question, but that he declined to specify them.

It would, no doubt, appear that Senhor Bustamente's remedy might be found in an action for libel; but I am informed that, in this country, such actions are both costly and difficult to substantiate, and that they are very rarely attended by any satisfactory result to the person libelled.

I think it right to mention this matter to your Lordship, as being apparently calculated to show that reports damaging to the reputation of planters may easily be spread in San Thomé, and perhaps be widely circulated from thence, without much chance of redress on the spot or of refutation in other quarters.

I can safely say that Senhor Bustamente's labourers, whom I saw before they proceeded to their work in the morning, presented anything but an appearance of being ill-used; on the contrary, they seemed well cared for, clean, and comfortable, and the hospital on the premises had very few occupants.

Senhor Bustamente showed me as much of his plantation as he could in the course of a few hours, and I was very much struck by the admirable way in which it appeared to be managed agriculturally. He is evidently an enterprising man, and one not afraid of risking capital. On my taking leave of him he very politely said that if, on my return to San Thomé, I would revisit his plantation, he would then show me everything which the shortness of my stay had on the first occasion prevented me from seeing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. LENNON HUNT.

No. 107.

Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 10, 1878.

I HAVE abstained for the present from addressing any further notes to the Portuguese Government on the subject of the recrudescence of the Slave Traffic on the East Coast of Africa, because, in the first place, the limited naval force at their disposal on the Mozambique Station is fully taken up with the duty of repressing the traffic in arms, on which we have so strongly insisted; and, in the second place, because, until Her Majesty's newly-appointed Consul has joined his post, I see no prospect of that efficient local co-operation which in the case of the late Captain Elton produced such excellent results.

Nevertheless, I have not lost sight of this important question, and have taken frequent opportunities of insisting on the necessity of energetic measures, and of the appointment of energetic men to carry out such measures.

The recent appointment of Senhor Fernando Antonio Cabral to the command of the "Rainha de Portugal," with orders to proceed to Mozambique and assume the chief command of the station there, augurs well, if I have been rightly informed respecting that officer's antecedents, for the policy which Her Majesty's Government have at heart.

Senhor Cabral is the younger son of the Marquis of Thomar, Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican, and belongs as such to a family equally eminent by its lineage and by the ability of the public men it has produced. He is still comparatively a young officer, and has the reputation of great smartness and energy; but his crowning qualification is his having learnt his profession in Her Majesty's navy and served on board Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" throughout the Crimean War, of which he wears the medal, and from which he has brought back feelings of enthusiasm and ancient comradeship for the Queen's service, which I believe will eminently qualify him for co-operating with Her Majesty's cruisers in the work of putting down the Slave Trade.

The impression made upon me by Senhor Cabral was that of a very smart young Commander in Her Majesty's service, and the look of his ship evidently betokened the school in which he had been taught. I had a long conversation with him, in which I described the objects the two Governments were pursuing in common upon the East Coast, and some of the causes which had hitherto prevented the obtaining results as satisfactory as might be hoped for if the matter were taken up with equal energy on both sides. He told me he had received stringent instructions to do his best in putting down the traffic; and he expressed with much modesty the hope that he would merit the approbation of his old messmates. I may add that he speaks English perfectly.

It appears to me that if the unfortunate war in South Africa does not absorb the entire activity of the British and Portuguese naval forces on the East Coast, it would be very desirable to use the opportunity of the latter being in the hands of an officer of the type above described for a joint vigorous effort to put down the traffic with Madagascar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 108.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 30, 1878.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th instant, reporting the appointment of Senhor Cabral to the command of the Portuguese Naval Station at Mozambique, and stating that, in consequence of the King having spoken to you very highly of Captain Cabral's qualifications for the command entrusted to him with special reference to the possibility of his having to co-operate with Her Majesty's forces, you had called on that officer before his departure for his post.

I have thought it right to communicate your despatch to the Lords of the Admiralty, because I feel assured it will be satisfactory to their lordships to learn that so distinguished an officer as Senhor Cabral, and one who has learnt his profession in the English navy, is to be placed in command of the Mozambique Station; and I have not failed to call their Lordships' attention to your suggestion, that advantage might be taken of this officer's appointment for a joint and vigorous effort to put down the traffic in slaves between the Portuguese possessions in Mozambique and Madagascar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique.*

No. 109.

Consul Elton to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 11, 1878.)

My Lord,

"Livingstonia," Lake Nyassa, September 12, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the expedition under my guidance left Mazaro, on the Zambezi River, for Nyassa on the 18th July in the steel-launch "A. M. Livingstone," kindly placed, as well as the two sailing cutters "Ethiop" and "Sphynx," at my entire disposal by Dr. Stewart, of the Livingstonia Mission, and sent down from the Shiré to meet me under charge of Dr. Macklin, the medical man attached to the Mission of the Established Church of Scotland, located at Blantyre, upon the highlands in the vicinity of Lake Shirwa.

Shupanga, Shimara, Morumbala, and Chipitula's* stockade on the confluence of the Ruo were visited *en route*, and formal interviews were held with Maseo, Maziko, and Ramakukan, the principal Makalolo Chiefs, under whose wise policy, I am sincerely glad to report, Slave-trading is repressed within the Lower Shiré Valley as far south as Tinama's, and the appearance of the peaceful and, in some parts, very fertile country, widely changed, as a consequence, from that widespread aspect of desolation so vividly commented upon by Dr. Livingstone as beyond the powers of his description, occasioned in 1862-63-64 by the slaving raids of Portuguese agents.†

The Chief Chipitula, whom I regret having missed seeing at either of his two principal settlements, is, I am sorry to report, presently at feud with the Portuguese, but his hostility is plausibly justified by Maseo as in reprisal of the recent slave-hunting expeditions, and the loss of life and loss of property occasioned to his people by the execrable agents of such men as Senhor Vidigal. [Vidigal's guilt in this matter your Lordship will recollect was fully recognized by the Governor-General of Mozambique in the Official Boletim in a Minute commenting upon the failure of justice that led to that individual's release.]

When Dr. Livingstone left the Zambezi in 1864, several of his faithful Makalolo followers remained behind. Several of them were killed, others disappeared, a few went completely to the bad; but a handful of the best, choosing their opportunity, came prominently to the front, rallied, and encouraged the disheartened Manganja, and have made such headway against the marauding Ajawa and the slave-hunting gangs instigated by the adjacent Portuguese Colonists from the Zambezi as to firmly establish their rule upon the Shiré, from near Tinama's south of the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré to above the Murchison Cataracts. Hence the existence of such Chiefs as Ramakukan, Chipitula, Maziko, Maseo, Molimo, and others,‡ who have again changed the cotton-producing alluvial flats of the Lower Shiré Valley into pleasant places, and to the best of their ability are developing industry, agriculture, and progress amongst their Manganja subjects, prohibit slavery under any form within their districts, and have shown (the four first-named) the excellent example of placing their sons at Livingstonia under Dr. Stewart's care, for the purpose of profiting by the advantages of a sound, practical education, and the example of persevering work.

At Ramakukan's I was met by Mr. H. B. Cotterill, who accompanied us during our land journey round the Murchison Cataracts from Matiti to Pimbi, occupying from the 11th to the 17th August, with 82 carriers.

At Pimbi, Dr. Stewart and Mr. James Stewart (a civil engineer in the service of the Indian Government, spending two years' leave of absence with the Livingstonia Mission)

* Chipitula is a Makalolo governing a large section of Manganja people.—F. E.

† "No words can convey an adequate idea of the scene of widespread desolation which the once pleasant Shiré Valley now presented." . . . "This desert, but eighteen months ago a well-peopled valley, was now literally strewn with human bones."—Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

On this occasion it was stated in the Official Paper of Lisbon, "that Portuguese policy was directed to frustrating the grasping designs of the British Government."—Dr. LIVINGSTONE.

‡ I name these Chiefs in the order of their importance.—F. E.

were awaiting my arrival with the s.s. "Ilala," and in her on the 22nd I reached the Mission station on Lake Nyassa. Visits have also been paid by me to the important Chiefs, Mponda and Makanjira, whom I addressed with the view of increasing the security of the present position of the Mission, and of discouraging the export of slaves to the coast, which still continues. A week was spent exploring the Matclear Peninsula as far as the site of Marenga, until the remainder of the party arrived from Pimbi by a second trip made by the "Ilala." Careful observations have been taken by Mr. Hoste, aided by Mr. Cotterill—(the latter gentleman, I am glad to say, accompanies my party to the coast)—and certain indispensable repairs and additions to the steamer, which have occasioned a week's unavoidable delay, will be completed to-morrow. On the following day I therefore propose sailing for the north of the lake, visiting on the way the Chiefs Mpemba and Chalawira, the Jumbe of Kota-Kota, the Chief of the Arab Station, the Chiefs Kitesi, Makambira, Makambira's son, and the Maviti tribes north.

I also purpose fixing the exact position of the northern extremity of the lake, and ascertaining, as far as possible, the hitherto unknown topography of the surrounding country, following a line thence across the Ruaha or Rufiji river to Zungomero and Dar-es-Salam, carefully laying down a map with levels—(we are well provided with instruments)—for the expedition and guidance of the road party under Scotch auspices, presently engaged in making a road for missionary and commercial purposes from that port on the coast (by Dr. Kirk's advice and counsel) towards Nyassa. Possibly I may make time to visit the Salt Lake, said to lie to the westward of this line, and to see the Usongo and Zulu Chiefs, but trust so to manage matters as to arrive at Zanzibar by Christmas Day.

I have taken careful and copious notes of all subjects of interest, and trust upon my return to the coast to lose no time in furnishing your Lordship with a full report, map, and sketches, together with observations for verification; but upon the present occasion I would beg deferring, for obvious reasons, entering into any detailed statements respecting the Slave Trade, and the line of policy which I venture to believe it would be practicable to adopt for its ultimate suppression, without entailing heavy and continuous responsibility and expense upon Her Majesty's Government, or interfering in any way with the legitimate claims of Portugal.

I should not, however, whilst at the same time acknowledging the kind assistance of Dr. Stewart, omit to draw your Lordship's attention to the admirable progress made by the Livingstonia Mission under that gentleman's judicious and persevering direction. It already constitutes such a practical "station hospitaliere" as suggested by the Belgian Conference, and one to which the British Government may certainly refer with a justifiable sense of national pride.

From all members of the expedition,* and from its followers, I have received, respectively, cordial assistance and co-operation and willing work. I am able to add, in conclusion, that, not only are all in fair health at present, but that nothing has happened hitherto, either to shake the *entente cordiale* of the party, or to place anyone in opposition or misunderstanding with the natives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. ELTON.

Note.—With reference to the Shiré, I am of opinion, formed from evidence and personal observation, that the Portuguese Government exercise no jurisdiction whatsoever thereupon, beyond, or even so far as, the northern extremity of the Morumbala Marsh. [Now an extensive lagoon stretching to the foot of the Manganja Range.]

They do not trade above this point on the Shiré, nor do they hold any communication with the Makalolo; but occasionally, I fear, up to this day, irresponsible agents, disowned when unsuccessful, are, with the worst possible effect, dispatched by Portuguese Colonists from the Zambezi, bound upon such murderous raids as the one referred to in this despatch, to prey upon the out-lying Manganja villages of the Makalolo Chiefs.

F. E.

* Mr. H. Rhodes, Acting Vice-Consul; Mr. H. F. Hoste, Observer; Mr. R. Downie; and fourteen native followers from Zanzibar and Mozambique, armed.

No. 110.

*Consul Elton to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 2, 1878.)**Camp, Malisaka, on River Rombashi, Lake Nyassa,
9° 40" S. Lat., October 13, 1877.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at the north end of Lake Nyassa, in the steam-ship "Ilala" yesterday, and the successful completion of the plans I proposed for visiting the native Chiefs upon its borders.

In the Rombashi we have discovered a navigable affluent of the lake, admirably adapted as a terminable point for the Dar-es-Salam road, now in course of construction. There is no river flowing out of Nyassa at its northern extremity.

We are now in the country of the Wachungu, a people who wear the scantiest clothing imaginable. Elephants, cattle, and provisions abound. The natives are friendly, and I purpose, after completing observations at the north end, to push on to the Ruaha (Rufiji) River, said to be distant sixteen days' journey, and thence to proceed, viâ Zungomero, to Zanzibar, where I hope to arrive in December.

Dr. Stewart remains in the steam-ship "Ilala," at anchor in the Rombashi, until my arrangements for carriers and guides are completed; and I would venture respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the very great assistance which has been cordially rendered to me by that gentleman, as head of the Livingstonia Mission, and by Dr. Laws not alone in placing the means of transport at my disposal, but in every practicable manner.

Some of my party have suffered temporarily from fever and exposure; the weather on the lake near Kota-Kota was very stormy; two anchors were slipped and had to be recovered, and both Drs. Stewart and Laws have been for short periods on the sick list; hence delays have unavoidably occurred, and I have, in consequence, in order to save time, decided to send back seven of my followers left behind at Livingstonia, viâ Quillimaine, to Mozambique, in charge of Dr. Stewart, and to decline his obliging offer of sending the steamer for them upon a second voyage.

I have no doubt of succeeding in the last section of my journey, and I venture to think that the results of this inspection will be found by your Lordship to be interesting and of importance in connection with the suppression of the Slave Trade and the advancement of commerce and civilization in the interior of the country.

Mr. Herbert Rhodes is the only member of the expedition at present on the sick list suffering from fever, induced by a slight gun accident, but a few days' rest will, I trust, place him again amongst the effectives.

The best relations have been uniformly maintained with the natives, and with the members of the Livingstonia Mission and the members of my own party. My intercourse has been, I am happy to say, unimpaired by any misunderstandings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **FREDERIC ELTON.**

SPAIN.

No. 111.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J Walsham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 26, 1878.*
I TRANSMIT to you a copy of a letter from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, urging that steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government with a view to the emancipation of all African slaves now existing in Cuba, together with a copy of the reply which by my directions has been returned to the Society's letter.

This correspondence is sent to you for your own information only at present, and not with the view to your making any official communication on the subject to the Spanish Government, but I have to request that you will report to me when the announcement of the pacification of Cuba is officially made, in order that Her Majesty's Government may take into consideration the propriety of reminding the Government at Madrid of the promises which have on several occasions been made by previous Spanish Ministers to deal with the question of Cuban slave emancipation as soon as the insurrection in that island shall have been suppressed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 111.

The Secretaries to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord, *27, New Broad Street, London, E.C., April 16, 1878.*
AMID the paramount claims which the as yet unsettled state of Europe have on your Lordship's time, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society might hesitate to call your attention to political events taking place in the western world, were it not that they may speedily entail momentous consequences unless they are dealt with by your Lordship with promptitude and decision.

Your Lordship is well aware of the Treaty rights possessed by Great Britain which give her the right to insist on the liberation of almost every African slave now existing in Cuba, and that the Society has, at various times, endeavoured to impress on Her Majesty's Government the duty of giving effect to those rights during the long and sanguinary struggle which has prevailed in Cuba during the last ten years.

In June 1870 a large and influential deputation waited on Lord Clarendon to ask his Lordship to press upon the Spanish Government the performance of the obligations it had so long disregarded.

In July 1871 the Society forwarded a memorial to Earl Granville to the same effect.

On January 3, 1872, a deputation waited on Earl Granville, on which occasion they urged upon his Lordship the expediency of acting in concert with the United States' Government.

In March 1873 the Committee again forwarded a memorial to Earl Granville to the same effect.

And in June 1875 a deputation waited upon the Earl of Derby in support of a memorial embodying similar views.

These several memorials were all presented during the civil war which has so long been raging in Cuba. To all these it has thus far been answered both by Lord Derby and by your Lordship's predecessors in office, that while that Colony was in a state of insurrection Her Majesty's Government could not insist that the Government of Spain should carry into effect a measure of emancipation.

Assuming that your Lordship has now received official information of the arrangement between Martínez Campos and the Insurgent leaders, by which the civil war is now said to have terminated, the Committee venture to ask Her Majesty's Government that the British Minister at Madrid be now instructed to claim, in unequivocal language, the fulfilment on the part of Spain of those promises she has so often made and as often neglected to perform. In this they submit that a concurrent action be invited on the part of the United States' Government. In support of this view, they venture to quote the following from a despatch from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs at Washington to the United States' Minister at Madrid.

In 1870, the Foreign Secretary writes to the American Minister at Madrid :—

“ Washington, January 26, 1870.—In your interview with Mr. Layard, I notice that to his statement, that he had been instructed by Lord Clarendon to second your suggestion to the Spanish Government in relation to the abolition of slavery, you replied that all you have said upon the subject had been unofficial. This naturally causes some surprise in this department, where, from the commencement and through all the stages of negotiations and correspondence, the instructions to make the abolition of slavery a *sine quâ non* have been given in the most positive manner. It is not to be supposed that your remark to Mr. Layard was intended in the broad sense in which it may be interpreted as implying an absence of instructions from the department on this important subject. If, when the offer of our good offices was withdrawn, you were not instructed to continue to urge the abolition, it was because your despatches indicated that the Spanish Cabinet were not then in a mood to listen to suggestions from Washington. I have regarded it, and still regard it, as your duty, under existing instructions, at all times, whenever in your judgment a fitting opportunity offers, to do all in your power to secure complete emancipation, not only in Cuba, but also in Porto Rico. It becomes more apparent every day that this contest cannot terminate without the abolition of slavery. This Government regards the Government of Madrid as committed to that result. You have several times received positive assurances to that effect from more than one member of that Cabinet. They have also promised large and liberal reforms in the Spanish Colonial policy. As late as the 3rd of December last the Foreign Minister thought these promises of enough importance to make them the subject of a cable telegram. You will, therefore, if it shall appear that the insurrection is regarded as suppressed, frankly state that this Government, relying upon the assurances so often given, will expect steps to be taken for the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish Colonies, as well as for the early initiation of the promised reforms, and you will then communicate to Mr. Layard the fact that you have done so.”

Again, Mr. Fish writes to General Sickles, under date of June 20, 1870 :—

“ It is with regret that we fail to find in the scheme of emancipation which is forwarded in your No. 116 evidence of the earnest purpose to abolish slavery, for which your previous despatches had prepared us. It may rather be called a project for relieving the slave-owners from the necessity of supporting infants and aged slaves, who can only be a burden, and of prolonging the institution as to able-bodied slaves.”

Your Lordship is well aware of the almost absolute domination which the slaveholders of Cuba have ever exercised on nearly every Government in Madrid, and also of its unscrupulous character. It is, therefore, but too certain that no efforts will be spared at this juncture to defeat, or to indefinitely postpone, any and every measure of real emancipation.

The Committee would, therefore, urge that in virtue of those Treaty rights which the United States' Government do not possess, Her Majesty's Government will convey to that of Spain, in terms at least as decided as the foregoing, the demand for a measure of complete emancipation.

Were it not that it would be a demand on your Lordship's time, which at this juncture you can ill afford, the Committee would have proposed to wait on you in company with some of their Parliamentary friends, for the further expression of their views on this subject, but they trust that your Lordship will be none the less ready to recognize its claims to immediate attention.

On behalf of the Anti-Slavery Committee, we are, &c.

(Signed)

AARON BUZACOTT, *Secretary*.
JOSEPH COOPER,
EDMUND STURGE, } *Hon. Secs.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 111.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Secretaries to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated the 16th instant, signed by you as Hon. Secretaries and Secretary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, urging Her Majesty's Government to call upon the Spanish Government to adopt measures for the complete emancipation of slaves in Cuba; and I am, in reply, to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have not forgotten the promises made by previous Spanish Governments to deal with the question of the emancipation of slaves in Cuba as soon as the pacification of that island shall have been effected.

I am to add that Her Majesty's Government will not fail to remind the Government at Madrid of their engagements in this respect as soon as the state of affairs in Cuba will justify them in so doing.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 112.

Sir J. Walsham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 8.)

My Lord,

Madrid, June 4, 1878.

WHEN speaking a short time ago to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the present state of affairs in Cuba, I asked his Excellency, as if from myself, whether when once the pacification of the island had been completed the Government had any intention of modifying the restrictions of the Law of the 4th July, 1870, which had for its object the gradual abolition of slavery in the Colony.

Señor Silvela told me that the Government had not thought it necessary to wait for the complete suppression of the insurrection before making an attempt to introduce reforms into the system of government hitherto adopted in Cuba; and, as the greater part of the island, at all events, had been pacified, the Captain-General had already been instructed to take steps for carrying out the wishes of the Government in respect of those reforms, and at the same time to give his special attention to the question of slavery, in order that it might be seen whether or not, having due regard to vested interests, the Emancipation Law of 1870 would admit of modifications in the sense I had mentioned.

I can hardly imagine that for some time to come it would be possible to grant their liberty to all slaves now existing in Cuba, as was done in Puerto Rico; but I daresay the Government would not be sorry to hasten on the emancipation, as, after having offered their freedom to such slaves as were fighting in the ranks of the insurgents, it would be very embarrassing for them if they were to refuse to listen to the claims of those slaves who had taken no part in the insurrection.

I have ventured to make these few remarks in consequence of what is stated in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th April last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

No. 113.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 8, 1878.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, copies of despatches, with their inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico, relative to the alleged ill-treatment in that island of certain negro British subjects, natives of Antigua.*

I have approved the proceedings of Mr. Bidwell, and his notes to the Government in these matters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 114.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 24, 1878.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana on the Labour question in Cuba.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 115.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Walsham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th June, I transmit to you a copy of a Circular despatch which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has addressed to the Governors of the West India Colonies on the subject of the imprisonment of British subjects, natives of Antigua, at Puerto Rico.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 115.

Circular.

Sir,

Downing Street, June 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico respecting the ill-treatment of four negro British subjects, natives of Antigua, by the overseer of an estate in Puerto Rico, on which they had been employed as labourers.†

I have to instruct you to discourage, by every means in your power, British emigrants from trying their fortunes as agricultural labourers in that island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

No. 116.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 4, 1878.

I INCLOSE, for your information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba reporting disturbances among the slaves in that island.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 117.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 27, 1878.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, inclosing a copy of a Decree recently issued by the Captain-General of Cuba,§ calling into force the provisions of a Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, the effects of which, according to Mr. Cowper, will be practically to reduce to a state of slavery all Chinese who may have arrived in Cuba subsequent to the month of February 1861.

* No. 123.

† No. 132.

‡ No. 127.

§ No. 128.

I have to request that you will address a note to the Spanish Government, protesting against the application of the provisions of this Decree to Chinese who may be British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 118.

Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Habana on the subject of the injustice to the Chinese Colonists of the provisions of a Decree lately issued by the Captain-General of Cuba, and to inclose to your Lordship herewith copy of a note which, in compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed to the Spanish Minister of State, protesting against the application of this Decree to those Chinese Colonists who may be British subjects.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Inclosure in No. 118.

Mr. West to Señor Silvela.

M. le Ministre,

Madrid, December 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government has received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Habana, drawing their attention to a Decree lately issued by the Captain-General of Cuba, calling into force the provisions of the Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, to the effect that all Chinese Colonists who may have arrived in the island since the 15th February, 1861, must re-contract with their employers at the expiration of their contracts, subject to the Ordinance of September 1872, or leave the country at their own expense within two months.

I have the honour to point out to your Excellency that many of these Colonists, after working out their first contract, have established themselves in the different cities, and are prospering, and that by this Decree they will be rendered liable to forced removal, and will be obliged, moreover, to re-contract to perform field work for another period of eight years, or leave the country.

Your Excellency will at once perceive the injustice of this measure if carried out, and I have in consequence received the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to protest against the application of the above-mentioned Decree of the Captain-General of Cuba to those Chinese Colonists who may be British subjects.

In calling your Excellency's serious attention to this matter, I avail, &c.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

No. 119.

Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 9, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 4th instant, inclosing copy of a note which I had addressed to the Spanish Minister of State, protesting against the action of the Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, in the case of Chinese Colonists who may be British subjects, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of a note which I have received from his Excellency in reply, by which your Lordship will perceive that telegraphic orders have been sent to the Governor-General to the effect that these Colonists are not to be subjected to the provisions of this Decree.

The nature and promptness of Señor Silvela's answer to my communication will, I trust, be considered by Her Majesty's Government as highly satisfactory.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Inclosure in No. 119.

Señor Silvela to Mr. West.

(Translation.)
Excellency,

The Palace, December 7, 1878.

I HAVE received your Excellency's note of 4th instant, wherein you are pleased to state to me that Her Britannic Majesty's Government has been informed by the Consul at Havana of a Decree lately issued by the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba re-establishing that of 7th July, 1860, respecting Chinese immigrants arriving at that island from the 15th February, 1871, and having terminated their contracts.

In reply, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government has taken into consideration the two essentially different points comprised in the note. Regarding British subjects who may be of Chinese origin, but who may, according to law, be at the present moment considered as Englishmen, telegraphic orders have been sent to the Governor-General of the island in order that the prescriptions of the above-mentioned Decree be in no manner applied to them; thus giving a proof of His Majesty's desire that all due privileges and rights be accorded to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

With reference to the others, though the prescriptions of the Decree alluded to refer, doubtlessly, to the fulfilment of a general clause of the contract, by virtue of which the immigrants taken to Cuba obliged themselves to leave that country on the termination of their stipulated engagement, His Majesty's Government has demanded information from the supreme authority of Cuba, in order to determine, in view of same, whatever may be considered just and equitable.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) MANUEL SILVELA.

No. 120.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 17, 1878.

IN reply to your despatch of the 4th instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note you have addressed to the Spanish Minister of State on the subject of the injustice to the Chinese coolies of the provisions of a Decree lately issued by the Captain-General of Cuba, and in which protest is made against application of this Decree to those Chinese coolies who may be British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 121.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 28, 1878.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a note from the Spanish Minister of State, announcing that telegraphic orders have been sent to the Governor-General of Cuba directing that Chinese coolies who may be British subjects are not to be subject to the provisions of the Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, and I have to request that you will take an opportunity of acknowledging the prompt action of the Spanish Government in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 122.

Consul-General Cowper to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 28.)

My Lord,

Havana, January 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship (in accordance with the Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113) that no case has been brought for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court here during the past half-year, nor has there been any further importation of Chinese coolies, although the country is suffering much from want of labourers. As it is reported that the Spanish Government has prevailed upon the Chinese to permit a renewed emigration from China to Cuba, the terms of that Convention should be narrowly watched, that its provisions may be honourably carried into effect when the new immigrants arrive here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 123.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 13, 1878.

I INADVERTENTLY omitted to forward to the Slave Trade Department of the Foreign Office a copy of the observations upon the Labour question in Cuba, which I embodied in my Commercial Report for the year 1876-77. I fear that this omission may have created some embarrassment, for which I offer my apologies. I propose, therefore, to do so now, introducing such alterations as the termination of the civil war, and the Treaty betwixt Spain and China regarding immigrants, may render necessary.

Ethnologically, the population of Cuba consists of three races—the European, the Asiatic, and the African, the American having been entirely annihilated by the former. The Europeans are represented almost exclusively by the Spaniards, the Asiatics by the Chinese, and the Africans by the negroes; but the number of Asiatics is so small, probably not more than 50,000 or 60,000, that they may be removed from this consideration. The European or Spanish race is said to number 800,000, and the African or negro, with the varieties consequent upon the mixture of the two, 600,000, out of a population of 1,396,530, thus classified in the census which was taken in 1861:—

White males	468,087
„ females	325,397
Free coloured males	113,806
„ „ females	118,687
Slaves, males	218,722
„ females	151,831
Total	1,396,530

But I extremely doubt if the population of Cuba now greatly exceeds 1,000,000.

It will be seen that the Chinese are, as a separate body, excluded from this estimate, and if they are omitted altogether it may be one of the causes of the asserted increase of the population in 1864 to 1,500,000, the greatest amount ever quoted. The importation of Chinese coolies commenced in 1847 and ceased in 1873, during which period 116,267 were actually landed in Havana. These would have naturally formed the nucleus for an extension of the population by an industrious, sober, and tractable race, had not the exportation of women, it is said, been prohibited by the Chinese Government. But it is highly probable that the cupidity of those engaged in the traffic was one, if not the only cause of the emigration being confined to men, who could so much better support the hardship of the voyage than women, who would scarcely consume more, and who could

take care of themselves. But whatever the cause, an emigration intended to increase the labour power of the island, from its very incipience, bore the seeds of its own decay, and never could have proved, under the circumstances, anything but a temporary relief for the evil sought to be cured by it.

In all probability there are not now 50,000 coolies in the island. In like manner the cessation of the civil war in America and the outbreak of the insurrection here caused the Americans, who had desired to settle here, to return to their own country. But the most serious cause of the decadence in the population of the country must be attributed to the insurrection itself, and the atrocities which disgraced its commencement. These struck terror into the inhabitants, and those who escaped death in the field, execution at the garotte, or by Court-martial, were glad to leave the country and to return to Spain, or to seek refuge in the United States, Jamaica, or the South American Republics, and the tenacity with which the war has been continued has naturally ruined the finances of the country, and occasioned an amount of taxation almost incredible, and altogether insupportable, adding an additional incentive to depopulation.

My predecessor considered that in 1870 the population did not exceed 1,200,000, and I believe that it has decidedly decreased ever since.

It is, however, an undoubted fact that the present amount of population is entirely inadequate to the wants of the country, and unless the rebellion is speedily suppressed it will continue to decrease, and with it the production and wealth of the island must decrease proportionately, for it is not the numerical deficiency of manual labour that has to be contended against, but even that is taxed to supply volunteers, police, and a vast number of other agents, the creations of the war; and there are even rumours of the system of conscription being introduced into the island, but such a notion was too wild to have been seriously entertained. The Chinese cannot increase, and, for some unexplained reason, the negroes do not, the mortality amongst their children being described as fearful and altogether unaccountable.

Thus the only two races in the island capable of outdoor labour are diminishing in numbers through natural causes, and at the same time slavery and forced labour are becoming extinct through the operation of the laws: first, the Chinese immigration has ceased for some time, and the contracts of those that are here are gradually expiring; and, secondly, the Moret Law is as surely extinguishing negro slavery. By this law, all children born of slave parents after the 17th September, 1868, and all slaves attaining 60 years of age, were free; for certain services in the field under the Spanish flag slaves were freed; and numbers free themselves, or are freed by their masters.

In 1875 the Junta de Colonizacion published a Report of the operation of the law to that date. Unfortunately, however, no return is made from the city of Havana; but even with that great omission, 50,046 slaves are reported to have been emancipated during the seven years between September 1868 and May 1875; thus, 32,813 born free; 13,740 freed on account of age; 301 freed for service under the flag; and 3,192 freed through other causes. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of this Report, and, therefore, taking the 50,046 as a numerical basis, about 7,000 a year become free, and, consequently, to this date it may be estimated that about 64,000 slaves have been freed, without calculating those in Havana, respecting whom no data exists. Leaving Havana, therefore, out of the question, there probably remain for agricultural purposes about 300,000 people; that is to say, 250,000 negroes and 50,000 Chinese. Half a million more are urgently required to maintain the productions of the island at their present amount. The question is, where to look for them. The negro is beyond all comparison the most valuable immigrant for the tropics—no other can withstand lengthened field labour; then come the coolies, who are equally valuable in the manufacture of sugar, but cannot withstand the effects of exposure to sun and rain. But free immigration from Africa has not taken the place of the Slave Trade, and the island can look only to the coolies to supply its wants. The Spanish Government is, I hear, making strenuous efforts to induce the Chinese once more to permit the emigration to Cuba of its redundant population, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed; but it would be well to organize the service under its own responsible agents, to prevent abuses, and for the Chinese Government to appoint a Consul here, to protect their immigrants, not from the oppression of Government, but from the many rascals who infest Havana, and deceive and rob these poor people, and make a harvest out of their ignorance. I have never until now, I regret to say, known any arbitrary or unjust act practised upon them by the Government; on the contrary, the permission allowed them, at the expiration of their first contract, to naturalize as Spanish subjects, or to choose a foreign Consul through whom they obtain a cedula, is an act of the greatest humanity and liberality. Nor do I believe that they are ill-treated upon the estates at which they work; those I have seen were well fed and

clothed. In one respect they are worse off than the negro; the absence of females debars them from the enjoyment of every domestic tie, and in any renewal of Chinese immigration the Celestial Government should insist upon a proportion of women being embarked with the men.

But this liberal and humane course has been infringed by a law of which it is impossible to speak without indignation, obliging every Chinaman, at the expiration of his first contract, to renew it for a second term, or immediately to leave the country. Neither the exigencies of the war nor the want of labour can justify so gross a breach of faith. No one will more regret it than those who are the best friends of the Spanish Government, for it is probably the chief, if not the only, cause why Chinese are found in the rebel ranks, and why the Chinese Government has stopped the emigration. Besides, so tractable, peaceable, and industrious a body of men were altogether undeserving of such treatment, for hitherto, after completing his first contract, the Chinaman has not become a vagabond, but, with his natural aptitude for business, has established himself, and by industry and frugality many have become rich and prosperous citizens. As an instance of their progress I may mention that they maintain more than one well-conducted theatre.

With my high estimation of the humanity and justice of the Spanish Government, I am astonished that it should have sanctioned a course which renders it obnoxious to the charge of a renewal of slavery under another name, and thus defeat that which must be the principal object of its desires—a free and copious immigration.

A company or society has recently been formed here, under very distinguished auspices, for the importation of Chinese labourers; the general regulations appear to be admirable. It is proposed to bring them, without any engagement, here, so that they would be free to choose their own work. Twenty-five per cent. are to be women, and a Chinese Consul appointed (if the Celestial Government will do so) to protect them; but the rule that they shall not be allowed to change their nationality unless it be to become Spaniards appears to be arbitrary and useless.

Cuba, to be restored to its former prosperity, requires peace, economy, and extended immigration; and all its well-wishers must hope that it will be successful in establishing the whole, and reasserting its right to the names of the Pearl of the Antillas and the Key of the Gulf once more.

Since writing the foregoing observations, the two most indispensable events for the renewed prosperity of the island are in a fair way of completion; indeed, the surrender of the rebel Chief Maceo may be accepted as the final end of the insurrection and the restoration of peace; and the Emigration Treaty recently concluded between Spain and China, a copy of which I left at the Foreign Office when in England, will withdraw the barriers to a copious flood of immigrants of which the country is in such urgent need.

The question remains, how long will these opportunities be handled by the Government? Will freer institutions, sufficient to content the Cubans, without outraging the feelings of the Spaniards, be introduced? Will the immigrants be fairly treated and their contracts respected? If we could answer both questions in the affirmative, a fraternal feeling might yet be renewed between the Spaniards and Cubans, and the great influx of immigrants would speedily deal the death-blow to slavery. Then, and not till then, can the financial difficulties be successfully handled; but if the questions can only be answered negatively, peace and immigration are delusions, words only, and the island will continue its course to ruin.

The above-mentioned Company or Society of Planters, of whom the Marquis of Alava was the President, sent a Commissioner to China on Sunday last to put the Immigration Treaty into operation, and, probably, to bring out the Chinese Consul-General and his Vice-Consuls. It is doubted here if these gentlemen will possess due weight with the authorities, but as any unfavourable report from them may stop the immigration, I believe that they will prove wholesome checks upon the robbery or ill-usage of their fellow-countrymen. There is one condition of the Treaty which might be very much improved. The Vice-Consuls are to reside at the different ports of the island, where they would prove quite useless, as China has no commerce here; they should, therefore, be stationed at the principal towns in the sugar districts, where their countrymen will be employed, who would thus have easy access to them. The Consul-General would, of course, live in Havana in communication with the supreme authority.

The Society of Planters has just lost its President, D. Julian de Zulueta, Marquis of Alava, by a fall from his horse. His death is justly felt as a national calamity at a crisis like the present.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 124.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 10.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 21, 1878.

I HAVE within the last few days received the letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

I had heard from Chang some time ago, that the Chinese were collecting 10,000 dollars, with which they proposed to purchase a testimonial, or to give me the money. I told him that, although very much flattered and very thankful, I could not receive either one or the other; and now Ahon informs me that a numerously signed address is to be presented to me in its stead.

I hope by the next mail to enter fully into the Chinese question, and once more draw attention to the wrongs of which these frugal and industrious people are the victims.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 124.

Letter of Ahon to Consul-General Cowper.

(Translation.)

Havana, June 8, 1878.

To the Consul-General representing Great Britain in Havana.

RECOGNIZING in your Honour the highest gifts of wisdom and justice, I cannot do less than offer you the thanks of myself and all my fellow countrymen for the zeal and interest which you take in the defence and protection of the Asiatics residing here.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) AHON.

No. 125.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that his Lordship has learnt with satisfaction that the Asiatics residing in Cuba appreciate the interest shown by you in their welfare and your exertions in their behalf.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 126.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 6.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 20, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that no case of Slave Trade has been brought for adjudication before the Mixed Commission Court during the past half-year.

But events of a very important character have taken place, which will rapidly change the whole system of labour in this island.

As I have reported in my various despatches, one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, impediment to the termination of the civil war was the difficulty of deciding the fate of the runaway slaves and contracted Chinamen who had joined the revolutionary standard. The insurgents, with honourable pertinacity, insisted that they should be freed, and the Government would not have objected to have made this concession in the interests of peace, but it naturally involved that of general emancipation, for how could it refuse freedom to the loyal slaves and Chinamen if it bestowed it upon the rebellious?

I need not dwell upon the enormity of the difficulty, as it will be obvious to everyone; but General Martinez Campos determined to grapple with and overcome it. In the Military Convention, which was the preliminary of peace, he agreed to free the

rebellious slaves and contracted Chinamen, and now that he has become Captain-General of the island he has carried out the Convention to its logical and inevitable conclusion, by declaring that slavery shall absolutely cease to exist in Cuba in five years.

Nor has he done this arbitrarily. I am informed that he invited all the proprietors of the island to a Conference, to take into consideration the questions of abolition and immigration, but only eight are said to have answered to his call; so he declared that if they who were most interested in these questions showed so much indifference to them he must act upon his own judgment, with the result I have named. In the meantime every encouragement will be given to immigration; the Basques will be particularly tempted to come to Cuba, and the Chinese Treaty brought into practical operation without delay. Very exaggerated opinions are, in my estimation, entertained of the numbers of Chinese to be obtained; and, moreover, if the difficulties of expense and transport could be overcome, I consider that it would be the reverse of desirable too rapidly to inundate the country with a sudden and very large increase to its population by a people so utterly different in language and habits as the Chinese, and who would require time, not only to acquire these, but to become acclimated to one of the most fatal climates in the world; a well-organized system of immigration, so arranged that the immigrants might arrive at the most healthy time of the year, followed after time had been allowed for each batch to have acquired some knowledge of the language and habits of the people, and to have inured their bodies to the climate, would doubtless be a great blessing to the island, but too great haste might lead to some frightful catastrophe, or at least end in failure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 127.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Havana, September 5, 1878.

I REGRET to inform your Lordship that disturbances are reported to have broken out amongst the slaves upon several estates in the neighbourhood of Cienfuegos, Guantanamo, and St. Antonio de los Baños.

These disturbances have been suppressed, but they are sure and serious indications that discontent exists over widely-separated districts amongst the slave population, and that, if the question of emancipation is not shortly determined by the Government, it certainly will be by the slaves themselves.

The emancipation of the rebel slaves was a military necessity, but certainly a political mistake unless to have been summarily followed by that of the loyal slaves. This has not yet been done, and there are difficulties of the gravest character in its accomplishment; but the responsibility was accepted when the Military Convention was signed, and the sooner it is met the better.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 128.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 16.)

My Lord,

Havana, October 26, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship the translation of a Decree of the Captain-General, calling into force the provisions of a Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, by which, without any exaggeration of language, the Chinese who may have arrived here since February 1861 are reduced to slavery.

This fact would be one of general interest only were it not that so many Chinese are registered in this Consulate as British subjects, which renders it of especial importance.

Nothing can be more unjust and arbitrary than this Decree, no outrage and breach of faith more transparent. The Chinese who were imported since 1861 are, in round numbers, one half of the whole; 150,000 have been imported in all, the importation ceasing in 1873. The mortality, which has been enormous, owing to climate, very hard work, beyond the powers of endurance for any length of time of a Chinese race, the impossibility of increase owing to the non-importation of women, have all added to

reducing the original amount by one half, and as those imported first would be naturally those to succumb the first, it is probable that the greater part of the Chinese now in Cuba are comprised in the category of those who arrived after 1861.

Many of these men, after working out their first contract, have established themselves in business in the different cities, and are prospering in it, and now they are to be forcibly removed, obliged to recontract, and sent into the fields to cut cane for another eight years, or leave the country. The injustice is too palpable to render it necessary for me to offer your Lordship any observations upon it; but, as the matter is urgent as regards the British Chinese—for in less than two months the Decree will be put into operation—it has occurred to me that, if Her Majesty's Government felt inclined to pay the passage to one of our Colonies of those who are desirous of going, and have no means of their own (of course limited to those registered as British subjects), the results would be the solution of the British-Chinese registration question here and the supply of the Colony which received them with immigrants at an inexpensive rate and without any conditions whatever.

As the Decree has only been published two days I have not drawn out any line of action with respect to it, but I should feel obliged to your Lordship if you would favour me with a telegraphic instruction in aid of my own judgment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 128.

Decree calling upon all Chinese Coolies to re-Contract or to leave the Country within two months.

(Translation.)

IN consequence of a communication received by his Excellency the Captain-General from the Central Commission of Colonization, dated the 12th instant, in which a report is made upon the very sensible decrease which has taken place in the re-contracting of Asiatic colonists since an article appeared in one of the journals of this capital on the 26th July last, announcing that no more of these colonists would be required to re-contract, but would enjoy all the privileges conceded to those only who arrived in the island prior to the 15th February, 1861, has been pleased to decree that the said communication shall be transmitted to the Governors of provinces, with the view that by all means at their disposal they shall make known to the planters and others who possess Asiatic colonists that the Articles 7 and 18 of the Royal Decree of the 7th July, 1860, continue and will continue in force until the Supreme Government of the nation decides otherwise, and that consequently all colonists of that origin who have arrived in the island since the 15th February, 1861, must re-contract at the expiration of their contracts, subject to the Ordinance of September 1872, or leave the country, at their own expense, within two months.

Which, by order of his Excellency, shall be published in the "Gazette" for general information.

Havana, October 18, 1878.

The Secretary,
(Signed) R. GALBIS.

No. 129.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Consul-General Cowper.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, December 4, 1878.

IN reply to your despatch of the 26th October, ask by telegraph Governors of British Guiana, Jamaica, and Windward Islands, whether planters in those Colonies will pay for passages of any Chinese British subjects who may be willing to work on their plantations, and be guided by their replies in dealing with British subjects affected by Spanish Decree of the 18th October.

No. 130.

Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 13.)

(Telegraphic.)

Havana, December 12, 1878.

MADRID Government telegraph British Chinese exempt from Decree of 7th July.

No. 131.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Cowper.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 30, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that on the receipt of your despatch of the 26th of October last, his Lordship instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to protest against the application by the Cuban authorities of the provisions of the Decree of the 7th July, 1860, to Chinese coolies who might be British subjects, and I am now to transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a note from the Spanish Minister of State to Her Majesty's Minister,* informing him that telegraphic orders have been sent to the Governor-General of Cuba to the effect that the Chinese coolies in question are not to be subject to the provisions of this Decree.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Puerto Rico.*

No. 132.

Consul Bidwell to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord, *Puerto Rico, February 27, 1878.*
 YESTERDAY four respectable-looking young negro men, natives of Antigua, came into the city, accompanied by several of their friends, from a sugar estate, called Puntas, about twenty miles distant, where they had been employed as agricultural labourers, to complain to me of ill-treatment which they had received at the hands of the overseer. They all four complained that they had been assaulted and beaten with sticks or ropes, and one in particular had still his head bandaged up, and showed me some of his linen covered with blood-stains from a cut which he had received on his head from a stick. These young men related their grievance in a simple honest manner, and their complaints were corroborated by the evidence of their companions.
 They stated, moreover, that their passports, granted to them by the Governor of Antigua, had been taken away from them and retained by the manager of the estate.
 The matter appeared to me to be so grave, and such an outrageous abuse of authority on the part of the overseer, that I directed the men to lodge their complaint without further delay before the Alcalde of their district, and I at once addressed a note on the subject to the Governor-General, requesting his Excellency to use his influence in order that a proper, full, and impartial investigation might be made with a view to the punishment of the guilty parties. I further requested his Excellency to cause the passports of these men to be immediately returned to this Consulate.
 I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of my note to the Marquis de Yrun, which contains the names and ages of the complainants and the

* Inclosure in No. 119.

particulars of their complaints. Their offence, as far as I could ascertain, consisted of some trivial disobedience of orders; but no offence, in my opinion, could justify such an unwarrantable proceeding as the taking of the law into his own hands in this manner by the overseer of an estate, and the flogging of British subjects by a Spaniard.

It would appear that, during the last three years, a considerable number—perhaps a hundred—of immigrants have arrived at Puerto Rico from Antigua as hired labourers, having been tempted hither by the higher wages offered to them by persons sent by local planters to induce them to come.

In July of last year, however, Mr. Acting Consul Gibbons, fearing that sooner or later cases of the ill-treatment of these immigrants would come before the Consulate, and that difficulties and complications would arise from this immigration, addressed a letter on the subject to Governor Berkeley, with a view to discourage emigration from Antigua to Puerto Rico. I have the honour to inclose a copy of Mr. Gibbons' letter, and also a copy of his Excellency's reply, showing the measures taken by the Government to give effect to the Acting Consul's suggestion. One of the Emigration Agents was, I believe, actually fined in a sum amounting, with costs, to about 35*l.*, which was repaid to him by the owner of an estate in Puerto Rico, and, curiously enough, this man was the principal witness who spoke to the assault on the four labourers, he being still employed on the same estate as they were.

I should mention that these immigrants, on their arrival, are usually carried off at once to the estates, and do not report themselves and have their names registered at the Consulate, as other British subjects do.

I shall not fail to watch the proceedings in this case, and to report to your Lordship the result of the investigation that I have called for, and any further particulars which I may be able to obtain in the matter. I would go out to Loisa to watch the case myself; but Mr. Consul Pauli, in his despatch, Separate, of the 15th July, 1875, has forcibly pointed out to your Lordship the difficulties in the way of Consular intervention in legal proceedings in this country. I can hardly hope, however, for a speedy or immediately satisfactory result. The best, probably, that can be hoped for or expected, as far as the victims themselves are at present concerned (since they are foreigners, unable to speak the language of the country, and the aggressors natives, possessing more or less local influence), is that these four men should be allowed freely to return to their homes, without some counter-charge being trumped up against them for the "legal" infliction of greater punishment and further indignity.

It would be some gain, however, if their experience should serve to deter their fellow-countrymen from being induced to leave moderate wages, with the protection for life and property afforded in a British Colony, by the plausible offers and tempting prospects of higher wages in Puerto Rico.

In the meantime, I most respectfully submit to your Lordship that the Colonial authorities should be earnestly moved not to relax in their efforts, and to discourage, by every means in their power, British emigrants from trying their fortunes as agricultural labourers in this island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis de Yrun.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, February 26, 1878.

A COMPLAINT has this day been lodged at the Consulate by four British subjects, all natives of Antigua, and lately employed as labourers on a sugar estate called Puntas, in the Loisa district, of their having been seriously ill-treated and beaten on the 21st instant, by a man named Nicanor, an overseer of the said estate.

The names of the complainants are: Charles Grandeson, age 18, who states that he was beaten with a rope and a stick; James John, age 20, who complains that he was beaten with a stick; Langford Hodges, age 21, who complains that he was cruelly beaten on the head, and this man, in corroboration of his statement, showed me some of his linen covered with stains of blood, his head was still tied up, and he appeared to be yet suffering from the effects of the ill-treatment which he is alleged to have received; and Samuel Aberdeen, who also complained of having been beaten.

Several witnesses appeared in corroboration of the statements of these men, and, amongst others, one named John Archibald, capataz, or foreman, on the said estate.

The complainants allege, further, that their passports, issued by the British authorities of Antigua, have been taken away from them and retained by the manager of the estate, Don Lorenzo Viscardondo. These men state that they arrived at Puerto Rico in June and July last.

I have directed them to lodge their complaint before the Alcalde of their district; but in so serious a matter as this, where the overseer of an estate is alleged to have taken the law into his own hands, thus re-introducing one of the worst features of a system of slavery, I cannot but respectfully request the powerful intervention of your Excellency, in order that a proper, full, and impartial investigation may be made by the competent authorities, with a view to the punishment of the guilty parties, and that I may be informed of the result for communication to Her Majesty's Government.

I also further beg that your Excellency will be good enough to cause the passports of these men to be returned to this Consulate without delay.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

Acting Consul Gibbons to Governor Berkeley.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, June 26, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that certain planters in this island are endeavouring to introduce field labourers from the adjacent British islands, principally Antigua; and an agent, by name Archibald, a native of Antigua, goes by the steamer leaving here to-day to bring up some twenty or thirty on the return voyage. The last steamer landed here some twenty-four; but they have not presented themselves at this Consulate.

The Spanish Government objects to this introduction of foreign labour, and may, at any moment, turn these people out of the island.

I would respectfully suggest to your Excellency the advisability of cautioning any men when applying for their passports against coming to this island, where the form of Government is so different to what they are accustomed, and where the local police have such unlimited power.

Any man resisting the police is liable to be shot right away, and the policeman would be told "he had done his duty."

Some time since a very sad affair occurred in Vieques, where three British subjects were shot, one dead and two badly wounded, and some nineteen were imprisoned for five months, without trial, for the trivial offence of refusing to turn out of their houses to hear a Proclamation read to them in Spanish.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. C. GIBBONS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 132.

Governor Berkeley to Acting Consul Gibbons.

Sir,

Antigua, August 6, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th June, and to thank you for the information therein contained with respect to the condition and treatment of agricultural labourers introduced into Porto Rico from this and other British islands.

Proceedings have been taken against Archibald for acting without authority as an Emigration Agent, and all labourers who have applied for passports to Porto Rico have been informed of the substance of your communication, and of the possible consequences to which they expose themselves by emigration to that island. Notwithstanding this intimation, however, fourteen labourers left for Porto Rico by the mail steamer of the 12th ultimo.

I shall feel obliged by your keeping me acquainted with any information which may reach you as to the departure from Porto Rico of agents for obtaining labourers from this or any of the other islands of this Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE BERKELEY.

No. 133.

Consul Bidwell to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, March 5, 1878.

WITH reference to my preceding despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy, accompanied by translation, of a note which I received on the 2nd instant from the Governor-General on the subject of the assault committed on the four British subjects at Puntas.

Your Lordship will regret to perceive that there are already symptoms of a pre-disposition to inculcate the complainants, on the grounds of their not having been provided with proper authorization to reside in this island. On this point, however, although it would be unfortunate that this incident should be brought in to complicate the main question, I think that the local authorities have fair grounds of complaint, and I thought it best, in my reply to his Excellency, a copy of which is inclosed, while remarking that this question has nothing to do with the case in point, to express my concurrence in the course which his Excellency states would be followed. Your Lordship will observe that I have given the Governor-General credit for acting with the best possible intentions in this matter.

I have explained in my previous despatch that it would appear that the four men upon whom the assault was committed were taken direct from the steamer by which they arrived to the plantation upon which they have been employed ever since their arrival, without the necessary formalities having been complied with.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 133.
The Marquis de Yrun to Consul Bidwell.(Translation.)
Sir,*General Government of the Island of Puerto Rico,
March 1, 1878.*

I HAVE received your official letter of the 26th ultimo, informing me that four British subjects have been cruelly beaten and caned on the estate called "Puntas," in the district of Loisa, by a man named Nicanor, an overseer on this estate.

It appears that the complainants have already made their complaint to the Alcalde of that town, but since you have thought it expedient, on account of the importance which you attach to this occurrence, to address me on the subject, I this day give the necessary instructions in order that a full and impartial investigation may be made as to this fact, of which I receive from you the first intimation.

At the same time, I direct that an inquiry may be instituted as to the permission, authorization, and bail under which the above-mentioned foreigners are residing here, since from the mere fact of their passports being possessed by the manager of the estate, without their names being found on the register of foreigners kept here, it is inferred that they are in the island without the formalities required by law and the police regulations having been complied with, to which I call your attention, as well as to the fault committed by them should this prove to be true.

Without prejudice, therefore, to the result of the inquiries, in both cases, you may rest assured that in the province under my command, as in the others of the kingdom, offences do not remain unpunished.

With sentiments, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE YRUN,
Governor-General.

Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis de Yrun.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, March 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's courteous note of the 1st instant, in reply to mine of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the assault committed on four British subjects at Puntas; and I beg leave to return to your Excellency my best thanks for your kind and prompt attention to this matter.

I perceive that it is your Excellency's intention, whilst causing an investigation to be made into the very serious case which formed the subject of my note, to cause an inquiry to be also held as to the circumstances under which the complainants happen to be residing in this island; and I have the honour to express to you my entire concurrence in this proceeding. Although these circumstances cannot in any way affect the case in point, it is, in my opinion, very important (since the laws of this country require that foreigners should take out proper documents on coming to reside here) that the question, in this case, should be fully inquired into. I am satisfied, moreover, that if any responsibility should have been incurred on this account on the present occasion, it would in equity and justice rest, not upon illiterate immigrants who are brought to this country in ignorance of its laws, but upon those persons by whom they were induced to leave their homes (who should be aware of the existing regulations), and who, after providing for their passage hither, apparently carried them off to the country estates without the formalities having been complied with, and continued to employ them for months afterwards in contravention of that law to which your Excellency now directs my attention.

I have already pointed out to Her Majesty's Government the great irregularity and inconvenience of such proceedings, and I shall have much pleasure in reporting that I am now likely to meet with your Excellency's valuable assistance in having them put a stop to.

I need not assure your Excellency that it is the earnest desire of this Consulate that British subjects coming to this island should conform to the laws of the country, and whenever new comers present themselves application is invariably made for the "cédulas," which are so courteously and promptly granted upon Consular requisition by your Excellency's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

No. 134.

Consul Bidwell to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, March 6, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 27th ultimo and yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose herewith a précis which I have made of the law regarding immigrants into the Spanish Colonial provinces.

I am unable to obtain here a copy, in print, of the text of the "Ley de Extranjería para Ultramar" of 1870, from which this précis is made, except in a bound volume at a cost of about 1*l.*; but, if it is not already in the Foreign Office, it may doubtless be obtained, if required, at Madrid, as it was published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" in July of that year.

I also inclose an extract from the Local Police Regulations ("Bando de Policia y Buen Gobierno"), to which the Governor-General refers in his note of the 1st instant. These Regulations, which are dated December 1849, would appear, however, to be repealed, as regards the arrival of foreigners, by Article 56 of the Law of 1870. Certainly they are not now practically enforced. It might eventually become worth while to take the opinion of a local lawyer on this point, should the authorities attempt to inflict any punishment for the non-compliance with the provisions of this "Bando."

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 134.

Précis by Consul Bidwell of the Law as regards Immigrants in the Colonial Possessions of Spain, from the Law respecting Foreigners in the Spanish Foreign Provinces of the 4th July, 1870 ("Ley de Extranjeria para Ultramar"), passed by the Cortes, and published originally in the "Gaceta de Madrid" in July 1870.

ARTICLE 3. According to this Law foreigners may freely enter, reside, and settle in the Spanish Colonial provinces. Such foreigners are classified as "Domiciled," "Travellers," or "Immigrants." They are to enjoy certain rights and privileges, and are to be subject, in all things, to the laws of the country. Immigrants are those persons who are not classified under either of the two first-mentioned denominations as "domiciled foreigners" or "foreign travellers," and who have resided in the country for a period of three months.

Art. 4. All foreigners should be inscribed in the register of the local authorities, which may be done through the Consul of their nation, who will transmit the necessary certificates to these authorities, or it may be otherwise done, certain requisite formalities being complied with.

Art. 5. Foreigners who do not conform to the Regulations as to registration will be considered and treated as immigrants three months after their arrival in the country.

Art. 6. When the above-mentioned Regulations are complied with a certificate, or "cédula," is granted to the foreigner by the local authorities.

Art. 7. Consuls are required to keep a register of the subjects of their respective nations who may come to the country, and every foreigner should be inscribed therein.

Art. 11. The "cédula" granted to a foreigner by the local authorities serves to identify him, and is his authorization to reside in the country.

Art. 21. Immigrants, whilst they are considered as such, must reside in the place appointed for them by the chief local authority or by the Spanish Government, during which time they will be under the surveillance ("vigilancia") of the political authority of the place to which they first came.

Art. 22. Immigrants, arriving with arms, will be immediately disarmed.

Art. 23. The civil authority will, as well as appoint the place of residence, decide whether immigrants are to be considered as in custody ("en deposito"), and whether assistance is to be granted to them.

Arts. 24 and 25. Immigrants who are unable to establish their identity will not be inscribed as foreigners until the Government is satisfied upon the subject; but they will be inscribed on a special Roll, and application will be made to the Government of the nation to which they claim to belong for verification of their statements.

Art. 26. An immigrant, after six months' residence, or less if desired, may be transferred either to the classification of "domiciled foreigner," or to "foreign traveller."

Immigrants who shall not have been identified will be registered, after six months' residence, according to their original account of themselves.

Art. 28. The immigrant who, being unable to prove his identity makes a false declaration, may be expelled the country by order of the chief civil authority, and criminal proceedings will be instituted against any Spaniard who may have taken part in such an offence.

Article 56 states that all existing decrees and laws on this subject which are opposed to this law are repealed.

Puerto Rico, March 6, 1878.

Inclosure 2 in No. 134.

Extract from the Puerto Rico Police Regulations ("Bando de Policia y Buen Gobierno"), dated December 15, 1849.

ARTICLE 58. With respect to foreigners, they may land as soon as the necessary bail has been found for them, when they will present themselves, in the capital, at the office of the Government Secretary, where the licence for the place they may desire to go to will be granted. In any other place but the capital they must apply to the Military Governor, who will grant them a passport to proceed to the capital if required, or he will give the Governor-General information as to the object of their voyage, a description of the applicant, and the time and place for which a licence is required.

Art. 59. In order that such persons may land from the vessel, a permit will be granted in the Secretary's office and given to the Military Commandant, who will trans-

mit it to the Captain of the Port, in order that he may place no impediment in the way of their doing so.

Art. 60. When the interested party is really unable to present himself personally, it will be sufficient that the person who becomes bail for him should do so, taking with him the landing permit.

Art. 61. Any known person (who acts as bail) may become bail, or any owner of landed property, to the value of 1,000 dollars. Merchants may act as bail for their clerks, and Consuls for the subjects of their respective nations.

Art. 66. Passengers arriving in foreign steamers may land in the usual manner without the landing permit being necessary; but such passengers will be detained by the Captain of the Port until permission to enter the city is procured, when they must present themselves at the Secretary's office, together with the person who is to become bail for them, and within twenty-four hours, under a fine of 10 dollars (2*l.*).

NOTE.—The first thirteen Articles of these Regulations relate to ecclesiastical matters, and the last fifty-six to cock-fighting.

No. 135.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Bidwell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1878.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th February and the 5th and 6th March respectively, with their inclosures, relative to the ill-treatment of four negro British subjects, natives of Antigua, at the hands of the overseer of an estate in Puerto Rico, where they had been engaged as labourers; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings generally in this matter, and of your letter to the Governor-General of the 4th March.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 136.

Consul Bidwell to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, April 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Governor-General requesting his Excellency to cause an inquiry to be made in regard to a complaint of four British subjects, natives of Antigua, that they have been imprisoned by the Alcalde, or Mayor, of the district, and that their wages have been stopped by the manager of the estate for refusing to work on a sugar plantation on a Sunday.

I shall duly report to your Lordship the reply which I may receive from the Governor-General on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 136.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis de Yrun.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, April 20, 1878.

A COMPLAINT has been made to me by four British subjects, natives of Antigua, named Joseph Thomas, Philip Henry, James Quildon, and John Nicholas, that on the 14th instant they were all imprisoned by the Alcalde of La Carolina for refusing to work on Sunday last on an estate called the Aurora.

The complainants further allege that wages due to them, varying from four to six days' pay each, have been retained by the manager of the said estate as further punishment for not working on the Sunday referred to.

I have the honour respectfully to request that your Excellency will be good enough to cause inquiry to be made in regard to this complaint, and to inform me of the result thereof, for communication to Her Majesty's Government and to the complainants.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

No. 137.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 28.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, May 7, 1878.

WITH reference to Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 6th ultimo, and to my despatches of the 27th February and 5th and 6th March of this year, relative to the ill-treatment of negro British subjects at Puerto Rico, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of a note which I had occasion to address to the Acting Governor-General yesterday, on a complaint of three negro British subjects, of their having been arrested and imprisoned, at the instigation of the overseer of the plantation, against whom the charge of ill-treatment of British labourers was preferred, as reported in my despatch of the 27th February last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Consul Bidwell to Señor Ganier.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, May 6, 1878.

ON the 26th February last, it became my duty to bring under the notice of your Excellency's predecessor the case of the ill-treatment of four British subjects by the overseer of an estate called Puntas, which the Marquis de Yrun kindly promised me, in his reply of the 1st March, should be fully investigated, and I venture to hope that, in accordance with his Excellency's intention, this investigation is being proceeded with. I have now, moreover, the honour to lay before you another complaint which has been made at Her Majesty's Consulate by three British subjects, natives of Antigua, named Joseph Laviscount, John Laviscount, and Joseph Grandison—an old man, his son, and his stepson—who were employed as labourers on the above-mentioned estate, and who complain that they were all three arrested and put in prison on a Sunday in last month, at the instigation of the overseer, named Nicanor, referred to in my previous note; that no charge was brought against them, and that they were let out of prison at the instance of the manager of the said estate.

These proceedings appear to me to be so irregular, and so little in accordance with the laws of this country, that I feel sure I have only to bring them to the notice of your Excellency in order that an inquiry may be instituted into the matter.

It would be most improper that the local authorities at Loisa should imprison British labourers at the simple wish of the overseer of any plantation, and particularly so when this overseer is a person against whom a charge of ill-treatment of the men under him has so recently been preferred.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

No. 138.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Bidwell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 10, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th May, relative to a complaint made to you by three negro British subjects of having been arrested and imprisoned; and I am to state to you that his Lordship approves the note which you addressed to the Acting Governor-General of Puerto Rico on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 139.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, May 14, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 23rd ultimo, relative to the alleged punishment of British negro labourers for refusing to work on a Sunday, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a note which I have received from the Acting Governor-General of Puerto Rico, in reply to my official letter on the subject, in which his Excellency states that he has ordered an inquiry to be held in the matter, and that he will communicate to me the result thereof.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 139.

Señor Gamir to Consul Bidwell.

(Translation.)

*General Government of Puerto Rico,
May 9, 1878.*

Sir,

YOUR official letter of the 20th April last has been received by this General Government relative to the complaint made by four British subjects that they had been imprisoned in La Carolina for refusing to work on a Sunday at an estate called Aurora.

I have accordingly ordered a full and impartial inquiry to be held in regard to this matter, of which I have received from you the first information, and, when finished, I will communicate the result to you, in accordance with the request in your letter.

Without prejudice, therefore, to what may be the result, you may rest assured that in the province under my command abuses that are committed do not remain unpunished.

With sentiments, &c.

(Signed) JOSE GAMIR.

No. 140.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, May 15, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th instant, and to previous correspondence, relative to the alleged ill-treatment of British negro labourers on the Puntas Estate at Puerto Rico, I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship translation of a note which I have received from the Acting Governor-General in reply to my letter of the 6th May, copy of which was inclosed in my despatch above mentioned.

His Excellency states that he has ordered an inquiry to be held as to the complaint last communicated to him, and that the previous case of the 26th February is still under investigation.

I am informed by some of the complainants that the passports which had been retained by the manager of this estate had been returned to their owners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 140.

Señor Gamir to Consul Bidwell.

(Translation.)

*General Government of Puerto Rico,
May 14, 1878.*

Sir,

YOUR official letter of the 6th instant has been received by this General Government, in which you communicate the complaint made at the Consulate by three

British subjects, who allege that they were imprisoned by the Alcalde of Loisa, at the instance of the overseer of the Puntas Estate, named Nicanor, of whom you complained on the 26th February of his having ill-treated four other subjects of the same nationality.

I have accordingly, on this date, given the necessary directions, in order that the full and impartial inquiry desired by you may be held; and I repeat again, with respect to the complaint of the 26th February last, that on the 1st March following the cause was handed over to the proper Court, and in due time the decisions that may be come to, both in one case and the other, will be communicated to you.

With sentiments, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE GAMIR,
Acting Governor-General.

No. 141.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 17.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, May 20, 1878.

WITH reference to Mr. Consul Pauli's despatches of the 12th August, 1876, and of the 24th February, 1877, relating to Chinese emigrants to Cuba and Puerto Rico, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that a Petition has been addressed to Her Majesty's Consulate by seven Chinese prisoners, at present at Puerto Rico, praying that their appeal to be released from confinement may thus reach the ear of the King of Spain.

It would appear that the petitioners, with a number of others of their countrymen—I believe thirty in all—were sentenced fifteen years ago to endure a term of ten years' imprisonment for a crime committed on a plantation in Cuba, the actual author of which was not discovered. It seems to be the practice of the Chinese labourers in these parts, when a crime has been committed on an estate, for all employed to say that they were individually guilty. This is attributed by some persons to a desire to screen the actual criminal, and to thus defeat the ends of justice; by others it is attributed to ignorance, or to a patriotic sentiment, all being willing to share the punishment to be inflicted upon one of their countrymen. There have been, I believe, many such cases in connection with the Chinese emigrants to Cuba, and in the particular case which has been brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Consulate thirty men have been punished for a crime probably committed by one or two. Some of these prisoners, through the good offices of influential persons, have been pardoned, others have escaped, and seven of the remainder have had the Petition to Her Majesty's Consulate drawn up.

I have had grave doubts as to whether I could properly receive and forward to your Lordship a Petition of this nature; but in view of the fact that these unhappy men have no Consul or friend of their own nationality to whom they could state their grievance, and that their countrymen have, I believe, been more or less protected from time to time by Her Majesty's Consulate-General in Cuba, I have decided to receive the Petition, which I inclose herewith, together with a translation by which it was accompanied, which I have compared with the original and find to be substantially correct.

I have taken care, however, to inform the petitioners that I could give them no assurance that your Lordship might be pleased to admit this Petition, and cause the substance of it to be communicated, as they desire, to the Spanish Government. I trust that in the step which I have thus taken—in which I have been actuated only by a sentiment of commiseration for the lot of these unhappy men—I shall not, in your Lordship's judgment, have exceeded my functions.

There are at present, I am informed, about 200 Chinese prisoners in Puerto Rico. Your Lordship will understand that, in such circumstances, an appeal for release and pardon, forwarded through interested Spanish officials, is not likely to reach the ear of the Spanish Government; and my own opinion is that these men are left, in many cases, to linger on in confinement rather from forgetfulness on the part of the Government than from any other cause.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure in No. 141.

Petition.

(Translation.)

To Her Britannic Majesty's Consul,
Sir,

JACINTO PRIMERO, Juan Roque, Esteban Primero, Matias Primero, Narciso, Leandro Primero, and Amalio Segundo, natives of Macao, in Asia, prisoners in the Penitentiary of this city of San Juan Puerto Rico, with the greatest respect submit to your Honour the following :—

A criminal inquiry having been instituted by the Tribunal of First Instance of Sagua la Grande, in the Island of Cuba, in consequence of a murder committed on a plantation on which a great number of Asiatics were employed, we became involved in it, notwithstanding that, on that day, we were at work at a great distance from the place where the crime was committed, but, doubtless owing to our ignorance, for even at the present time we speak very imperfectly the Spanish language, we were sentenced, together with others of our countrymen, to the penalty of ten years' penal servitude with afterwards detention not limited, which was imposed on all for the afore-mentioned crime, which penalty we began to discharge in the Penitentiary of Havana on the 30th April, 1863, being passed on the 16th July of the same year to that of Saniana, on the 31st December, 1864, to that of Santo Domingo, and on the 30th June, 1865, to that of this city, where we are at present.

During our long captivity, which will shortly be fifteen years, notwithstanding the severe and miserable life of a prisoner, surrounded by criminals of perverse inclinations and of quarrelsome temper, we have proved ourselves patient and resigned to our unhappy lot, which is more than sufficient to demonstrate our vehement desire of returning to society and to lead an honourable life when our long expiation ends. But it is uncertain when our confinement will terminate, which adds to our sufferings, weary uncertainty, only lessened, however, by the hope that a day of forgiveness and grace may dawn for us, in which hope we are strengthened by the fact that some of our companions, who were, for the same crime, transported to the Penitentiary of Ceuta, have been pardoned.

After having served in the Penitentiary of Havana, as also during the campaign of Santo Domingo, in the carriage of provisions and ammunition for the troops; and our service in this Penitentiary, where we have committed no fault, having, moreover, voluntarily worked in extinguishing an alarming fire in the Marina district of this city in 1873; and, when our ten years' penalty was more than expired, in the year 1876, we applied to the General Government of this province, imploring the grace of remission of the detention for the reasons we have adduced. The said Petition has not produced any result as yet, and being desirous of obtaining our liberty, after our protracted and laborious captivity, we appeal to your Honour, as the representative in this island of a nation noted for its philanthropy in favour of the unfortunate, imploring your intercession near the august King of a nation, no less great and generous, that the magnanimity of its present ruler may reach us, granting us release from the detention which we are undergoing.

Great, indeed, will be for us the day we are allowed to depart from the penal establishment where, for fifteen years, we have been dragging a gloomy and unhappy existence, but if our joy will be great at obtaining such an immense benefit, great, infinite, eternal will also be our gratitude to the Sovereign of the noble Spanish nation who, catholic, mighty, and just as were the august progenitors of his illustrious name, we doubt not will exercise in favour of the unfortunates, who now implore it, the greatest of Royal prerogatives, that of pardon, and in our unbounded gratitude for this supreme benefit we shall never forget the gratitude due your Honour for thus interceding in the cause of unhappiness and misfortune.

Actuated by this hope, the undersigned prisoners reverently appeal to your Honour, entreating you to vouchsafe them, in virtue of what is herein declared, the intercession which they implore of your Honour near the supreme Government for the end stated in this Petition, being a boon which they beg, and do not doubt they will obtain, of your Honour's goodness.

At the instance of the petitioners, they not knowing how to write,

(Signed)

EDUARDO RODRIGUEZ.

Puerto Rico, April 5, 1878.

No. 142.

Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 27.)

My Lord,

Puerto Rico, June 3, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 14th and 15th ultimo, relative to the imprisonment of British negro labourers employed on the sugar plantations at Puerto Rico, I have the honour to inclose herewith translation of a note which I have received from the Acting Governor-General, communicating the result of the inquiry as to the alleged imprisonment of four men for refusing to work on Sunday, from which it is made to appear that the men were punished, not for the refusal to work, as they alleged, but for creating a disturbance while drunk on the previous Saturday.

In my reply to his Excellency I have suggested that, as in this case, the men were led to believe that they were put in prison for refusing to work on the Sunday in question, it would be proper, when the country local authorities think it right to imprison British subjects at the instance of the managers of estates, that the person so punished should be informed at the time of the nature of the offence for which the punishment is inflicted. I inclose copy of my letter to the Governor-General.

I have also received from his Excellency a note, dated the 31st ultimo, in regard to the imprisonment of the three labourers at Loisa, at the instance of the overseer of the Puntas Estate, referred to in my despatch of the 15th ultimo. In this note it is also alleged that the men were likewise punished for disorderly conduct whilst under the influence of liquor; and as in this case the Governor-General simply transmits the Report of the Alcalde, I need not trouble your Lordship with copies of the correspondence. My letter of the 1st instant fully treats the general question, and is applicable to both cases. If evidence of this nature is produced when complaints are transmitted for investigation, I presume that it can only be accepted in reply; and I have therefore thought that no good would be obtained by continuing the discussion. It would, however, I think, tend to correct manifest abuses if the authorities were to act upon my suggestion as to not leaving the men, as in these instances, in ignorance of the offence for which punishment is inflicted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 142.

Señor Gamir to Consul Bidwell.(Translation.)
Sir,*General Government of Puerto Rico,*
May 28, 1878.

THE summary inquiry into the case to which you refer in your official letter of the 20th April being terminated, the time has arrived for communicating to you the result thereof, as you requested, and I promised in my reply to your letter.

I am truly sorry, Sir, to have to make known to you that, judging from what may be gathered from this inquiry, you have been deceived by the complainants, since neither the imprisonment announced in your letter took place in the manner and for the cause therein stated, nor were their wages retained, as alleged by them.

The history of this case rightly and impartially stated is as follows:—On the 13th April last the British subjects, Joseph Thomas, Philip Henry, James Quidon, and John Nicolas, being in a great state of excitement occasioned by drunkenness, spent the greater part of the night creating a disturbance by their quarrels and disorderly conduct in the lodgings of Aurora Estate, and reaching to the point of disobeying the orders of those charged to carry out the rules established in the said factory, who were answered only with shouts and bawlings. In consequence of this, on the following day, Sunday the 14th, the owner of the estate thought it necessary to hand these men over to the Alcalde (Mayor) of the district, who in this country is charged with the correction, as a measure of Government, of all kinds of excesses of this nature which do not assume the character of crimes, and the said authority ordered their detention as a punishment, not, however, without previously sending a Commissary to inquire as to the cause of the four English labourers being sent to him, and he afterwards set them at liberty when he observed that the state of excitement and drunkenness in which they were previously had entirely disappeared.

This and nothing else was the cause of their imprisonment—a very different one certainly from that which you allege in your letter referred to. You will now understand that, as no rights or privileges exist for any one in matters of police and good government, these disorders should not remain unpunished, and that the punishment could not be less than it was when treating of offences committed in a rural district and on an estate where a large number of labourers are usually collected together, to whom it is inconvenient that examples should be given of disobedience to the owner, who, on his part, ought to keep up all the prestige of his position, in order to avoid conflicts and difficulties, always injurious and punishable.

With respect to the retention of wages, I have said that this has not taken place, and the charge set forth by these men against the proprietor, under whose orders they are employed, is entirely without foundation; since in the report of the inquiry there are proofs that the Aurora Estate does not usurp the sweat of the brow of the labourer, but pays him in a Christian-like manner. If you will be good enough to look over your letter referred to of the 20th April last, you cannot fail to observe the palpable contradiction therein manifested on this point. Since it is impossible to imagine how, as the said British subjects were imprisoned on Sunday at the instance of the owner of the estate, he can have retained part of their wages for their not having worked on the said Sunday, such an unreasonable assertion destroys itself. That there was no such abuse is proved, moreover, by the fact that, far from mentioning it to the Alcalde, they expressed to him their wish to return to the estate, which request was granted, and which is a certain sign that they are not ill-treated there. It would certainly have been surprising to have to punish acts of this nature on this island, where, by law and practice, the precept of not working on Sundays is rigorously observed.

Moreover, even if the wages had been retained, as alleged, they can have recourse to the ordinary Tribunals, and to them they ought, as it is ordered that they should, apply, where they are sure of meeting with the justice that they deserve; which is righteously administered as well to native as to foreigners. In my turn I will conclude by telling you that, according to the report of the Alcalde, the conduct of the said labourers in the Carolina district is become the object of frequent complaint that more than once the owner of the estate referred to has been disobeyed within the limits of his own property by men of this class whom he employed, so that he has gone to the village to ask the assistance of the civil guard, which has been granted to him, thus far happily without important consequences.

With sentiments, &c.
(Signed) JOSE GAMIR.

Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

Consul Bidwell to Señor Gamir.

Sir,

Puerto Rico, June 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's courteous note of the 28th ultimo, informing me that it would appear, from the inquiry which has been held relative to the imprisonment of four British subjects at La Carolina, that this punishment was inflicted, not for their refusing to work on Sunday, the 14th of April, as alleged by the complainants, but for their having created a disturbance on the Saturday previous, whilst under the influence of liquor.

In returning to your Excellency my thanks for your courtesy in communicating to me the result of this inquiry, I beg leave to offer the following observations, in reply to the remarks contained in your Excellency's note:—

Your Excellency supposes that I have been deceived by the statements of the complainants. On referring, however, to my letter of the 20th April, it will be seen that on communicating the complaint in question to the Marquis de Yrun, I abstained from expressing any opinion whatever on the merits of the case; in fact, I was naturally unable to form an opinion as to the truth of the complaint or otherwise on an *ex parte* statement. I therefore limited myself to the simple transmission of the complaint as it was lodged at Her Majesty's Consulate. I did, however, for my own guidance, strictly inquire of the complainants whether they had been guilty of any misconduct which might have led to their arrest, and they positively denied that this had been the case, or they had been informed that any such alleged misconduct was the cause of their imprisonment. I am quite satisfied, moreover, that the complainants, at the time that they appealed to the Consulate, were under the impression, as they probably still are,

that they were imprisoned for refusing to work on Sunday. There is no doubt, whatever, that they did refuse to work on the Sunday in question, and it is perhaps not too much to assume that if they had worked, as required, they would not have been imprisoned at all.

With regard to the retention of wages, I think that your Excellency has misunderstood the matter. The wages alleged to have been retained were due for work done during the past week. It is customary, I believe, on the plantation to pay the men on the Sunday for the services of the preceding week. When the complainants came to solicit the protection of Her Majesty's Consulate, the wages due for work previously done had not, it was alleged, then been paid to them. I understand that they have since received the amounts which had been retained.

I mention these matters now in explanation; but not with a view of reopening the question, which I am content to consider as settled, since the complainants have returned to work under the same employer and on the same plantation. The fact, however, of their having been thus re-employed tends to disprove the charge of misconduct now alleged against them. I respectfully submit to your Excellency, however, that it would be convenient, when the local authorities in the country, in the exercise of their discretion, think proper to imprison British subjects at the instance of the owners or managers of estates, or others, that the persons so imprisoned should be informed, at the time, of the offence for which they are punished. I need not point out that the moral effect of punishment is entirely lost when persons upon whom it is inflicted are left in ignorance or doubt as to the nature of the offence.

I have no doubt whatever in my own mind that the complainants, to this day, are under the impression that they were punished, as they alleged, for refusing to work on Sunday.

I am sure that your Excellency will receive these remarks in the spirit in which they are made—less as a complaint of past proceedings than with a view of preventing, as far as possible, a recurrence of questions of this nature in future.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

No. 143.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Bidwell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1878.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 23rd April, 14th and 15th May, and 3rd ultimo, with their inclosures, respecting the imprisonment of certain British negro labourers, and I am to inform you that your action in these cases is approved, and that the matter may now be allowed to drop.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 144.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Bidwell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 13, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State to transmit to you a copy of a Circular despatch which Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has addressed to the Governors of the West India Colonies, on the subject of the imprisonment of British subjects, natives of Antigua, at Puerto Rico.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* Inclosure in No. 115.

TRIPOLI.

No. 145.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 2, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to inclose, for your information, a translation of a Vizirial letter which, in consequence of representations made to the Porte by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, has been addressed to the Governor-General of Tripoli, calling upon him to take measures for putting an end to the Slave Trade in his vilayet, together with a translation of a Firman previously issued to the same effect.*

I am to instruct you to ascertain if possible whether the Vizirial letter has been received by the Vali, and whether measures have been taken by his Excellency to carry out the orders sent to him by the Porte.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 146.

Consul-General Drummond Hay to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 2.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, Barbary, February 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 2nd ultimo, transmitting to me a translation of a Vizirial letter which has been addressed to the Governor-General of Tripoli, calling upon him to take measures for putting an end to the Slave Trade in his vilayet, together with a translation of a Firman previously issued to the same effect; and I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Vizirial letter has been received by the local Government, but so far from any measures having been taken to carry out the orders of the Porte I have to report a flagrant infraction of them by the newly-appointed Vali, Ali Kemali Pasha, who arrived here on the 21st ultimo.

His Excellency assures me he has given orders to the Governors of districts, and others, and will take steps to put a stop to the Slave Trade, but the value to be attached to these assurances is sufficiently indicated by the manner in which he has treated the first case of traffic in slaves that has been brought under his notice.

On the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch, a few days before the arrival of Ali Kemali Pasha, I requested the acting Vali to inform me if any measures had been taken to carry out the recent Vizirial orders for putting an end to the Slave Trade, as I had been unable to learn that anything had been done in the matter. That officer becoming uneasy on finding that I was aware of the Vizirial order, caused notices to be posted up in the town, making public the prohibition to trade in slaves, and on the 20th ultimo he ordered the seizure and imprisonment of seven slaves that arrived here from Benghasi by an Ottoman ship. These slaves, who are all fresh importations from Wadai, in the interior, consist of two girls of about 10 years of age, three eunuchs of about 15 years old, and two adult males. The slaves were kept in prison for the space of eleven days, at the expiration of which they were restored to their owners, who had brought them down to the coast from Wadai, and had accompanied them in the ship from Benghasi.

I had an interview with Ali Kemali Pasha on the subject of these slaves, and represented to him the cruelty and injustice of imprisoning them, and pointed out that their restoration to their masters, and the exemption of the latter from any kind of

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," Inclosures in No. 198.

punishment, was a direct contravention of the orders of the Porte. His Excellency said the slaves were put in prison pending an investigation of the case, as he had no other place to put them. He admitted that they had been restored to their masters, some, he added, being willing to return to them, whilst others begged to be sent back to their country; but he said he had freed them, and taken guarantees for their safety. He stated that he was unable to punish the owners of these slaves, as the late Firman and Vizirial order did not specify what was the punishment to be inflicted in such cases. I suggested the imprisonment of the slave dealers, and reminded his Excellency that previous orders imposed one year's imprisonment for the first offence and a progressive increase for every repetition of such offence. His Excellency said that the Constitution granted to Turkey prevented any punishment being inflicted that was not provided for by the Code, and that by the Criminal Code no greater punishment could be imposed on the slave dealers than a fine of 5 piastres. I endeavoured to impress upon the Vali that he was assuming a grave responsibility in acting in direct contravention of the Imperial Firman and Vizirial order, but he said he was well aware what were the wishes of the Porte on this subject, and would carry them out.

I spoke also with the Vali respecting the case of two slaves from Gibel, a district in the interior, who had run away from their masters and applied directly to his Excellency for their freedom, and who had been sent back in custody to Gibel, in order that an investigation might be made into any charges their masters might wish to bring against them. I observed to his Excellency that the practice of slave masters bringing charges of robbery against slaves endeavouring to obtain their freedom had been discouraged by his Excellency's predecessors as being too well known to be a mere device to intimidate the slaves, and oblige them to return to their masters, and that a revival of the practice was much to be deplored; and I said that the sending of the slaves to Gibel in this instance would, there could be little doubt, lead to their imprisonment and ultimate return to a state of slavery; but I was unable to obtain anything beyond evasive answers and assurances that he would endeavour to stop the Slave Trade, which I fear are altogether illusory.

The antecedents of Ali Kemali Pasha, who whilst Governor at Benghasi a few years ago not only connived openly at the Slave Trade, but engaged in it himself, as reported, I believe, by Her Majesty's Consul at Benghasi at the time, afford little grounds for hope of any benefit resulting under his administration from the new Vizirial order on the subject, and his Excellency's treatment of the two cases I have mentioned cannot fail to have a very bad effect in confirming slave dealers in the belief that Imperial Firmans and Vizirial orders on the Slave Trade can be disregarded with impunity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. R. DRUMMOND HAY.

P.S.—I send a copy of this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

F. R. D. H.

No. 147.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Drummond Hay.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 11, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting the steps which you took in consequence of the violation by the newly appointed Governor-General of Tripoli of the instructions addressed to him by the Porte to take measures for putting an end to the Slave Trade in his vilayet, and I am to state to you that his Lordship entirely approves your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 148.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Drummond Hay.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 12, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th February, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, in a despatch dated the 23rd ultimo, reports that in consequence of a representation which he made to the Porte bringing to their notice the violation by the newly appointed Governor-General of Tripoli of the instructions sent to him for suppressing the Slave Trade, that officer has been dismissed, and that Sabri Pasha, who enjoys a good reputation, has been named in his place.

His Excellency trusts, therefore, that the instructions sent by the Porte for the suppression of Slave Traffic will now be fully carried out, and he adds that should he learn from your further reports that they have not, he will lose no time in taking further steps in the matter.

You will not fail, therefore, to keep his Excellency fully informed of any neglect which may come to your knowledge on the part of the Turkish authorities to carry out the instructions of the Porte for the suppression of Slave Traffic within the Vilayet of Tripoli.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

TRIPOLI. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi*.

No. 149.

Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord, *Bengazi, October 9, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that two female runaway slaves, named Aïsata, aged 45, of Bornou, and Aïsata, aged 25, of Soudan, having a few days since taken refuge in this Consulate, and sought British protection with the view of obtaining their freedom from slavery, the Turkish authorities, on my representations, granted to them *teskéres* (certificates of manumission).

I take this opportunity respectfully to submit to your Lordship the injustice of having, at my own expense, to board and lodge runaway slaves from the time of taking refuge in the Consulate, and refusing to quit till the day their papers of manumission are granted, and to beg your Lordship will be good enough to allow me for the future to charge the subsistence of these poor creatures at the rate of 10 piastres a day each, about 1s. 6d., in my quarterly accounts.

I beg this Consulate may be supplied with a copy of the last Treaty Convention between Great Britain and Turkey respecting slavery.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 150.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 22, 1878.*
IN reply to your despatch of the 9th ultimo, reporting the manumission of two female slaves who had taken refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate, and requesting permission to charge the cost of their subsistence in your quarterly accounts, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to instruct you that the maintenance of slaves who are manumitted after having taken refuge at the Consulate may be charged for if the Consul cannot obtain the cost from the local authorities, which he should endeavour to do.

You will find instructions on this subject addressed to your predecessor in a despatch from this Department, dated the 15th June, 1877.

I am to transmit to you a copy of a printed paper containing copies of the engagements of the Porte towards this country on the question of slavery and the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE

TURKEY.

No. 151.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 2, 1878.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 27th November last,* on the subject of the slaves recently landed at Salonica from Bengazi, by the vessel "Belmoro," and I have to inform your Excellency that I approve your having made strong representations to the Porte in regard to the conduct of the Salonica authorities.

I have at the same time to suggest, for your Excellency's consideration, whether Her Majesty's Government should not demand the emancipation of all these slaves, both those who have been sold and those who remain unsold, inasmuch as the buyers and sellers must have been perfectly aware that they were acting illegally, the one in selling and the other in buying the slaves. I leave it, however, to your Excellency's discretion, whether to make this demand or not.

The copy of the Memorandum which you placed in the Turkish Minister's hands, and which is stated to have been inclosed in your Excellency's despatch, did not accompany it, and I have therefore to request you to send a copy of it by the next messenger.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 152.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 2, 1878.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch,† inclosing translations of a Firman and Vizirial letter which had been addressed to the Governor-General of Tripoli, calling upon him to take measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade in his vilayet; and I have to inform your Excellency that I have sent copies of these documents to Her Majesty's Consul-General in Tripoli, with instructions to endeavour to ascertain whether the Vizirial letter has been received by the Governor, and whether measures have been taken by his Excellency to carry out the orders contained therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 153.

Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 23.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, January 11, 1878.*

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship of the 10th December, I have the honour to inclose herewith an extract from a despatch which has reached me from Mr. Consul Barker, stating that orders have been given by the Porte for the release of the slaves which had arrived at Salonica from Benghazi.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 197.

† Ibid., No. 198.

Inclosure in No. 153.

Acting Consul Barker to Mr. Layard.

(Extract.)

Salonica, January 7, 1878.

I HAVE heard incidentally that the Vali has received a Vizirial letter from the Porte ordering him to liberate the slaves who came from Benghazi, and that his Excellency has referred the matter to the Medjliss.

No. 154.

Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 24.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 16, 1878.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of the Memorandum given by me to Server Pasha on the subject of the slaves landed near Salonica from the "Belmoro," which appears to have been accidentally omitted from my despatch of the 27th November last.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 155.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 11, 1878.

HER Majesty's Consul-General in Tripoli informs me that he has sent your Excellency a copy of his despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting the violation by the newly-appointed Governor of that vilayet of the instructions recently sent to him by the Porte to take measures for suppressing the Slave Trade within his district, and I have to request your Excellency to report to me what steps you took on receipt of Mr. Drummond Hay's despatch to procure from the Porte an expression of their views in regard to the Vali's proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

No. 156.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th ultimo, I transmit to your Excellency herewith copies of a letter to the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Corbett, Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, inclosing some notes on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea by Commander Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," from which it appears that the Red Sea Traffic is chiefly carried on in Turkish-owned vessels.†

I also inclose copy of a further despatch to the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Corbett, inclosing copy of a report from Captain Bosanquet, of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond," Senior Officer in the Red Sea, representing the difficulties in dealing with the Slave Trade in the Red Sea in consequence of the officers of Her Majesty's ships being prohibited from visiting Egyptian vessels in Turkish waters.‡

These reports will show your Excellency the necessity of an Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with Turkey, or of obtaining the consent of the Turkish Government to some arrangement whereby British cruisers shall be enabled to check Slave Trade in Turkish vessels and in Turkish waters.

I am, &c.
(Signed) DERBY.

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," Inclosure in No. 197.

† No. 349.

‡ No. 380.

Mr. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 22.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 13, 1878.

HER Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli forwarded to me a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 7th ultimo, in which he brings to your Lordship's notice the conduct of the Governor-General of that province in disregarding the orders sent to him by the Porte with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade. I lost no time in addressing a *note verbale* to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose. I trust that it may have the effect of inducing the Porte to take steps to compel Ali Kemali Effendi to obey the Firman and Vizirial letter which were sent to him on my representations by the Porte.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 157.

Note Verbale.

IN the month of December last Her Majesty's Ambassador represented to your Excellency that the Slave Trade was carried on in the Province of Tripoli, of Barbary, notwithstanding the peremptory orders sent by the Sublime Porte for its suppression. His Excellency Server Pasha was good enough to express his regret that such should be the case, and to assure Her Majesty's Ambassador of the firm determination of the Turkish Government to enforce the orders that had been sent to the authorities of that province to put an end to this nefarious traffic. His Excellency further authorized Her Majesty's Ambassador to state to Her Majesty's Government that a copy of the Firman prohibiting the trade in slaves which had some time previously been communicated to the Vali of Tripoli should be sent to him, together with a Vizirial letter directing him to conform strictly to its terms. It would appear from the accompanying extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli, that although the Firman and the Vizirial letter have been received by the Vali, Ali Rimali Pasha, he does not seem disposed to act in conformity with them, but that, on the contrary, he is conniving at the Slave Trade. This conduct on the part of his Excellency in acting in direct disobedience to the commands of the Porte cannot but cause the greatest surprise and regret to Her Majesty's Government, as it is calculated to encourage a shameful and inhuman traffic which the Turkish Government itself has most strongly condemned, and which it has pledged itself to suppress.

Her Majesty's Ambassador cannot doubt that his Excellency Safvet Pasha will authorize him to state to Her Majesty's Government that immediate and most stringent orders have been sent to the Vali of Tripoli to carry out fully and without equivocation the Firman and Vizirial letter forwarded to him by the Sublime Porte.

No. 158.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th July last, and to previous correspondence relative to the Traffic in Slaves at Jeddah, I transmit to your Excellency herewith copies of a despatch and of its inclosure from the Acting British Consul at Jeddah,* and I have to call your attention to the statements therein contained in regard to the connivance of the Turkish authorities at the Slave Traffic, as attempts will doubtless be made to transport slaves in increased numbers from the Hedjaz to the Persian Gulf, under the pretence of their being domestic servants accompanying their masters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) DERBY.

No. 159.

The Earl of Derby to Mr. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 27, 1878.*
 I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 13th instant, inclosing a copy of the *note verbale* which you addressed to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the conduct of the Governor-General of Tripoli in disregarding the orders sent to him by the Porte with regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade, and I have to inform your Excellency that I approve the terms of your note.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) DERBY.

No. 160.

Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 5.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, March 23, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 11th instant, your Lordship will find by my despatch of the 13th instant that as soon as I received the despatch of Her Majesty's Consul-General in Tripoli, reporting the violation by the newly-appointed Governor of that vilayet of the instructions recently sent to him by the Porte to take measures for suppressing the Slave Trade, I at once brought his conduct to the notice of the Turkish Government, and that he has been dismissed, Sabri Pasha, who enjoys a very good reputation, having been named in his place. I trust, therefore, that the instructions sent by the Porte will now be fully carried out. If I should learn from Mr. Drummond Hay's further reports that they have not, I will lose no time in taking further steps in the matter.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 161.

Mr. Layard to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 13.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, March 28, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch which I have received from Consul Watkins, reporting the attempted sale of a Syrian girl at Larnaka, and the steps he has taken to prevent it.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 161.

Consul Watkins to Mr. Layard.

Sir, *Larnaka, March 21, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that a man calling himself Mehemed Ben Arif offered here privately for sale last week a young girl named Hakla, from the mountains of Syria, whom he brought over from Lattachia.

On hearing of the attempted sale I communicated in a friendly way with the Kaïmakam of Larnaka, who took the matter seriously in hand.

Ben Arif holds a document purporting to be a contract, by which the girl's mother hired her to him for the term of ten years, and for the sum of 17 silver medjidis in all. He was arrested. The girl was sent yesterday by the regular Austrian steamer to Beyrout, consigned to the Mutessarif there, who is asked by the local authorities of Cyprus to find out her parents and deliver her to them.

I have written to Mr. Eldridge asking him to watch the case.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. WATKINS.

No. 162.

Mr. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 21.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 11, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have called the attention of the Porte to the violation at Jeddah of the laws in force against the Slave Trade, which has been brought to your Lordship's notice by Mr. Vice-Consul Wyld, and which forms the subject of your despatch to me of the 22nd ultimo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 163.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1878.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copies of a despatch from the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah and of its inclosures relative to the steps adopted by the High Sherreef of Mecca for the suppression of the Slave Trade throughout the Hedjaz.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 164.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1878.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copies of a despatch and its inclosure from the British Vice-Consul at Jeddah relative to a large cargo of slaves recently landed in the neighbourhood of that town.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 165.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 20, 1878.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, an extract of a despatch with two inclosures to the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Corbett relative to the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 166.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Layard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant, I transmit to your Excellency herewith copies of two despatches, with their inclosures, from Mr. Vivian,§ respecting the cargo of between 350 and 400 slaves which were recently landed near Jeddah, after being run over from the Egyptian coast, together with a copy of a despatch which I have caused to be addressed to Mr. Vivian on the subject.||

I have to request your Excellency to ascertain whether any steps have been taken by the Turkish authorities to seize these slaves, other than the fifteen already seized, and if not, to urge the Porte to give stringent instructions for their capture and manumission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SALISBURY.

* No. 200.

† No. 201.

‡ No. 36i.

§ Nos. 21 and 22.

|| No. 25.

No. 167.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 24, 1878.*
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of a further despatch from Mr. Beyts, on the subject of the cargo of over 350 slaves recently landed near Jeddah.*

Your Excellency will doubtless have taken whatever steps were in your power with a view to the discovery and emancipation of these slaves, and the punishment of the parties engaged in their introduction.

Her Majesty's Government trust that this case will have the effect of strengthening your hands in your negotiations with the Turkish authorities for an Anti-Slave Trade Convention, as showing the necessity for the adoption of stringent measures to put a stop to the introduction of slaves from the African coast into Turkish territories.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 168.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 8.)

My Lord, *Therapia, June 27, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have brought to the notice of the Grand Vizier the statements of Consul Beyts and Vice-Consul Wylde with respect to the landing of a cargo of between 350 and 400 slaves recently near Jeddah, and the conduct of the local authorities in connection with it. His Highness has sent instructions to the Governor of that place to punish severely those who have been concerned in the matter, and has reminded him of the urgent necessity of strictly executing the orders previously sent by the Porte with the object of preventing the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 169.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 12.)

My Lord, *Therapia, August 5, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches of the 21st May and of the 24th June, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a Vizirial letter sent to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, ordering an inquiry into the importation of 350 slaves reported to have taken place, and the punishment of the individuals concerned in it.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 169.

Vizirial Letter to the Vali of the Hédjaz, dated July 23, 1878.

(Traduction.)

L'AMBASSADE de Sa Majesté Britannique s'était adressée à la Sublime Porte pour demander la punition de ceux qui se sont permis de relâcher, après les avoir trouvés, les 350 esclaves d'Afrique, débarqués dernièrement à Djéddah, dont les quinze seulement ont été saisis.

En conséquence, j'invite votre Excellence de vouloir bien ordonner qu'une enquête soit ouverte pour découvrir les personnes qui ont osé relâcher ces esclaves après les avoir trouvés, et qui ont agi ainsi en contravention avec la prohibition existante à cet égard. Elles devront être punies et corrigées selon les dispositions des Règlements.

En priant votre Excellence de vouloir me rendre compte du résultat de ces instructions, je vous recommande le maintien de la défense qui pèse sur le commerce des esclaves d'Afrique.

No. 170.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 10, 1878.*
 WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Slave Traffic carried on from the Egyptian coast by vessels under the Turkish flag, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of a Report by Captain Malcolm on the Slave Traffic in Egypt, which contains information respecting the proceedings of such vessels.*

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 171.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 23, 1878.*
 I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a Memorandum on the Slave Trade in the Soudan and in the Red Sea, which has been communicated to me by Mr. A. B. Wylde, late British Vice-Consul at Jeddah.†

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 172.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord, *Therapia, October 24, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from Consul-General Fawcett relative to a female slave who had sought the protection of the Consulate, together with a copy of the note which I have in consequence addressed to Safvet Pasha, requesting that she may receive her manumission from the Minister of Police, and bringing to his Highness' notice the question of the treatment of slaves who are recommended by the Consulate to the humanity of Turkish officials.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 172.

Consul-General Fawcett to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Constantinople, October 14, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose a statement of a certain woman calling herself Nezahat, and also a Report of M. Dragoman Alishan on the subject.

The Slave question is great embarrassment to this Consulate.

We are frequently receiving telegrams from Malta in the following terms:—
 "Several Africans, possibly slaves, left by steam-ship on for Constantinople."

On the receipt of such telegrams, as has been the custom here, I take the supposed slaves out of the ship, and after verifying their condition I send them to the Minister of Police, who invariably lets them go, after which they are retaken and probably punished by their owners.

In addition to the persons above stated, a considerable number of slaves, escaped from owners here, are in the habit of coming to this Consulate and claiming British protection.

Upwards of fifty of this category have come here within the last three months. I am informed that in the time of Aali Pasha an arrangement was made between himself, Musurus Pasha, and the Earl of Granville, that the slaves here should be manumitted

* Inclosure in No. 12.

† No. 211.

when sent to the Minister of Police ; on what condition I am unable to state, as probably the correspondence took place with the Embassy.

This arrangement has gradually become a dead letter, and I find it now useless to send such persons to the Grand Zaptieh, as it only exposes them to punishment from their owners.

Under these circumstances I beg to ask your Excellency what course I am to pursue when fugitive slaves present themselves for protection to the Consulate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HENRY FAWCETT,
Consul-General and Judge.

Inclosure 2 in No. 172.

Deposition of Nezahat.

MY name is Nezahat. I am thirty-six years of age. I am now a slave these four years in Nedjib Pasha's konak in Stamboul, in Deukmedjiler-street, near the Suleimanich. I was taken away by force with four others about thirteen years ago from Samsoun, and was brought secretly to Constantinople and sold as a slave. I do not know the name of the man who took me away ; he was dressed in the uniform of a teftish, and was accompanied by two Circassians. I have changed master four times since. I am a slave, my master each time having sold me to some one else.

Nedjib Pasha gave me lately to a slave dealer to be sold, but as Nedjib Pasha wanted 200 piastres caïmé notes for me, and nobody offered more than 60, he took me back again with the intention of offering me for sale again after bairam. I begged and prayed of him not to sell me, as I was getting old, and could not work hard, but he would not listen to me, but gave me a good thrashing and locked me up in a room, from where I escaped last Thursday, and am hiding now in an old woman's house not far from Nedjib Pasha's konak. I now beg that a certificate of manumission may be granted to me.

19th September, 1878.

Inclosure 3 in No. 172.

Mr. Alishan to Consul-General Fawcett.

Sir, *Constantinople October 9, 1878.*

I BEG to inclose the depositions of a Turkish female slave, Nezahat, who applies for your assistance in order to obtain her papers of manumission.

The practice in similar cases has hitherto been to send the slave to the Minister of Police, with a letter recommending her case.

Some years ago the case of a slave recommended to the British authorities was attended to, and the poor creature could find a remedy to her misfortune.

But I regret to say that lately the Minister of Police has given up to their former masters the slaves recommended to his justice, and the latter were therefore subjected to a worse treatment for having run away and sought the protection of a foreign authority.

I therefore beg to ask whether this slave ought to be sent to the police authorities under the circumstances above mentioned, or whether she must be told that no help can be bestowed upon her by the British authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) V. M. ALISHAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 172.

Sir A. H. Layard to Safvet Pasha.

Highness, *Therapia, October 18, 1878.*

IT has been the painful duty of successive Ambassadors of Her Majesty to call the attention of the Sublime Porte to instances of slave trading in Constantinople, and in

former years it was the custom for the Minister of Police to issue papers of manumission to slaves who were recommended to him on sufficient grounds by Her Majesty's Consulate.

I learn, with very great regret, that this humane rule has become a dead letter, and that now it is the custom of the authorities to return these unfortunate slaves to their masters, who naturally increase the ill-treatment from which the slaves had endeavoured to escape.

I earnestly beg of your Highness to put an immediate stop to this cruelty, and to issue orders that, when slaves are recommended to the Minister of Police by Her Majesty's Consulate-General, they shall be manumitted, according to the arrangement which was formerly in practice, and which was, I believe, entered into between Lord Granville, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the late Aali Pasha, whose true sentiments of humanity are well known to your Highness.

With regard to this general request, I have the honour to ask your Highness to be so good as to cause orders to be issued immediately that a female slave who has recently sought the protection of the Consulate shall be manumitted if she presents herself at the Ministry of Police with an official letter of recommendation, and I shall be much obliged to your Highness if you will inform me, as soon as possible, that she may present herself before the Turkish authorities, without the danger of being consigned by them again to slavery.

I cannot conclude without observing that the conduct of the Minister of Police, judging from the reports that have reached me, does not appear to be in accordance with the intentions and sentiments of the Porte in the matter to which this note refers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 172.

Sir A. H. Layard to Consul-General Fawcett.

Sir,

Therapia, October 17, 1878.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant relating to a slave who has sought the protection of the Consulate, and I have to state to you that, in requesting that she may receive her manumission from the Minister of Police, I have brought to the notice of the Porte the question of the treatment of slaves who are recommended by Her Majesty's Consulate to the humanity of Turkish officials.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 173.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Therapia, October 28, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th of June last, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from the Porte, stating that out of the 350 or 400 slaves reported by Consul Beyts to have been landed at Jeddah, 15 have been discovered and set free, and that the prohibition of the Slave Trade is rigorously enforced by the authorities, together with a copy of the note which I have addressed to His Highness Safvet Pasha in reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 173.

*Safvet Pasha to Sir A. H. Layard.**Sublime Porte, le 21 Octobre, 1878.*

DÈS la réception du Mémoire que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 8 Juillet, le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères s'est empressé de demander au Vali du Hedjaz des éclaircissements au sujet des 350 esclaves qui auraient été débarqués à Djeddah.

Il résulte de la réponse de Son Excellence Halil Pacha que ces esclaves n'ont été aperçus que lorsqu'on les conduisait la nuit à Vakalé, et que les autorités Impériales, dès qu'elles ont été informées, se sont livrées à des recherches les plus minutieuses, et sont parvenues à en découvrir quinze, ont été aussitôt affranchis après un interrogatoire en due forme. Quelques-uns de ces derniers sont entrés au service des particuliers à Djeddah.

Le Vali fait observer que les autorités Impériales font tous les efforts pour découvrir et affranchir les esclaves, et que la défense de la traite est si rigoureusement appliquée que les autorités ne sont saisies d'aucune plainte à ce chef.

Inclosure 2 in No. 173.

Note Verbale.

HER Majesty's Ambassador has had the honour to receive the reply of His Highness the Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Memorandum of the 8th July last, referring to the landing at Jeddah of 350 slaves in violation of the Turkish law and of the engagements taken by the Porte.

His Highness is good enough to inform Her Majesty's Ambassador that the Governor-General of the Hedjas states that the Imperial authorities do all in their power to discover and liberate slaves, and that the prohibiting the Slave Trade is so rigorously enforced by them that they receive no complaints on the subject. Her Majesty's Ambassador desires to point out that, according to the admission of his Excellency Halil Pasha, of the 350 slaves who were landed at Jeddah, and who were seen whilst being conducted at night to Vukali, only 15 were taken and released. Her Majesty's Ambassador consequently ventures to think that the statement of the Governor-General of the Hedjas, that the most rigorous measures are enforced to prevent the trade in slaves, is scarcely borne out by the facts.

No. 174.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, November 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Larissa and Acting Consul at Salonica.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 174.

Consul Blunt to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir,

Larissa, October 19, 1878.

ON the 14th instant a Circassian female slave, named Perver, aged 27 years, and owned by Osman Effendi of this place, ran away from her master, and took refuge in my house, claiming my assistance to recover her freedom, as due by the Mahommedan law, which prescribes the liberation of a slave upon the completion of seven years' service, she having served fourteen years.

I at once sent her to the authorities, accompanied with a request that her case should be inquired into; and I have now the satisfaction to report to your Excellency that she has to-day received her "azaat kayat," or certificate of manumission, under an order issued by the Cadi Mehmed Effendi, as President of the Civil Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 174.

Acting Consul Barker to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Salonica, October 19, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that I have received a letter from M. Knapitsch, Austrian Consul-General and Acting British Vice-Consul at Monastir, who informs me that a female slave has come under the British flag at Monastir, to escape from being sold; and I am also informed by him that, independent of the political rights she claims against being sold, "elle peut faire valoir des prétentions légitimes pour ne pas être vendue."

I have replied to M. Knapitsch that he can officially refuse to deliver up this woman until I can communicate and receive your Excellency's instructions in this matter; and I pray your Excellency will instruct me as soon as convenient. Monastir is under the Vali of Salonica.

I must, however, inform your Excellency, what I have not learnt from M. Knapitsch, but from other sources, viz., that Monastir and its district is in a fearful state of anarchy. The Mutessarif has fled from that town, and is here, because the door of his konak was besmeared with filth, and an insulting placard put up, from which a bullet hung, and on the placard was written in Turkish that he would be shot.

About 5,000 Wallachian and Greek insurgents (perhaps more) are located around Monastir, in the mountains, who levy contributions on the villages, and kill all the Bashi-Bazouks who fall into their hands. They began by swearing they would revenge themselves on the Bashi-Bazouk Gheghas for the pillage of the Christian villages last year, and on the Turks who sent them to do so, and now they fear to return to their homes, and are compelled to levy contributions of bread, provisions, &c., on all the villages indiscriminately, or starve. About 400 Christian families have come into the town of Monastir to escape from their requisitions, abandoning their houses and property.

The high road between Monastir and Vodena has been abandoned as totally unsafe, and a company of merchants are paying an armed escort to keep open a shorter road which leads from Monastir to Gratchko, a station on the railway: for once arrived on the railway all danger is over.

The passage of troops through this city is continual, principally going up by rail; but a regiment, infantry and cavalry, has been sent on foot and on horseback to Serres.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) EDWARD B. B. BARKER.

P.S.—I have omitted to say that the late master of the slave is a colonel of artillery.

Ghazi Osman Pasha has not come here, and now we are told that it is a Ferik Osman Pasha who is expected to arrive.

E. B. B. B.

No. 175.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 8, 1878.*
 I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 24th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Consul-General Fawcett relative to a female slave who had sought the protection of the Consulate, together with a copy of the note which you had in consequence addressed to the Ottoman Government, requesting that she might receive her manumission, and bringing to their notice the question or the treatment of slaves who are recommended by the Consulate to the humanity of Turkish officials, and I have to inform your Excellency that I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 176.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 18, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 27th June last, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Political Resident at Aden to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.*

I also inclose a copy of the instruction which I have caused to be addressed to Mr. Lascelles in regard to the steps to be taken by him in this matter.†

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 177.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 19, 1878.*
 WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve the note which you have addressed to the Porte in reply to their communication, stating that, out of the 350 or 400 slaves reported by Consul Beyts to have been landed at Jeddah, 15 have been discovered and set free, and that the prohibition of the Slave Trade is rigorously enforced by the authorities.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 178.

Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 21.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, December 9, 1878.*
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th October last, I have the honour to inclose the copy of a note which I have received from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the conduct of the Turkish police authorities in cases where the manumission of slaves is requested by Her Majesty's Consulate-General.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 178.

Sawas Pasha to Sir A. H. Layard.

M. l'Ambassadeur, *Constantinople, le 7 Novembre, 1878.*
 J'AI reçu la note que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 18 Octobre, pour se plaindre de l'attitude des autorités de la police qui ne délivreraient plus les cartes d'émancipation aux esclaves recommandés par le Consulat de Sa Majesté Britannique à Constantinople, et qui iraient même jusqu'à restituer ces malheureux à leurs maîtres.

Je suis empressé de communiquer cette note à la Préfecture de Police, et d'appeler sur les faits y mentionnés sa plus sérieuse attention. Il résulte de la réponse de son Excellence Mehemet Pacha que les assertions contenues dans cette note ne peuvent reposer que sur des données inexactes attendu que, loin de s'être jamais écartées des ordres formels qu'elles ont reçus à cet égard les autorités de la police, les ont toujours observés scrupuleusement et à la lettre. D'ailleurs, son Excellence fait observer que ces assertions d'un caractère général n'indiquent aucun fait particulier et qu'elles ne sont par conséquent, confirmées par aucune preuve à l'appui.

Suivant les principes qui précèdent je puis assurer votre Excellence que l'esclave dont il est fait mention dans sa note précitée n'a qu'à se présenter à la police pour être dûment munie d'une carte d'émancipation.

Veuillez, &c.
 (Signé) SAWAS.

* See Inclosure in No. 57.

† No. 57.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Baghdad*.

No. 179.

Consul-General Nixon to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 30, 1878.)

My Lord,

Baghdad, December 17, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the slaves taken out of the steamer "Rokeby."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 179.

Consul-General Nixon to Captain Fraser.

Sir, *Baghdad, October 8, 1877.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence, ending with my letter to Mr. Robertson's address dated the 2nd April last, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from the Officiating Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, together with my reply, and to request you will be so good as to take legal evidence in the case of the slaves taken out of the steamers "Rokeby" and "Koina," both at Bushire and Muscat.

It was averred that some of the slaves so removed were married to Turkish subjects, and others were only domestic slaves. I shall be obliged by your making inquiries into the matter of the slaves at Muscat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 179.

Major Grant to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir, *Bushire, September 18, 1877.*

WITH reference to Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux's letter, dated 28th March, 1877, regarding the slaves taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby," I have the honour to inform you that on the 4th July, 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux sent a telegram to Government, copy of an extract of which I have now the honour to inclose.

Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux's proposal, as stated in the accompanying extract of his telegram, has been approved of by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and I have received instructions to communicate with you with a view to obtaining the istishads therein mentioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES GRANT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 179.

Extract from a Telegram from Lieutenant-Colonel Prideaux to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated July 4, 1877.

WOULD propose, subject to approval, requesting Colonel Nixon to obtain istishad, or legal depositions, from claimants, and after examining these documents with Turkish Consul sending to Baghdad slaves in cases where claims are clearly well founded, and liberating and sending Bombay the remainder.

Inclosure 4 in No. 179.

Captain Fraser to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir,

Busreh, October 24, 1877.

In reply to your letter, dated the 8th October, 1877, I have the honour to report that, after communicating with the Acting Governor of Busreh, I am informed that none of the persons connected with the slaves *ex* "Rokeby" are at this place. Copy of his letter in translation is herewith forwarded.

2. As to the slaves *ex* "Koina," I am not aware that any remonstrance respecting them has been made by the Turkish authorities on behalf of owners, nor is anything known of them here; and it would not appear, from Major Grant's letter, dated 18th September, 1877, to your address, that he desires any legal evidence concerning them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. A. FRASER.

Inclosure 5 in No. 179.

Consul-General Nixon to Major Grant.

Sir,

Baghdad, October 8, 1877.

WITH reference to your letter, dated 18th September, 1877, received this day, I have the honour to state that I have requested Captain Fraser to make the necessary inquiry regarding the slaves taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby" who are not here. At the same time, it seems to me advisable to transmit you a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office in London (dated 5th June, 1877), stating that it is not desirable to interfere with domestic slaves accompanying their masters whilst travelling in British ships or employed in the navigation of vessels unless they are detained against their will.

I beg to transmit the depositions of Hajee Khaleel, claiming Haseena was his wife, and his wife's servant Wurdah; and Hajee Yusef el Wuzurree, claiming, on the part of his son, one of the slaves named Furuji; and Abdul Mehjid, claiming three slaves trained.

The boy Furuji has another name, by which he is better known at Bushire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 179.

Captain Fraser to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir,

Busreh, November 27, 1877.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, in original and translation, an istishad of one Hajee Khaleel Chelebi. I had a long conversation with this man, and I have no doubt in my own mind that the woman Hassenah is his wife, and that she should not have been seized as an imported slave.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. A. FRASER.

P.S.—I should have mentioned that this person was not in Busreh when I wrote the above-quoted letter, but has been sent for from Baghdad since by the Acting Governor of this place.

E. A. F.

Inclosure 7 in No. 179.

Statement.

(Translation.)

WE, the Undersigned, do witness that Hajee Khaleel Chelebi, of Baghdad, in the year 1292 Hijra, went to Mecca for the Hajj, and he took with him his wife, named Hossina Cint Abdulla, who was married to the said man according to Mahommedan law.

15 Dilcaadeh, 1294 (November 21, 1877).

(Seal of Hussein Jelall.)

(Seal of Faris el Ally.)

(Seal of the Mercantile Tribunal of Busreh.)

17 Dilcaadeh, 1294 (November 23, 1877).

(Seal of the Court.)

Inclosure 8 in No. 179.

*Consul-General Nixon to Major Grant.*Sir, *Baghdad, December 4, 1877.*

I HAVE the honour to draw attention to my letter, dated the 8th October last, regarding the slaves taken from the steamer "Rokeby," and also to forward a letter from the Assistant Political Agent, Busreh, on the subject, mentioning that the woman Hassena is undoubtedly the wife of Hajee Khaleel Chelebi, and should not have been detained by the British authorities at Bushire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

No. 180.

*Consul-General Nixon to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 8.)*My Lord, *Baghdad, January 8, 1878.*

IN continuation of my despatch dated the 17th December, 1877, I have the honour to submit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a further correspondence on the subject of the slaves taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby."

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 180.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to Consul-General Nixon.*Sir, *Bushire, December 24, 1877.*

IN continuation of my letter to your Address, I have the honour to inform you that the five females named in the margin,* who were taken from the steam-ship "Rokeby" by Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," having solicited to be sent to Busreh, I have, under sanction of the Government of India, consented to provide them with free passage to that port, and they will proceed in the mail-steamer "Umballa" on or about the 26th December.

2. A copy of this letter will be furnished to the Assistant Political Agent and Vice-Consul at Busreh.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. C. ROSS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 180.

*Consul-General Nixon to Lieutenant-Colonel Ross.*Sir, *Baghdad, January 8, 1878.*

IN reply to your letter, dated the 24th December, 1877, I have the honour to solicit that you will be pleased to furnish me with copy of any instructions you may have received from the Government of India as to the persons named as per margin* who were taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby" by Her Majesty's gun-boat "Rifleman."

Of course the woman Hassina will be made over to her husband, but an inquiry would appear to be necessary as to the status of the other persons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

* Hassina, Wardah, ahra, Saeedah, and Zaiuab.

No. 181.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 9, 1878.*
 LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 17th December last, with its inclosures, relative to the case of the slaves taken out of the British steamer "Rokeby" by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman;" and I am to inform you that Her Majesty's Government approve the course of proceeding suggested by Colonel Prideaux in his telegram to the Government of India, dated the 4th July, 1877.

I am to add that, where, in carrying out the work of Slave Trade suppression in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea, it can be clearly proved, either that wives have been separated from their husbands or that slaves have been illegally condemned, every endeavour should be made, in the first case, to restore the women to their husbands, and, in cases where masters have been improperly deprived of the services of their slaves, to make such amends as the circumstances of the case may admit of.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 182.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 18, 1878.*
 LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, and I am to inform you, in reply, that his Lordship concurs in your opinion, that it is expedient that an inquiry should be made into the status of four out of the five females taken out of the steamer "Rokeby" on their arrival at Busreh, whither the Political Resident at Bushire was about to send them.

You will accordingly instruct the Vice-Consul at Busreh to take steps with this view, and you will report to Lord Derby the result of his inquiries.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 183.

Consul-General Nixon to the Earl of Derby.—(Received June 28.)

My Lord, *Baghdad, May 29, 1878.*
 WITH reference to the 2nd paragraph of your Lordship's despatch dated the 8th February last, I have the honour to submit for your Lordship's perusal copies of a correspondence that has passed with the Vice-Consul at Busreh on the subject of the slaves taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby" at Bushire by Her Majesty's gunboat "Rifleman." It will appear from the correspondence that the Political Agent at Bushire directed the Vice-Consul at Bussorah not to interfere with the slaves on their arrival at that port, and they accordingly joined their own masters. I have only been able to obtain one of the owners, Hadjee Khaleel, and his deposition is annexed.

I think the matter may be considered as disposed of, and that the slaves are perfectly happy, or they would have come to me to complain.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 183.

Consul-General Nixon to Vice-Consul Robertson.

Sir, *Baghdad, February 26, 1878.*
 WITH reference to my letter, dated the 7th January last, I have the honour to request you will furnish me with a Report as to what has become of Hassina and the other slaves

taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby," referred to in my letter of the 7th January last to the address of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, which formed an inclosure in the above-mentioned letter, and that you will record what has been done with the other slaves, and how they have been disposed of.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 183.

Vice-Consul Robertson to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir, *Busreh, March 15, 1878.*
IN reply to your letter, dated 26th February, I have the honour to inform you that when the slaves in question landed here they were taken charge of by Mahomed Allyel, Khayat Agent for Haji Khaleel, who, in conformity with a telegram from Haji Khaleel, forwarded them all to Baghdad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. C. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 183.

Consul-General Nixon to Vice-Consul Robertson.

Sir, *Busreh, March 18, 1878.*
IN reply to your letter, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to request you will be so good as to state if my letter regarding the disposal of the slaves was received, and if so, if any inquiry was made regarding them as to whom they actually belonged. It would have been as well if a Report had been made regarding their transfer to Baghdad.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 183.

Vice-Consul Robertson to Consul-General Dixon.

Sir, *Busreh, March 19, 1878.*
IN reply to your letter, dated the 18th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I find no letter from you in this Office directing that an inquiry as to the actual owners of the slaves seized on board the steam-ship "Rokeby" should be held. When the slaves arrived from Bushire, Mr. Carter, then in charge of the Vice-Consulate, received a draft Ordinance letter from Colonel Ross, I believe, recommending him not to interfere with them in any way, and he acted accordingly. In a letter to Mr. Carter, dated the 7th January, you inclose copy of a letter to Colonel Ross, in which you express the opinion that such an inquiry is necessary, but you give Mr. Carter no instruction on the subject.

As you will see Mr. Carter before I do, it will perhaps be most convenient for you to ascertain the full particulars from him direct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. J. C. ROBERTSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 183.

Consul-General Nixon to Mr. Carter.

Sir, *Busreh, March 25, 1878.*
I BEG to transmit a copy of a letter from Mr. Robertson, and should feel obliged by your informing me what course you adopted in regard to the slaves taken out of the steam-ship "Rokeby" on their arrival from Bushire, and whether any inquiry was instituted regarding them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. P. NIXON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 183.

Mr. Carter to Consul-General Nixon.

Sir, *Busreh, March 26, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply beg to inform you that on the 29th December last I received a draft Ordinance letter from Colonel Ross recommending me not to interfere with five female slaves which he had sent up to Busreh by the steam-ship "Umballa" further than informing Hadjee Khaleel of their arrival. I have not heard of any inquiry being instituted regarding them.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) F. F. CARTER.

Inclosure 7 in No. 183.

Declaration of Hajee Khelill, son of Mahomed Bauker, made at the British Consulate-General at Baghdad.

(Translation.)

ON our way from Jidda, on board the "Rokeby," we had five slave girls with us, two of whom belonged to me, one being my wife, by the name of Hussineh, and the other my servant, called Wurdeh; and two others belonged to Abdul Mejid, one his wife, named Zahra, and the other his servant, called Saeedeh; and also another slave girl, named Zeyneb, belonging to an Arab of Nejd, whose name I do not know. On our arrival at Bushire a vessel of war came to us and took away the aforesaid slaves, together with another slave girl, who died at Bushire, and two slave boys, numbering eight in all, and delivered them to the Resident at Bushire. Ten months after, the said five slave girls were sent to Bussorah, and the Consul there informing our Agent, handed them over to him. One of them was taken by her owner, the Nejde, whose name I do not know, and four were sent up by the Agent to Baghdad; the two, who were my wife and servant as aforesaid, were taken by me, and the other two were received by Abdul Mejid, being his wife and servant, so they are now living with us according to their free will and consent. They inform me that questions were put to them at Bushire to know whom they wished to stop with, and they replied they wanted their masters; the slave boys wishing to remain with the English, stayed at Bushire. The said Abdul Mejid is now absent in Persia.

Declared by me,
 (Signed) HAJEE KHELILL, *Son of Mahomed Bauker.*
Baghdad, April 17, 1878. (Seal.)

TURKEY. (Consular)—Beyrout.

No. 184.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Consul-General Eldridge.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 5, 1878.*
 LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 13th ultimo,* reporting the circumstances under which you obtained the manumission by the Governor of Beyrout of a slave named Yacoob Ibn Abdallah El Habashi, and I am to instruct you to take an opportunity of expressing to Raef Effendi the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the readiness evinced by his Excellency on this and other occasions to listen favourably to the representations made by Her Majesty's Consul-General on behalf of fugitive slaves.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

* See "Slave Trade No. 3 (1878)," No. 201.

No. 185.

Consul-General Eldridge to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 25.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, March 14, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 5th January last, instructing me to take an opportunity of expressing to Raef Effendi, the Governor of Beyrout, the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the readiness evinced by his Excellency to listen to my representations on behalf of fugitive slaves.

On communicating the above to Raef Effendi, he expressed to me the extreme gratification he felt at receiving the approval of Her Majesty's Government for having performed his duty, and he requested me to inform him whether I considered there would be any objection to his causing the fact to be published in the local newspapers, to which I readily gave my consent.

Recently a female negro slave, named Zahra, took refuge in my house, complaining of the ill-treatment of her master, a military Mussulman chaplain.

I brought her case to the knowledge of Raef Effendi, and his Excellency, after having satisfied himself by inquiry of the justness of her complaints, ordered her manumission.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. JACKSON ELDRIDGE.

No. 186.

Consul-General Eldridge to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 11.)

My Lord,

Beyrout, March 22, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Lordship's information, that yesterday I received a communication from Mr. Watkins informing me that last week a man calling himself Mehemed Ben Arif had offered at Larnaka privately for sale a young girl named Habka, from the mountains of Syria, whom he had brought over from Lattakia.

On hearing of this attempted sale, Mr. Watkins informs me that he represented the matter to the Governor of Larnaka, who took the matter earnestly in hand, and arrested Mehemed Ben Arif, at whose expense he sent the girl by the Austrian steamer to the authorities at Beyrout, to be returned to her parents.

Mehemed Ben Arif produced in justification a document, by which it would appear that for 17 medjedies (about 3*l.*) the girl's mother agrees to hire or sell her daughter to Mehemed for the term of ten years. On examining this document, of which Mr. Watkins sends me a copy, I find it bears date about two months ago; therefore the transaction is quite a recent one.

I have ascertained that the girl arrived yesterday and was delivered to the authorities, who, on discovering them, will hand her over to her parents, who, I believe, are Ansariyehs, from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Gebele.

It is a difficult task to put down domestic slavery where parents dispose of their children in this way.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. JACKSON ELDRIDGE.

No. 187.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul-General Eldridge.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 18, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will convey to Mr. Consul Watkins his Lordship's approval of the action taken by him in the case of the slave girl Habka, as reported in your despatch of the 23rd ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Jeddah.*

No. 188.

Consul Beyts to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 6.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, January 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward copies of correspondence which has passed between the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" and his Excellency the Governor of Jeddah relating to a fugitive slave who has claimed the protection of the British flag.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BEYTS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 188.

Commander Powlett to Mahomed Ali.

Your Excellency,

"Wild Swan," at Jeddah, January 2, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the case of a fugitive slave named Batawi.

2. On the 31st ultimo, at 5 P.M., Batawi came on board the "Wild Swan" to claim the protection of the British flag, stating that he had been enslaved by Sheikh Ibrahim Araki, and had escaped from him, but that, on the 29th ultimo, he was found by Araki's son, who seized him, bound him, and otherwise ill-treated him.

3. Batawi's story is confirmed by the Consul for His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and I understand that Araki admits having kept Batawi in slavery.

4. Batawi, it appears, is a free-born Dutch subject; the fact, therefore, of Araki having kept him in slavery is of a grave nature.

5. I have the honour to request that your Excellency will inquire into this case, and cause Araki and his son to be punished if found guilty of what they are charged with.

6. I submit that Batawi should be granted a free passage to Singapore by one of the vessels carrying Javanese pilgrims, and that he should be furnished with a sum of money sufficient to keep him from want on his arrival.

7. I should feel honoured by your Excellency informing me of what steps you may take in regard to Batawi's case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 188.

Mahomed Ali to Commander Powlett.

(Translation from Arabic.)

Sir,

Jeddah, January 3, 1878.

I HAVE been put in possession of your favour regarding Batawi, a Dutch subject, and what has been done by Araki and his son, and your request for consideration of the said case, and to put Araki and his son to the punishment they are liable to suffer if found guilty.

I have the honour to inform your good self that I have investigated the case, and found that Batawi was not a long time in Araki's service, and Araki has liberated Batawi as soon as he learnt that he is a Dutch subject; but regarding Araki's son, he is in Mecca, and Araki is in gaol with the other man who assisted Araki's son, and I am writing to his Excellency the Governor-General in order to punish them according to the rules; and as you submit I have received 20 dollars for Batawi's expenses from here to his country, with a passage, herewith I beg to forward you a ticket with 20 dollars, for which I beg you to

receive the same, and allow Batawi to leave Jeddah by the first steamer leaving to-morrow, and oblige.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) MAHOMED ALI, *Kaimakam*.

No. 189.

Consul Beyts to the Earl of Derby.—(*Received February 6.*)

My Lord,

Jeddah, January 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that I have recently granted to the male slaves "Abdool Moola," "Moorjan," "Furjidæ," and "Said," represented to be owned by a British subject, Ahmed Yusuf, at Farasan in the Red Sea, their manumission papers.

I have also caused the local authorities to grant a manumission paper to be granted to "Alman," the male slave of a Turkish subject at Jeddah, under circumstances of continued ill-treatment and recapture into slavery after having been once liberated by the Governor of Tripoli.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

No. 190.

Consul Beyts to the Earl of Derby.—(*Received February 11, 1878.*)

My Lord,

Jeddah, December 20, 1877.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 3rd October last, in which I report the case of two African domestic slaves of Turkish subjects at Jeddah, who have sought refuge in the British Consulate, and about whom I addressed Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, asking for instructions as to what steps I should take for their protection, and the rule I should observe in dealing with similar cases for the future, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to whom the question was referred, writes me thus in his despatch, dated Therapia, 23rd October, 1877:—

"Respecting the question of runaway slaves who may happen to seek your protection, as no actual law exists to regulate such matters, I can only inform you what the practice is at Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Constantinople.

"An arrangement was made some time ago when Husni Pasha was Minister of Police, in virtue of which when a fugitive slave came to the Consulate a despatch was written to the Minister of Police, giving the name of the slave, together with his other deposition, in as few words as possible, and asking that the case might be taken into consideration. A Consular cavass then accompanied the slave to the Ministry, and handed him or her to its care. 'This arrangement has, on the whole, worked fairly well.'"

(Signed) "A. H. LAYARD."

This being precisely the plan pursued by me, I hope it has your Lordship's approval, that I may continue its adoption.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

No. 191.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 15, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to inform you that his Lordship approves your having given manumission papers to four male slaves, owned by a British subject named Ahmed Yusuf, and your having procured a manumission paper for the slave Alman, as reported in your despatch of the 3rd ultimo.

Lord Derby desires at the same time to be informed whether you ascertained under what circumstances Ahmed Yusuf became possessed of these slaves, and whether you have any means of punishing him for holding them contrary to British law.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 192.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 18, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th December last, asking for instructions as to the course to be adopted with regard to African domestic slaves of Turkish subjects at Jeddah who may seek refuge in the British Consulate, and I am to state to you in reply that his Lordship concurs in the course suggested by Mr. Layard, and you will be guided accordingly by the advice of Her Majesty's Ambassador in any cases of this nature which may arise at your Consulate.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 193.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 16, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Lordship copy of a despatch forwarded by me to the Political Resident at Muscat by the steamer "Rokeby," reporting a case of a freshly-run slave being purchased by a Persian subject. I have no instructions whereby to guide me, nor could I investigate the case thoroughly here, as it would have placed me in a very embarrassing position, both with the local officials and the Persian Consul, and it is hopeless for me to expect any aid from the Turkish representatives to prevent slaves from embarking in vessels when they take no precautions against their landing on this coast or entering the town.

The case of Salah belonging to Seik Ibrahim, a Persian subject, came to my notice by a document being brought to me for attestation by a slave broker, having on it the seal of the Persian Consulate. On asking the nature of the document, I was informed it was a paper of liberation for a slave girl. I asked to see the owner of the girl, and was informed by him that he had purchased her here; that he had got her liberated by the Cadi of Jeddah, who signed the document; and had also got the document signed by the Persian Consul, and he wished my attestation to the paper as well, as he had reason to believe that the girl might be taken away from him if the "Rokeby" was overhauled by any of Her Majesty's ships. I then sent for the slave girl, and found her to be a mere child, comparatively fresh-run, and only knowing a few words of Arabic besides the Abyssinian language, of which country she was a native.

I told her master that I should register the case at this Consulate, and put an annotation on the document, to the effect that I was aware of what had taken place. I consider, my Lord, as this is the first example of a fresh-run slave having left since the Proclamation by the Sultan last spring that the Traffic in Slaves was to be abolished, that it is a proof that the Proclamation is evaded by the authorities, who are utterly indifferent to what takes place, and have not stopped one of the large shipments that have arrived at the close of last year and the commencement of January; and, should the Persian Consul be allowed to give passes to fresh-run slaves, or even fresh bought domestic slaves, that have been in the country some time, it will only enable dealers to carry on an illegal traffic to any port they wish, as once the slaves have been furnished with papers they can be treated as domestic servants while on board, so that if the vessel in which they were carried was overhauled, the officer who searched the vessel would be satisfied that they were *bond fide* servants, and, on arrival at their destination, their papers would be taken away from them, and they would again be sold into slavery, thereby counterbalancing the usefulness of our cruisers in the Red Sea.

The Persian Consul here told me, the day before yesterday, that there is a friend of his going to Bushire soon, and that he has purchased some slaves for servants, and wishes to know whether I will give them a pass. I told him I could do nothing till I had seen the slaves.

It is useless my protesting against the Traffic, as all the officials are implicated, more or less. I have repeatedly informed them that I am aware of what takes place; and I now express, my Lord, my utter inability to prevent what is going on, or to get the authorities to show the least zeal for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It is this that has led me to follow the course that I have adopted with the "Rokeby," namely, informing the Captain that he was carrying a new-bought domestic slave, and that he is to hand her over to the first British representative, which, in this case, will be at Muscat;

and, if he found any suspected cases on board, to follow the instructions of my Slave Circular, dated 5th May, 1877.

My cavass searched the "Rokeby," and found a few other domestic slaves furnished with passes from the English representatives in the Persian Gulf. These were servants, and had been with their masters for many years. I trust, my Lord, that the action I have taken in this matter will meet with your approval, and bring about some decision that may be followed hereafter in regard to people buying slaves while on hadj, and taking them away, either for sale or for servants, so that, hereafter, the persons that buy slaves and those that sell them may be punished.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure in No. 193.

Vice-Consul Wylde to Consul Robertson.

Sir,

Jeddah, February 16, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on board the "Rokeby" a female slave has been shipped by the name of Salah, owned by one Seyed Ibrahim.

She has papers of liberation signed by the Cadi of Jeddah and the Persian Consul, and I have made an annotation on the same. The fact of paper having been signed by the Persian Consul, whose Government has, I believe, a Treaty with England for the suppression of slavery, and by Turkish officials who are aware that the Sultan has forbidden the trade in slaves, only tends to bear out a statement which I have often advanced, that the authorities here are cognizant of the Traffic that exists, and take no steps to put it down, and will not punish people when they have a chance, as in this case, of bringing home the guilt of the parties implicated in the trade.

I cannot deal with this case here, as I should receive no support from the authorities, and have the honour to ask that you will investigate the case further, and, if possible, obtain the release of the girl in question, who has only been in the country a very short time, and speaks nothing but her native Abyssinian language, and cannot therefore be in her present position by her own free will.

I have no orders how to act in the matter of domestic slaves leaving Jeddah, and can therefore only report cases that leave, asking the Commanders who take them away to hand them over at the first port to a British authority.

Captain Storm, of the "Rokeby," will therefore give you over Salah and any other slaves he may have on board.

I have also warned him of the risk he runs by allowing slaves in his ship, and he informs me he will do all in his power to prevent any being shipped.

Before he leaves this port this afternoon I will visit his vessel, and if I find out any slaves or suspected cases I shall enter a note to this effect on his articles, asking him to make a corresponding entry in his official log, and as soon as he arrives at Muscat to communicate with you.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

No. 194.

Consul Beyts to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 18.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, March 5, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Foreign Office despatch, dated the 15th February, 1878, which conveys your Lordship's approval of my having granted papers of manumission to four male slaves owned by a British subject at Jeddah, directing me to report whether I had ascertained under what circumstances Ahmed Yusuf became possessed of these slaves, and whether I have any means of punishing him for holding them contrary to British law.

In obedience to your Lordship's command, I have the honour to state that beyond the depositions of the slaves themselves no proof could be had that Ahmed Yusuf was the owner; when I charged him with holding slaves he flatly denied having done so, and stated to me that the slaves in question were the property of the Nakodah of Buggalowo, under Turkish colours, employed by him for pearl fishing in the Red Sea.

It would have been useless for me to apply to the Turkish authorities, for this statement would have met with their support and defeated the object I had in view, so on the depositions of the slaves only I liberated them, with a caution to Ahmed Yusuf as to the punishment he was liable to, could I establish a case against him.

As Ahmed Yusuf is largely concerned in the pearl fisheries, in fact holds a monopoly of them, and having heard that a large number of slaves are employed in the trade, I have drawn the attention of Commander Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," to it, and have no doubt but that able officer will make due perquisition at the fishing grounds of the Farasan group of islands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

No. 195.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 19.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 20, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Lordship a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, with depositions of slaves, that have just taken refuge in this Consulate. The despatch which I forwarded via Aden on the 16th instant will give you an idea of the difficulties that have to be contended with in the Slave Traffic here.

I cannot but point out, my Lord, the absurd position in which I am placed now that I have charge of the Consulate (in the absence of Captain Beyts), that is to say, if I simply do my duty and do not close my eyes to what has been going on lately, thereby encouraging by my silence an illicit traffic in human beings.

I have not been favoured with any instructions from Her Majesty's Government how to act if fugitive slaves belonging to Turkish subjects seek refuge at the Consulate, and I trust that your Lordship will not consider that I have taken too firm a position when I have advocated the liberation of all slaves that have real cause for complaint against their masters, and am not presuming when I ask the Turkish authorities to simply carry out the Proclamation that their Sultan issued last spring.

There is nothing peculiar in the cases of the three slaves in question, and they are a fair example of the average complaints that are lodged in this Consulate.

A curious coincidence, however, happened in the case of the Galla girl, a mere child. The Agent of the Grand Sherrif of Mecca was talking with me regarding the Slave Trade, and asking me my opinion on the subject, when the girl ran into the Consulate and fell down before me, saying she was ill-treated in her present home. She was in a very excited state, and had evidently been beaten; she also bore marks of scars which might have been occasioned by being struck with a stick, or by a heavy fall. The Agent of the Grand Sherrif agreed with me that the Traffic in Slaves and cruelty like this ought not to be allowed to continue, and expressed his opinion that the Traffic was looked on with disfavour by his master and the respectable Arabs. He, however, said, that as his master the Grand Sherrif was not the civil head of the Turkish Government here, but only the head of the Mahommedan religion, fulfilling the same place in the Mahommedan religion as the Pope does to the Roman Catholic faith, it was not his master's place or his to interfere. As a Member of the Government Committee and Chamber of Commerce, however, all his influence in future should be used to liberate any slaves that had cause for complaint. In conversation with the Sherrif's Agent, Omer Nusseef Effendi, he told me he was aware that it was the wish of England to put down the Slave Trade, and that we should not keep cruisers as we now do in the Red Sea had we not the full determination of ending a Traffic which, in his opinion, no one was ever respected for entering into, and which prevented legitimate commerce being carried on.

Captain A. T. Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," has been shown this correspondence, and I believe what I now write bears out his Report to the Admiralty, namely, the complicity of the Turkish officials in the Slave Trade, and their utter indifference to what is going on, provided they can gain by the demoralizing Traffic.

I am convinced that more might be done for the suppression of the Slave Trade if it were possible to address his Highness the Grand Sherrif of Mecca on the subject, but this cannot be done without hurting the susceptibilities of the Sublime Porte. Both the late and the present Sherrifs have shown great courtesy to the English Consulate here, and to all British Indian subjects on pilgrimage, and the friendly feelings by the Head of the Mahommedan religion for the English Government is well known.

I have not yet received, my Lord, an answer to the letter to the Kaïmakam, but will forward it as soon as it arrives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 195.

Vice-Consul Wylde to Ali Bey.

Your Excellency,

Jeddah, February 19, 1878.

IN regard to your recent conversations with me, and with the Consular Janissary, in which you represented that you had received a complaint that slaves belonging to Turkish subjects have taken refuge in this Consulate, I have the honour to inform you that at present I have, under the protection of the Consulate, two male slaves and a little Galla girl; the latter has been in charge of the wife of the Chief Cavass since she sought refuge here yesterday evening. Faraj has been here since the 16th, and Suedo came into the Consulate on Sunday afternoon. I had intended speaking to you again on the subject, but as you have not written to me officially, and up to this time what has passed between this Consulate and the Turkish authorities in regard to slavery having only been verbal, it will be better for both the Governments we represent that a correspondence should take place regarding these slaves, and some definite understanding be come to on the subject.

You have repeatedly told me, when I have been in charge of this Consulate, that any slave that had any cause for complaint, and sought refuge here, should be liberated, and on several occasions it has come to the notice of this Consulate that slaves that have come here have, when sent to the authorities, not been liberated. You may remember also the case when two slaves were sent to the Government House on the 22nd August last, that they were immediately afterwards found in the bazaar for sale. I refer you to the correspondence in your Archives that took place on the subject.

In sending you these three slaves with this letter, I must ask what you intend doing with them, and if they are given back to their masters what guarantee will there be that they will be well treated hereafter, and not again sold into slavery or sent into the interior, where no one is capable of helping them should they be ill-treated.

You are aware that His Highness the Sultan gave orders last year that the Traffic in Slaves was to be done away with, and I cannot see that the importation into Jeddah is stopped; on the contrary, more slaves have entered the town lately than formerly. This coming to my notice, some of the officials here cannot be ignorant of the state of things that is going on.

I have stated on many occasions that it is not my wish to interfere in any way with the domestic arrangements of slavery, or to encourage slaves of Turkish subjects to come to the Consulate when they ought to complain to you. My policy throughout the time I have been in charge of this Consulate bears out what I say, but at the same time I cannot refuse to help slaves that come to me to procure justice when they put themselves under the protection of the British flag, and being aware of the Sultan's Proclamation, I simply ask that poor defenceless slaves, stolen from their homes, may be considered when they appeal to you as Representative of the Government of the country to which they have been brought, and I would also inquire whether the traffic in human beings is still sanctioned here in opposition to the Sultan's Proclamation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 195.

Deposition of Suedo, horn in Zanzibar, about 35 years old.

SAID-BIN-SALEM was my first owner, and he sold me to Saïd-bin-Suleiman, a native of Confidah. I came direct in a bugla from Zanzibar to Confidah. When I arrived there with Saïd-bin-Suleiman he sold me to Saïd-bin-Saäd, who was a farmer in the interior of the Hedjaz. Saïd-bin-Saäd died about eight years ago, and I then became the property of Achmed-bin-Saïd, his son. They beat me now and ill-treat me. I don't want to remain any longer with my present master; I want to be sold or liberated. I came to the Consulate to complain against my owner. The coolies in the town told

me to go to the Consulate. My master let me go out with a Bedouin to collect some money which I had earned working, and on passing the Consulate I saw you and came to proclaim your protection.

Before me this 18th February, 1878.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE, *British Vice-Consul.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, February 18, 1878.

Inclosure 3 in No. 195.

Deposition of Faraj, about 20 years old, a Nubian.

STOLEN when very young, and brought to Souakim with many other male slaves, brought to Jeddah in a sambuck with many slaves, and landed at night from the bugla harbour. Came into the town by the Bab-el-Marraba Gate, and went to one of the houses belonging to Yusef Banagi. I was sold to Mahamed Oûd, a fish merchant; he sold me to Mahamed Jimboye. I was three years with him. He had a slave before who he used to beat, and the slave died. Mahamed Jimboye used to beat me, tie my arms, and shut me up in a room. He used to beat me for nothing at all. I have been a slave for about twelve years. Many people told me to go to the British Consulate when they saw my master beat me, so I came.

Before me this 18th February, 1878.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE, *British Vice-Consul.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, February 18, 1878.

Inclosure 4 in No. 195.

Deposition of Haseena, about 8 years old, female Galla, from Goomar Bagefar.

I WAS stolen when I was young. I was tending sheep with my brother, and he ran away and left me when he saw strange people coming. They took me to Godjam, and sold me to some one who took me to Gondar. From Gondar I was taken to Mas-sowah, and brought back from there in a steamer to Jeddah by Bedouins. This was about three years ago. I was then taken to Mecca and brought back to Jeddah. Mahamed Jan bought me. I play with his children; he never beats me. His wife and two daughters do. No one told me to come to the Consulate. I came of my own accord, as I don't want to stay any longer, as I am not treated properly by the daughters and mother. I have no cause of complaint against Mahamed Jan: When I came to the Consulate I had just been beaten.

Before me this 19th February, 1878.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE, *British Vice-Consul.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, February 19, 1878.

No. 196.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Wylde.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 22, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 16th ultimo, reporting the steps which you had taken in the case of a newly-run slave who had been shipped on board the "Rokeby" as a domestic servant, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 25.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, February 26, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Political Resident at Bushire, and deposition of the Chief Clerk of the Persian Consulate, regarding slaves shipped per Austrian Lloyds' steamer "Arethusa" for Persian Gulf; also copy of a letter received from the Kaïmakam in Jeddah in answer to my letter of which I sent you a copy in my despatch of the 20th instant.

I will first, my Lord, take the case of the slaves bought by the Persian Colonel, Arda Sheer Khan. I consider this transaction as one of the very worst type, namely, the traffic in mutilated human beings, purchased for servants of the harem or for the worst of immoral crimes.

I have no copy of different Slave Treaties, and, therefore, cannot say if the Persian Treaty includes cases of this nature. I look, however, on transactions of this kind by officials as being premiums to traders and brokers carrying on their illicit traffic; and, if it is the determination of the British Government to put a stop to slavery, prosecutions in cases of this sort will do more good for the extinction of slavery than any others.

It may be said and argued by those interested that Arda Sheer Khan only bought these slaves for philanthropic motives to improve their condition; this I do not believe. What can a man of his standing want with these slaves? and if the slaves wish to stay with him it will only be encouraging others to run human beings from the opposite coast to satisfy the wants of wealthy people and foster the Slave Trade in its most degraded form.

I have received a message from the Kaïmakam of Jeddah asking me not to press my letter, copy of which I sent you in my despatch of the 20th instant, and be contented with the answer he has sent me. This I am willing to do, as his answer exemplifies what I wanted to show, namely, the evasiveness of the Turkish officials, and that they cannot or will not press the matter of slavery. You will see, my Lord, that the Kaïmakam in his letter shirks the name of slave throughout his letter, and calls them persons. I consider that if what is alleged by the Kaïmakam is honestly carried out, the state of the slaves has been improved and justice has been rendered; but can what they say be depended on? What formerly has taken place between the Consulate and the Government rather tends to bear out what I say, namely, that no reliance can be placed on guarantees for slaves in the Hedjaz.

I do not blame Ali Bey, the Kaïmakam, as he would be willing to help to put a stop to slavery if he was a younger man; but he is an invalid, and has to depend on his subordinates, who are corrupt, and do not tell him what really takes place, and has been contented with the policy that has hitherto obtained between this Consulate and the Turkish Government.

I trust, my Lord, that the documents inclosed, and what I have written on several occasions, will be considered sufficient regarding the question of slavery here, and that the policy I have pursued will meet with approval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 197.

Vice-Consul Wylde to Colonel Ross.

Sir,

Jeddah, February 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on board the Austrian Lloyds' steamer "Arethusa" there is a Persian Colonel who has purchased three slaves, two of which I hear have just been freshly run. Will you kindly inquire into their cases, as I am unable to help them at this port? The Traffic of Slaves having been forbidden here, and the Persian Government having a Treaty with England for its suppression, Arda Sheer Khan has no right to possess these slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 197.

Evidence of the Clerk of the Persian Consulate.

APPEARED before me this day the Chief Clerk at the Persian Consulate, and informed me that one Arda Sheer Khan (a friend of the Persian Consul), a Colonel of the Persian army and nephew of a General in the suite of the Shah, had come for his pilgrimage and had purchased at Mecca two slaves, and at Jeddah one from a broker named Suleiman.

The names of the slaves bought in Mecca and their description are—Suroor, a native of Soudan, aged about 13, a eunuch, talks but a few words of Arabic.

Saïd, a native of Soudan, aged about 14 years, a eunuch, talks but a few words of Arabic.

Aman, an Abyssinian, 14 years old, talks Arabic; bought from a broker named Suleiman.

That Arda Sheer Khan wished a pass for these slaves, as they had been liberated, and that he was afraid of having them taken from him if their liberations were not signed by the British Consul here. Arda Sheer Khan had been a guest of the Persian Consul since his arrival at Jeddah from Mecca.

I made an annotation on the papers of liberation, saying that they had been seen at the Jeddah Consulate and the case noted in the Archives.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE, *British Vice-Consul.*

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Jeddah,
February 25, 1878.

Inclosure 3 in No. 197.

The Kaïmakam of Jeddah to Vice-Consul Wylde.

(Translation from the Arabic.)

23 Safar, 1295 (February 26, 1878).

YOUR letter of the 19th February has been received, in company with three persons which came into your Consulate, Faraj and Suedo, and a girl belonging to the Galla country; and your wish is to correspond with me regarding this, as there is not, you state, enough attention paid by us, and, also, some time ago you have forwarded to the Government-house two persons to give them justice whom afterwards you found in the bazaar for sale, and now your wishes are to give justice to the three persons you forwarded with your letter. Regarding the two slaves mentioned before, you wish me also to press the orders which have been given regarding their case. So all you mention I have understood, and I have the honour to inform you that it is not my fault that I did not inquire into the case of these three persons, as I did not know that they had come into the Consulate. If I had known, I would have inquired into their case. However, after they came to the Consulate, and were sent to me, justice has been given to them. Suedo and Faraj have been given to respectable people, who will pay them their wages, and full guarantee has been taken; and the girl from Galla has been given to serve at Sheik, Mahomed Sala Bagafar's, on wages, and a guarantee taken to that effect, and all this has been done by them. But, as regarding the two persons, they were sent over here when an acting Kaïmakam, Mustapha Effendi, was here; and there has been a correspondence from your Consulate to the Governor-General direct, and the Consul, Yusef Effendi, the Dragoman, and myself, all know that when any persons like these come over, that we always give justice to them as requested.

And, as regards the carrying out of the instructions from Constantinople, it is my duty to do so, and I have always given full instructions and all necessary orders to whoever is concerned in the matter.

(Stamped Kaïmakam of Hedjaz.)

(No signature to the letter.)

No. 198.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Wylde.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 25, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th ultimo, with its inclosures, reporting the steps which you took in the case of three slaves who had taken refuge in the Consulate, and pointing out the difficulties that you have to deal with in contending with the Slave Trade at Jeddah.

In reply, I am to state to you that it is not possible to lay down fixed rules for the guidance of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in all cases where slaves seek the protection of British Consulates.

Consular Officers must use their discretion, and be guided by the circumstances of each case in deciding whether they will afford them protection or not, bearing in mind that it is only in cases of ill-treatment that they will be justified in demanding from the Turkish authorities the emancipation of the refugees, as, if the right of asylum were indiscriminately afforded, it would probably lead to the greater portion of the slave population seeking refuge at the British Consulate.

The three cases referred to in your despatch appear to Lord Derby to have been proper ones for your interference with the Turkish authorities with the view to procure their emancipation; and I am, accordingly, to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your letter to the Kaïmakam respecting them.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 199.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Wylde.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 2, 1878.*
 LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 26th February, with its inclosures, and I am directed by his Lordship to state to you that you acted rightly in informing the Political Resident at Bushire of the proceedings of the Persian Colonel, Arda Sheer Khan, in connection with the shipment of certain slaves on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Arethusa" for the Persian Gulf.

I am also to state to you that his Lordship considers that the answer of the Kaïmakam, which formed Inclosure 3 in your despatch to the letter which you addressed to him on the 19th February, may be considered satisfactory, as far as the three slaves are concerned, who were sent to him from Her Majesty's Consulate, where they had taken refuge.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 200.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 4.)

My Lord, *Jeddah, March 30, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a letter that has been sent, through me, by Commander Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," to the Agent for His Highness the High Sherrif of Mecca, and a copy of a private letter from the Consular Interpreter to Commander Powlett. The conversation mentioned in these letters took place on the 26th instant, at this Consulate, on the return of Omer Nusseef Effendi from Mecca, who was instructed by His Highness to inform Commander Powlett and myself of his willingness to help Her Majesty's Government to put an end to the Slave Trade as far as the traffic is concerned—that is, the importation and the buying and selling of slaves throughout the Hedjaz.

His Highness the High Sherrif assembled several of the leading Arabs of Mecca at his house, and informed them what had taken place lately with regard to this question; and it was agreed that all should help to put an end to the traffic.

There can be no doubt that it is the wish of the majority of the Arabs to put an end to a traffic from which they see there can be no gain, and, while it exists, the rela-

tions between them and the English Government cannot be on a very favourable footing; and there is now only a small portion of them that wish the trade to be continued.

The Turkish Government and the Arabs are not on the best of relations, and there can be no doubt that the former always shield themselves under the sacred nature of the Hedjaz when asked to push the question of the Slave Trade, in whatever nature it may be brought before them, while, in reality, they are not in a position to press the question for fear of creating a disturbance and weakening the very slight hold they have always had on the country.

I shall not fail to forward to your Lordship any further communications from His Highness the High Sherrif that I may receive.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 200.

Commander Powlett to Omer Nussef Effendi.

Sir,

"Wild Swan," at Jeddah, March 27, 1878.

REFERRING to your visit to me yesterday at the British Consulate, when I had the honour to receive through you a message from his Highness the High Sherreef of Mecca, in which his Highness expressed his desire that the present Traffic in Slaves across the Red Sea should be stopped, together with the practice of buying and selling slaves in this country.

I much regret that the customs of the country prevent me from waiting on his Highness at Mecca to pay my respects to him, and also to thank him for the message sent through you, the purport of which message I shall not fail to convey to my superior officer.

2. In my humble opinion, when it is known by the Arabs generally that it is the wish of his Highness that this debasing traffic should cease, and further, that it is his intention to enforce compliance with the recent Proclamation of His Majesty the Sultan (forbidding Traffic in Slaves), there would soon be an end of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

3. But I regret to say that up to a very recent date, the Proclamation above alluded to has been practically a dead letter, slaves having been sold in Jeddah (though not in quite so open a manner as was the case a few years back), and slaves have been landed within a few hundred yards of the walls of the town and introduced into the town (with a certain show of respect, perhaps, for the Proclamation alluded to), but still no effort has been made to enforce the laws that were so contemptuously broken by the slave dealers.

4. Requesting that you will make known to his Highness the contents of this letter, I am, &c.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 200.

Yusef Effendi to Captain Powlett.

(Private.)

Dear Sir,

Jeddah, March 26, 1878.

ON my last visit to Mecca, I called on his Highness the High Sherreef of Mecca, and, at Mr. Wylde's request, spoke to him at great length on the Slave Trade and your Mission in the Red Sea, and asked his views relative to the suppression of the Slave Traffic: he requested me to inform you that, in my presence, he had ordered his Agent, Omer Nusseef Effendi, through Mr. Wylde, to aid you in every way in his power to enforce the Proclamation issued by the Sultan to stop the importation and Traffic of Slaves in the Hedjaz.

The Sherreef particularly requested me to convey his kindest regards to you, and trusts he will yet have the pleasure of meeting you.

I shall have great pleasure in giving you any information you may require, and rendering you any service in my power.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) YUSEF EFFENDI KODSI.

No. 201.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 4.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, April 8, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of letters that I have addressed to the authorities here, to which I have received no answer; as the post is leaving to-day, I am forwarding you a few particulars of the case, and, on return of Captain Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," due to-morrow, I shall address you further on the subject, and the reply that I get from the authorities here.

On the 29th of March, the day after Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" left, I was informed that a large bugla was off the port, with a cargo of slaves on board, one of the largest shipments that had ever crossed the sea: the number was stated to be between 350 and 400.

The authorities here must have also been aware of the circumstance, or issued some recent orders regarding the Slave Trade, as some little time after these slaves had been passed into the town some were seized by the artillery soldiers near the walls, close to the Yemen Gate, and, on a house being searched belonging to Mahamed Yusef, a slave-dealer from Souakim, some more slaves were found, and one Ali Digna, a Soudan merchant and a noted slave-dealer, was also arrested and put into prison, together with the fifteen slaves captured.

The complaint in my letter against Hadgee Moosa Baghdadi is well founded; had he not interfered with the soldiers at first (most likely bribed them after what took place) a great many more slaves would have been caught. Hadgee Moosa Baghdadi, holding the position he does in the Hedjaz, his merely speaking to or threatening the soldiers would prevent them from doing their duty. I trust, my Lord, that the evidence now against him will be sufficient to bring this man to justice. By birth a Persian, now a Turkish subject, he combines all the worst vices of these races; his moral character is notorious, and was it not for his money, and the support he received from the last Governor-General of the Hedjaz, he would never have been allowed to hold the position he does. I may mention, if it has escaped your Lordship's memory, that the first complaint against Hadgee Moosa Baghdadi for slave-dealing was about two years ago, when he marched 96 small slaves into the town at noon through the custom-house gate, and the more recent, the cases of slaves on board the "Rokeby" and "Koina," that were seized by Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman" in the Persian Gulf and Muscat.

The evidence of the slaves on board the "Rokeby" was found by letters on board her, and those on board the "Koina" was found by a letter on board the "Rokeby," written from the office of Hadgee Moosa Baghdadi. This man is also interested in this last shipment to Jeddah.

It has also been brought to my notice that seven slaves of this large shipment have left for Mecca, and that five were seized yesterday by the police and taken to Ibrahim Naseer's house for safety, and that he would have nothing to do with them, and gave them back into slavery. Ibrahim Naseer is a magistrate, and one of the principal members of the Government Medgliss.

That some show of duty has been made by several of the officials cannot be denied, but the result, so far, is most unsatisfactory, as had energy been shown the whole of the shipment ere this might have been taken, and those implicated on the Egyptian side of the sea found out.

Both Egyptian and Turkish subjects are concerned in this most flagrant case. Ali Digna, before mentioned, is an Egyptian.

I have, &c.

. (Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 201.
Vice-Consul Wylde to the Kaïmakam of the Hedjaz.

Your Excellency,

Jeddah, March 31, 1878.

I HAVE been informed the day before yesterday that there was a bugla off the port with slaves, and it has since been brought to my notice that an attempt has been made to land them, which has been partly successful. Some, however, through the energy of the artillerymen here, have been captured, together with some of the men

implicated in the trade. I have to thank you for the energy your soldiers have shown, and you for carrying out the instructions sent you from Constantinople.

I shall be much obliged if you would inform me what you intend doing with the slaves already captured, their nationality, where they were shipped from, the names of the captain of the bugla and the bugla in which they arrived; also to whom the slaves were consigned, and whether you are taking any steps to capture the rest of the 350 slaves that came over.

It is with surprise and indignation that I learn that one of the leading merchants of Jeddah, Hadgee Morsee Baghidadi, has mixed himself in this most demoralizing and debasing traffic, and has even gone so far as to interfere with the soldiers of His Majesty the Sultan in the execution of their duty. I shall send a telegraphic message to the Commander of the Soudan and to my Government of what has taken place, and shall inform them fully by next mail of what has been done by the authorities here.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 201.

Vice-Consul Wylde to the Kaïmakam of the Hedjaz.

Your Excellency,

Jeddah, April 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I wrote to you on the morning of the 31st March asking for some information regarding an attempt to run slaves into the town, and up to this I have received no answer to my letter.

The information I required I am perfectly aware was in your possession the first day, together with further particulars which I did not consider I had any right to ask for officially; but still, considering the friendly relations which have always been between us, you might give me fuller particulars than what I asked for.

You are doubtless aware that there is a Treaty between Egypt and England for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and it is therefore my duty to report everything that passes to the Consul-General at Cairo, who, in his turn, will inform His Highness the Viceroy.

I am informed that the whole of the slaves have been landed, and some of them have been sent into the interior. I am telegraphing, so I shall be much obliged if you will let me know whether any Egyptian subjects are implicated in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

No. 202.

Consul Beyts to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 15, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to submit copies of my despatches to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and Consul-General in Egypt, in which I have reported the landing of about 350 slaves at Jeddah on the night of the 29th March, fifteen of which, with the Egyptian slave-dealer named Ali Digni, have been captured by the Turkish police and placed in gaol by the Kaïmakam.

Since then his Excellency the Governor-General has ordered a Medjliss to investigate into the case. The result has been that twelve of the fifteen slaves (young boys and girls under 10 years of age) have been sent across to Souakim, in charge of a Turkish officer, to be handed over to the Egyptian authorities at that port; the remaining three slaves (who are grown-up girls of 15 to 17 years of age), with the slave-dealer, are retained in custody, as it is stated, for "further inquiries." What their ultimate fate will be it is impossible to say, and I am sorry to say that my endeavours to learn what had become of the 335 (or thereabout) slaves who have been successfully passed into the city or away to surrounding villages, where it is well known slave depôts exist, have failed. The desire is evidently to give as little information as possible, and to hush up the particulars of the case, which is disagreeable to the authorities from fear of the Arabs.

Detailed particulars of this case are to be learnt from Mr. Wylde's Report to me, with four appendices, which form Inclosure No. 2 of this despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 202.

Consul Beyts to Sir A. H. Layard.

Your Excellency,

Jeddah, May 2, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that an attempt was made on the 29th April to land at Jeddah some 350 slaves brought by a Turkish dhow from Souakim. Fifteen of the slaves, with the Egyptian slave-dealer, named Ali Digni, were captured by the police and lodged in gaol, but, unfortunately, the others, with the dhow, have got away, and nothing further can be learnt of them. Evidently the local authorities are not over-anxious in making the inquiries for them, although I have repeatedly requested them to do so.

Your Excellency will observe, by inclosed copy of the Kaïmakam's letter to my address, that twelve of the fifteen slaves have been clothed and provisioned by the Government, and they have been sent across to Souakim by a sailing-ship, to be handed over to the Egyptian Government at that port. The remainder, three grown-up slave girls, with Ali Digni, the dealer, are detained in gaol, as it is said, for further inquiries; but nothing satisfactory will be done with them unless your Excellency considers they (the dealer and slaves being Egyptian subjects) should be handed over to the Egyptian Government at Souakim to be dealt with there, and obtain an order from the Ottoman authorities to the Vali of the Hedjaz to deliver them up.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 202.

Consul Beyts to Mr. Vivian, Jeddah, May 2, 1878.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 22.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 202.

Vice-Consul Wylde to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Jeddah, May 9, 1878.

ACCORDING to your request I have the honour to inclose you depositions of the three remaining slaves still retained in gaol, seized by the Turkish authorities here, and a condensed Report of what has taken place in regard to the capture of slaves on the 30th March; a full Report, with copies of the local correspondence, you have already sent to Her Majesty's Consul-General at Cairo.

Deposition of the three slaves makes Inclosure 1 and Memorandum regarding conversation at the Medjliss, and Memorandum of interview make Inclosures 2 and 3 in this Report.

Since what took place in Inclosure 2, twelve out of the fifteen slaves have been sent across to Souakim to the Government authorities there, but no answer has been received regarding what is to be the ultimate fate of the three slaves still in prison, or whether it is the intention of the officials here to give up Ali Digni to the Egyptian authorities.

During my last interview with the slaves it was more forcibly brought to my attention the wretched pretext the Medjliss make for not liberating these three, saying that they are the wives of liberated slaves: there is not a particle of evidence which tends to show that they are such, and there can be no doubt that they are *bonâ fide* slaves.

Since opening a correspondence with the Turkish authorities on the 30th March last till to-day, the 9th May, we have been furnished with no information whatever, and the only thing which has been gained is the liberation of twelve of the slaves. No steps have been taken to capture any of the rest of the slaves run, and the apathy of the officials is simply disgraceful; it is useless remonstrating with them, as they pay no heed to the fair and just demands for information made to them.

While at Souakim on the 30th April I dispatched a message to the Honourable C. Vivian, Consul-General at Cairo, as per copy making inclosure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 202.

Depositions of Bahr Nile, Zaira, and Fezil Kerim, female Slaves, in prison at Jeddah Goal, being three of the batch of Slaves captured on the 30th March, at the house of Mahamed Yusef.

Bahr Nile, about 16 years old, talks Farowie or Tacroori dialect, knows a little Arabic, which she learnt from the man who stole her called Othman, who took her to Kordofan and then to Khartoum; was brought to the north of Souakim and shipped at a place on the coast. Never went to Souakim itself, remained about seven days on the bugla after being shipped, the bugla being under sail the whole time. Was sea-sick the whole time, and could not tell how many slaves were with her. Was in Jeddah two months before being caught by the authorities; was landed at the custom-house jetty and taken to Mahamed Yusef's house, who is a Souakim man. The place where she was shipped was a small village with mat huts; only a few people lived there. On the voyage the slaves were covered with wood, so no one could see them in the boat. The cargo was all dhurra. Bahr Nile came with Zaira.

Zaira came with Bahr Nile and had the same tale to tell. Arrived outside the harbour and was brought to the custom-house bunder in a small boat. On the other coast were only marched during the night, and hidden amongst the trees or in the mountain during the day-time. Zaira is a Jingowie, with lower front teeth broken, aged about 14.

Fezil Kerim, a Jingowie, with lower front teeth broken, brought at first to Berber; from there came down with about forty others to the coast where there was a river and mountains. Were there for some time, and saw the cattle from where they were hidden go to drink at the water. Came from Berber on camels, and only marched during the night, and were hidden during the day. Were shipped at night and left the coast in the morning; the huts were close to where they were shipped, and there was one white house also. Fezil Kerim has been in Jeddah three months.

From Fezil Kerim's description of the coast where she was shipped there can be no doubt it was Aghig, known to Europeans by the name of Port Mornington.

The slaves complained about being in prison, and wished to go with the others that had been sent back to Souakim.

Present when the depositions were taken—

Commander Powlett, R.N.;

The Interpreter of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan;"

Ismael, Cavass of Consulate; and

A. B. Wylde.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Jeddah,

May 8, 1878.

Inclosure 5 in No. 202.

Memorandum regarding Conversation at the Government Medjliss, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 18th April, about the recent importation of Slaves; and to ask the Medjliss for an answer to the British Vice-Consul's letters of the 31st March and 4th April, and the Consul's letter of the 11th April.

Present at the Medjliss on the part of the Turkish Government—

Ali Bey, Kaimakam; Omer Nuseef Effendi, Agent for the Grand Sherreef; Seyed Hassen Bahroon, Abdul Cader Badeeb, Rifaal Effendi, and Ibrahim Nasseer.

Present on the part of the Consulate—

The Consul, the Vice-Consul, and the Chief Cavass as interpreter.

The Medjliss were asked what answer there was to the letters they had received, and they informed the Consul that they had written to Mecca for instructions, and that the answer had only been received that morning, and that, as not all the members of the Medjliss were present, they could not decide what answer to give, but would call an Extraordinary Meeting for Saturday morning, the 20th, when an answer would be sent.

It was with great difficulty this was obtained, and not before impressing upon the Kaimakam and others that the whole of this case would have to be laid before higher authorities than what were present.

Objections were made to the representatives of the Consulate seeing the slaves, and Ibrahim Nasseer said that they were not slaves, but Tacroori servants.

No answer was given to the question, where are the rest of the slaves? and the authorities showed great reluctance to give any information whatever.

The interview lasted an hour, and the only point gained was a faithful promise that full information would be given on Saturday morning by letter, and permission to visit the slaves in prison.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE, *British Vice-Consul.*

Jeddah, April 18, 1878.

Inclosure 6 in No. 202.

Memorandum regarding Visit to Jeddah Gaol, on the afternoon of the 18th April, to see the Slaves that were captured on the 30th March.

THE slaves were in a room near Hassan Agha's (the chief of police) private apartments. A conversation was carried on with them by means of Ismael, the Chief Cavass of the Consulate. All the slaves could talk Arabic, with the exception of one female. Their names, sex, and nationality were as follows:—

Female.	Nationality.	Male.	Nationality.
Kamesa	Bergidowie.	Adam	Bergidowie.
Nugious	Baya.	Suroor	Jingowie.
Fedal Kerim	Jingowie.	Reziz	"
Madena	"	Almas	Baya.
Bal rneil	Baya.	Hahmad	"
Zara	Jingowie.	Farajulla	Fartheil.
Mursela	Baya.	Bacheel	Nubia.
Sabubadela	Jingowie.		

On questions being asked them they immediately complained of being hungry, and they all seemed to be more or less in a state of fear. Not one of them knew their ages. The girls ranged from fourteen or fifteen down to eight or seven years, and the boys from fourteen to about six. They were only supplied with a cloth to cover them, and were sitting on mats spread on the floor; several of them were thin, but taking them altogether, their condition was not bad.

The interview was too short to collect much evidence; however, what little reliable could be obtained points out that these slaves did not all come together, but from several shipments, some of them having been in Jeddah two months. Fedal Kerim, Bahrneil, and Zara came together from the opposite coast with four others. Madena and Subadela came together with eight others. Adam came with many others, so many he could not count them. They did not know the names of their owners, but Fedal Kerim, who is an intelligent girl enough, will doubtless be able to give further evidence if time and patience are taken over her deposition.

The small boys are too young to give much information, and only two or three out of the fifteen are old enough to be useful in tracing the people who are implicated in this affair.

Ali Digna was brought out of his room where he is imprisoned, and he was immediately recognized by the writer as being a constant passenger between Souakim and Jeddah, and he had on many occasions seen him on board steamers, and had met him twice at Souakim, once in April 1877, and before in March 1876.

The Medjliss having promised all the information required by Saturday morning, the 20th instant, it was deemed prudent not to ask any further questions of the slaves. Hassan Agha was very courteous throughout, and offered any facilities in his power to procure information.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE.

Jeddah, April 18, 1878.

Inclosure 7 in No. 202.

Vice-Consul Wylde to Mr. Vivian.

(Telegraphic.)

WIRE London am keeping dhow taken by "Wild Swan" till instructions from there are received. Admiral at Aden has told "Wild Swan" to hand dhow to Consul. Strongly advise making example of this dhow. Can get no satisfactory information from Turkish officials regarding seizure of slaves reported from Jeddah by despatch. Writing full particulars.

No. 203.

Consul Beyts to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 1.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 15, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of my despatch of the 5th instant, wherein I report to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" off Souakim of the Turkish dhow "Aloui," with seventy-seven slaves and a general cargo on board. The dhow, with her crew, have been towed by the "Wild Swan" into Jeddah and placed in my charge, when I transferred the charge to the Governor, taking his receipt for same, and have applied to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople for orders in the case.

I have likewise addressed a similar despatch to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

Inclosure in No. 203.

Consul Beyts to Mr. Layard.

Your Excellency,

Jeddah, May 5, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," having captured the Turkish dhow "Aloui" off Souakim with seventy-seven slaves on board, and a general cargo from Souakim (thirty miles north of it), she took them into Souakim, where the Egyptian authorities liberated the slaves, the dhow and crew being Turkish.

Commander Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," acting under the orders of Admiral Corbett, Commander-in-chief on the Indian Station, has towed this dhow into Jeddah and handed her over to my charge, together with the Reis and six of a crew, and general cargo consisting of about 195 packages of sundries.

I have transferred the charge to the Kaimakam, taking his receipt for same, requesting him to hold them in safe custody until the receipt of your Excellency's instructions. I may venture to submit Commander Powlett's suggestion, that the dhow should (as usual in such cases) in this particular one to make an example be burnt, the cargo being a question also for your Excellency's consideration whether that should be confiscated as a prize to Her Majesty's ship or not.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. BEYTS.

No. 204.

Memorandum by Vice-Consul Wylde regarding proposed Slave Trade Treaty between the Porte and England.

THE Reports made by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan" and his Excellency Malcolm Pasha will doubtless be so exhaustive that it will be useless making any remarks regarding the management and what pertains to this question afloat.

From despatches written from Jeddah during the current year to the Foreign Office, the officials at home will be aware of the state of feeling with regard to the Slave Trade at that port; and the principal point to which the attention of the authorities who will

have to deal with this question is earnestly requested is the part that his Highness the High Sherreef of Mecca must take in the question of the Slave Trade before the traffic can entirely be put a stop to. The Porte has on several occasions issued Proclamations in the Hedjaz forbidding the Slave Trade, and the utter uselessness of these is palpably shown at present, slaves being run with the connivance of the authorities (as, for example, in the case of the slaves run on the 29th March), and up to the present time no information or help can be obtained from the authorities. There can be no doubt in my mind that the Porte will try and make an exception of the Hedjaz in the present contemplated Treaty, as it is not in their power to put in force their own laws in this country, as they only hold a very nominal power over it. A question of religion will certainly be raised; and as the Sultan is not the Head of the Moslem faith, and is styled only Defender of the Faith and servant of the Hedjaz, it is evident that he cannot grant a power which he does not hold, it being in the hands of the direct descendants of Mahomed to say whether they will sanction the continuance of the Slave Trade. The High Sherreef of Mecca might be sounded as to his views on the subject, and his support asked to further the cause of the suppression of the Slave Trade. An objection may be raised by the Porte to consulting the High Sherreef, they representing him to be only the head of the family of a conquered race. Brought before the Porte in a proper manner, this obstacle may easily be overcome, as there are many other Mahommedan countries besides Turkey equally interested in the question of Slavery who do not look to the Sultan as the Head of their faith, and owe no allegiance to him, but only look to Mecca.

Once getting a Treaty with Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a cordon will at last be drawn round Africa and a blockade made of the slave markets of the world which are situated on the Arabian littoral of the Red Sea.

Regarding the details of the Slave Treaty, there is not much of importance to be added to Treaties already existing between Zanzibar, Egypt, and Great Britain.

The question of eunuchs and the pearl-fishing trade, however, ought to be specially mentioned. The first should be put a stop to as being most inhuman and demoralizing, and the latter so arranged as to prevent as much as possible slave labour being employed.

The buglas ought to be registered and numbered in the different Prize and Consular Courts, and made to carry a flag with their registered number on it. The Prize Courts to furnish all cruizers with a list of all buglas and crews registered that engage in the pearl trade; Articles of the buglas also enumerating most concisely the men or slaves on board, with the descriptive marks of the latter, as a guide to officers who may have occasion to overhaul the vessels. Such descriptions to be written either in French or English, as well as in Arabic or Turkish. All vessels not taking out these papers to be confiscated and the owners to be heavily punished.

To keep expenses down as low as possible, both for the English and Turkish Governments, it will not be necessary to have too many Prize Courts. By the present Convention with Egypt either Massowah or Souakim are to be made available, and no further expenses, therefore, need be made at Jeddah. The Consul, on behalf of the British Government, and one representative nominated by the Turkish Government, will be sufficient, evidence educed by them, with their opinion of the examination of any prize brought before them, to be signed by each representative and sent over to the Massowah or Souakim Court for sentence.

The slaves captured will be all natives of Africa. They cannot, therefore, be subjects of the Ottoman nation.

All Mahommedan slaves, of which there are many brought across to be sent back to the Soudan, to be dealt with as agreed on hereafter; and all slaves not Mahommedan to be given the choice of religion, and those that wish to embrace the Christian faith to be handed over to the Massowah Missionaries, or found employment for in European families.

All buglas and craft captured and condemned to be broken up and sold, and the proceeds to be employed to cover the expense of forwarding and feeding slaves and providing them with an outfit.

The question of domestic slavery to be discussed as regards the duration of time before slaves now in captivity are to be freed.

All slaves that complain or are known to have been bought since the last Proclamation against the Slave Trade to be freed at once.

All slaves that complain of ill-treatment to be allowed to address their complaint to the members of the Slave Court at Jeddah, and not to the Government Medjliss, and if cruelty is proved papers of liberation to be granted.

A register of all transactions to be kept, both in English and Arabic, of the proceedings of the Slave Court at Jeddah, and all slaves duly registered therein.

A census of all male slaves to be taken, and the number of male slaves owned by each householder to be stated therein, with their respective ages and distinguishing marks. A copy of the census to be given to the Slave Court, and after a period to be agreed on hereafter any person found owning a slave not registered to be punished for engaging in the Slave Trade.

The Cadi to furnish a list of all slaves that may be liberated or married before him.

All slaves unable to speak either Arabic or Turkish to be liberated. The fact of their not speaking either of these languages to be considered as a proof of their being lately stolen from their countries.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE,
Late British Vice-Consul, Jeddah.

May 28, 1878.

No. 205.

Memorandum by Vice-Consul Wylde regarding the Present State of Affairs in Abyssinia.

SINCE my Report of April 1877 on what was passing in Abyssinia, there have been no further hostilities between that country and Egypt. King John had then marched against Menelek, King of Shoa, who had invaded part of Amhara. News has now been received from King John that he has taken Menelek prisoner, and that the latter has agreed to pay tribute to Abyssinia. The two kings are on their way to Adowa from Gondar. There seems to have been no fighting whatever between them, King John having out-manœuvred and out-numbered his adversary, and obliged him to surrender. The most important news is that Walad-el-Michel, the Abyssinian traitor and Egyptian ally, has started from their territory however against the advice of the Egyptians, and attacked the Abyssinian portion of the Hamasen. On news reaching Adowa, the Governor Ras Bariaon marched against Walad-el-Michel with about 10,000 men. A battle has just been fought, the particulars of which have not arrived; but what is known is that Walad-el-Michel attacked the advance guard of Ras Bariaon's army just as they were pitching camp, killing nearly the whole of them, including Ras Baraion, his son, and other big Chiefs. Walad-el-Michel has only 7,000 men with him, but they are well armed with the Remington rifle, and have plenty of cartridges. He has retired towards the frontier. King John is coming down with the majority of his army, estimated at 120,000 men, and as Walad-el-Michel will seek refuge on Egyptian territory, it will be difficult to say what may again take place. Gordon Pasha has written to King John, disclaiming all responsibility for Walad-el-Michel's actions, and leaving him entirely to King John, who will make but very short work of him.

There is great misery prevailing throughout the Hamasen Bogos and Mareas countries on account of the failure of last year's rain and the unsettled state of the country. No grain was planted last year, and agriculture has been so far impossible this. The whole population are starving, rich and poor suffering. At Keren deaths average ten to twelve per day, and people die with money in their hands, unable to procure food. Fever has broken out among the people on account of the privations. Relief is arriving slowly; but it will take many months before things will return to their usual status. Trade having been paralyzed by quarantine in the Red Sea so long, the people both on this and the Arabian side have suffered owing to the usual communications having been cut off.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE,
Late British Vice-Consul, Jeddah.

May 28, 1878.

No. 206.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Wylde.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 21, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Secretary of State to thank you for the Memorandum which you have been good enough to communicate to this Department relating to the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea, and I am to acquaint you that your suggestions will be borne in mind in the negotiations for an Anti-Slave Trade Treaty between this country and Turkey.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 207.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 24, 1878.

THE Secretary of State has had under his consideration Mr. Wylde's despatch of the 8th April and your despatch of the 15th May, with their inclosures, relating to the landing near Jeddah of a cargo of at least 350 slaves, of whom only 15 were seized by the Turkish authorities, and I am to approve the proceedings of Mr. Wylde and yourself, as reported in those despatches.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 208.

Extract from Consul Beyts' Report on Jeddah Trade for the Year ending 31st March, 1878.

THROUGH the medium of the Honourable H. C. Vivian, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, a Convention has been signed by the Khedive for the suppression of Slave Trade in his dominions, a Red Sea police, under the able and energetic superintendence of Malcolm Pasha, an officer of the British Navy, but the cruisers of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," placed on this station for the same purpose, have proved imminently useful in giving a check to Slave Trade operations, and instilled a wholesome fear among the Turkish authorities and evil-doers concerned in this abominable traffic; notwithstanding the vigilance which is exercised on the Egyptian coast by direction of his Excellency Gordon Pasha, the Governor-General of the Soudan, Slave Trade, operations continue to be carried by the connivance of corrupt officials. A proof of this is afforded by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," capture of a dhow off Souakim, having 77 slaves on board, and of two runs numbering 350 and 300 slaves each from Souakim, having been successfully accomplished at a point a few miles south of Jeddah, from which a slave-dealer and 15 young were captured. The three events, which number a total of 727 slaves, occurring in one month between Souakim and Jeddah, only affords a strong proof that the traffic is considerable, although perhaps not quite to the extent of 30,000 a year, as has been reported from this Consulate.

(Signed) G. BEYTS, *Her Majesty's Consul, Jeddah.*

No. 209.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1878.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th June respecting the landing of a cargo of between 350 and 400 slaves near Jeddah, I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople reports that the Turkish Government have sent instructions to the Governor of Jeddah to punish severely those who have been concerned in the matter, and has reminded him of the urgent necessity of strictly executing the orders previously sent by the Porte with the object of preventing the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 210.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Beyts.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 23, 1878.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th May, reporting the capture by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," off Souakim, of a Turkish vessel with seventy-seven slaves on board.

I am to state to you that your action in handing the dhow over to the Turkish authorities is approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 211.

Memorandum by Mr. A. B. Wylde regarding Slave Trade in the Soudan and its Red Sea Coast.

A NEARLY uninterrupted stay of five months on the Soudan coast and in the interior has given me a chance of verifying what I have written on former occasions, and has made me more familiar with the working of the Slave Trade, and I can now connect the link that was missing, and trace the course of the slaves from the interior to the coast, and the manner in which the trade is carried on by the Arab merchants from the Hedjaz, with the aid of their agents in the Soudan.

During my journey up country from Souakim to Berber, and from Berber to Khartoum via Schendy, I had many occasions to talk with all classes of people, from the authorities to the poorest of slaves, and I gathered as much information as I possibly could on the subject. From the higher authorities I got nothing satisfactory, nor did I for one moment expect that I should, as they would be very chary of giving any information to an Englishman, especially knowing the former position I held. From all that I have seen, I can scarcely believe the authorities are aware of the extent of the traffic, although they know that it exists. The slave caravans always keep away as much as possible from the towns, and in the enormous expanse of country between the Nile and the Red Sea, which is so sparsely populated that armies might be marched through it without being seen by a single Egyptian official, it does not become a matter of much difficulty to run a caravan of slaves. On the accompanying map I have marked out the places where Egyptian officials are stationed, and from a glance one can see at once that the outlets for slaves are innumerable, and the places blocked few in comparison; a coast line as long as from Land's End to Berwick, having nine stations only of observation, without being helped in any way by a craft afloat.

During part of my return journey I had as a companion an Egyptian merchant, who had also been in the country some seven months. He was very well off, and a most respectable and intelligent man. With him he had a young Nubian slave, which he had purchased at Khartoum. I asked him if he found any difficulty in regard to the purchase of slaves, and he informed me there was none, either in Egypt or in the Soudan, but that it was not done openly, as in former times. This bears out what has come under my observation, namely, that a person not understanding anything about the Slave Trade might walk through the country, and perhaps reside in it for many months, without seeing anything that would enable him to say the trade was carried on, or raise his indignation against the officials for allowing it to continue; but still, where there is a demand there will always be a supply, and no matter in what town or place one is at in the Hedjaz or Soudan, slaves, both male and female, are to be purchased. One of the head men of the village at Kokieb, on the Souakim Berber road, gave me some very interesting information regarding the means of transport, and I have every reason to believe, from what he said, that by making detours, and with good guides that know the different springs in the mountains, the slaves can be run down to nearly every part of the coast, and if pursued, by once turning into the mountains pursuit would be hopeless. That slaves, when they are brought down to the coast, are moved to the shore by night-time and shipped, and that, while in the interior, the journey is mostly performed during moonlight and in the day time, the landmarks being so well known by keeping out of sight of the roads either to the right or left, detection is nearly impossible. Water can also be procured for the slaves from the usual wells, by sending men with camels to fill the water-skins, while the slaves are encamped some miles off. At the wells no one's business is questioned, nor is there any one on the whole length of the Berber Souakim road, on the part of the Government, to look out after the Slave Trade.

The slaves that I have questioned I have generally found contented with their lot, and as long as their owners are well off and food is plentiful, they are, as a rule, not ill-treated, and do not do a larger share of the field work in cultivation than the other members of the household. However, when exceptionally bad years occur, as the past one, the food they are supplied with is bad, and then they have to undergo a certain

amount of hardship. Gordon Pasha, knowing this, remitted nearly the whole of the land taxes, as it was only by great pinching and hardship that the owners of ground would have been enabled to pay in anything to the Treasury. I asked many slaves whether they wished to return to their friends. The usual answer was, that perhaps they had not a friend living; what was their home once is so no more; the whole country from which they came is desolated, and everyone taken away.

I find that the majority of slaves, such as Denkas, Shilooks, Bongoes, and other tribes, are not of a wandering nature, never having, perhaps, gone farther from home than a few miles, and, like the countrymen in out-of-the-way parts of England, looking on their own native village and community as the world, and that, once being lost to them, they are contented to stop where fortune places them. It is curious that runaway slaves are a rarity in the Soudan, where there is every chance and opportunity of their getting away, but they seem perfectly contented with their lot.

I had several long conversations with Gordon Pasha, and I must say that he is not neglectful of the Slave Trade, and I do not think more can be expected from him than what he does at present. He has an enormous country to govern, and the Slave Trade is only one of the many important questions which he has to consider.

It occupies the greater portion of his time to look after the different turbulent tribes which are under his authority, and he is in a constant state of anxiety regarding the actions of his officers whenever they get far enough away from a telegraph station, or in the interior, to consider themselves independent. He has also daily to give his orders to the different Governors at Massowah, Souakim, Cassala, and Berber, and hear what is doing at these different places; receiving people that come from every part of the Soudan with complaints, nearly all of which he investigates himself. He has his finances to organize, his improvements in Khartoum to look after, and all the work that appertains to governing a savage country. He has no European to help him in any way, no Englishman on whom he can rely; aided by an Arabic clerk, who reads or writes no other language but his own, he has the management of every department of the government of the whole of the Soudan, and it is not to be wondered at that he cannot at once put down the Slave Trade, rooted as it has been in the country for years, and every institution and household interested in it.

One of the last regulations laid down by Gordon Pasha has been, that any slaves being seized at sea, and the route by which they came found out, the Governors of the provinces through which they passed shall forfeit three months' pay. On the "Aloue" being captured by Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," the Governors of the districts through which they passed had to forfeit a quarter's salary, and Gordon Pasha, being in the district at the time, also credited the Government with three months' pay, which he forfeited, simply to show the people he made no distinction between officials when they did wrong.

When in Khartoum, five caravans of slaves, numbering about 400, had already been caught during 1878 on their way to the coast; one of them was seized in the Berber district. The owners had several cases of ostrich feathers with them, which were confiscated to the Government; the men were imprisoned for long terms, some sent up the White Nile, and the slaves liberated.

Should Gordon Pasha devote more of his time and press the question of the Slave Trade, he would find himself and the country cut off from the necessary supplies of commerce, and his custom-house duties, from which he looks for a large revenue, in an exhausted state. Till he can find European merchants or natives to trade in the Soudan without being mixed up with the Slave Trade, and do an honest and legitimate commerce, he must allow the present state of things to continue.

His policy may be condemned at home, but when the state of affairs at present in the Soudan is taken into consideration, it will be found there is no other course to pursue; and at once to put a stop to the status of slavery means paralyzing commerce, sowing discontent amongst the merchants who do a legitimate commerce by stopping their supplies, and not benefiting the country or the slaves. The policy Gordon Pasha is now pursuing will in time effect a radical change, as no expeditions are allowed to leave Khartoum for the interior except under his supervision.

The raids for ivory and slaves are things nearly of the past, and are a rarity now instead of the rule, as a few years ago. The Shilook tribe have entirely given in their submission; and Kikoon, the King of the Shilooks, was at Khartoum while I was there, and wished Gordon Pasha to develop his country for him, being content with receiving only a salary from the Soudan Government. The whole of the Soudan down to M'tesa's country is quiet, with the exception of a portion on the banks of the Bahr Gazelle, which has been seized by a Sebehr's son. This revolution will not take long to put an end to,

and when it is finished the Soudan will be in a perfect state of tranquillity. Gordon Pasha's aim is to try and keep the lower part of the Soudan quiet, allowing no trading expedition to enter the country without his sanction and under his supervision, and so put an end to the supply of slaves from this source. The task is not an easy one, and will take some time in its development; but if the originator is spared success will no doubt attend him. The supplies of merchandize to the Soudan are mostly drawn through Jeddah, the merchants who are employed in the trade being, with few exceptions, Arabs; therefore Turkish subjects. They, as a rule, draw nearly all their supplies direct from London, chiefly consisting of Manchester piece-goods. With a corrupt custom-house they manage to get off the greater portion of the duty leviable, as the goods are for export, and not for consumption in the country; they then re-ship their goods to the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea with "rafteas," namely, a receipt, which clears the goods from duty at the Egyptian custom-houses of the Soudan. The merchandize is generally carried over by native sailing craft, and often enough these craft are engaged in the mother-o'-pearl fisheries. The goods are consigned to the agents of the Jeddah merchants at Souakim, and in the majority of the cases the Jeddah merchants have agents throughout the whole of the Soudan at Berber, Schendy, Khartoum, Sennaar, Gallabat, Cassala, and Obrid, or any other point where there is a central market, where natives congregate from the interior. The trade is nearly entirely by barter, and the agents of the Jeddah merchants have always the advantage over others, as they, by exchanging their goods for slaves, and with the same chance as others with the produce of the country, at the same time have the advantage over those who are only in the market for the natural produce of the country.

The merchant who does a legitimate commerce can be under-quoted by the others, as he is obliged to receive bulky goods, such as gum, cotton, coffee, bees-wax, ivory, &c., for his Manchester cloth, while slaves, according to their value, cost from 5 dollars to 20 dollars, or from 1*l.* to 4*l.* per head. The former costs much money to bring down to the coast, having to be transported the entire way by camel, while the slave is made to walk down to the coast, and often enough to carry a load as well. The cargo on its way to the coast may be damaged by rain, and arrive at a bad market, while the slave, having cost such a little, there is always 1,000 per cent. to be made.

The great market in this part of the world for the Slave Trade has always been Jeddah, and the only means to put an end to the Traffic is to forbid the trade first, and then divert the Soudan export and import trade from Jeddah to the coast at Souakim and Massowah, where the importation of goods and their destination can be watched, and forbid the Arab boats of the eastern side of the Red Sea having anything to do with the coast on the western side.

The merchants at Jeddah engaged in the Soudan trade are nearly all owners of boats, which are used either in the pearl trade or in bringing over from Roweyah salt to Jeddah, where many ships load every year. The mother-o'-pearl fishery takes place for nearly the whole year, with the exception of the three or four months during the cold season, say, November, December, January, and February, when the water is so cold that the mortality amongst the slaves that are employed pearl diving is so great that it becomes unprofitable to go on with the fishing; the salt trade is carried on, however, the whole year round. The Soudan coast, therefore, is always constantly watched by native craft that are always on the look-out to pick up a cargo of slaves, and the distance across to the other side is so small that it does not materially interfere with the fishing. These boats are always adapted for running slaves, as they invariably have a stock of provisions on board, and are supplied with plenty of fresh water casks to enable them, when they find a payable bed of shells, to go on working for several days without going away to a watering place.

What I wrote in April 1877, when taken over to the opposite coast by Commander Washington, of Her Majesty's ship "Vulture," to report on the Slave Trade, I repeat now, viz., that Gordon Pasha can never put an entire stop to the Slave Trade, which can only be done by cruisers at sea. The punishment to the real offenders, the Jeddah merchants, is a mere trifle by having their slaves taken away from them in the interior; they only become valuable when they have reached the coast and are shipped. There is always enough evidence found to condemn them and all concerned when taken at sea, and if an agent of a Jeddah merchant is imprisoned up country, the principal can always find someone else to do the same work for him.

The staff kept up on the coast by the Egyptian authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade is ridiculously small, but as much, perhaps, as their crippled finances and the want of sympathy they have with the cause will allow.

I was much struck with the state of the Soudan; there is an indescribable want of

energy in the country, which may, perhaps, be attributable to the Slave Trade and want of labour.

A country watered by the Nile is nearly a desert—on each side a meagre strip of cultivation being alone visible, and that only enough for the wants of the population. Misgovernment and the Slave Trade have spoilt a land which might be made fertile; the uncultivated alluvial tracks of country bordering the Setute, Gash, Altara, Barka, and other rivers all tell the sad, silent tale of the horrors of the Slave Trade and the work of depopulation that has been going on.

If England is really earnest in her endeavours to put an end to the traffic in human beings she ought to act in a more decided manner than she has done. She employed two cruisers in the Red Sea last winter, which have both been withdrawn, and from April till now there has been nothing done to prevent slaves being run. The Egyptian cruizer has also been withdrawn since April, and the entire opposite coast is unguarded. I consider Egypt will never rouse herself to put an end to the Slave Trade, which is not repugnant to their feelings and sanctioned by their religion; for ten years, or till August 1889, the buying and selling of slaves in the Soudan is allowed by the Convention between Egypt and England for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The "Aloue" case is an example of how bad and useless present arrangements are, and what a dead letter the Convention is.

If the Soudan is properly worked by the slave dealers in a quiet manner, and they take the precaution to go to the authorities for transmission papers, the whole of the Slave Trade will become a recognized and legal undertaking; the slaves may be taken down to the coast and shipped off to Jeddah by twos and threes; they will be furnished with papers of freedom, which will be taken away from them as soon as they arrive on the opposite coast.

Gordon Pasha is well aware of this, but his hands are tied, and it is only the slave hunters that he can touch, the buying and selling of slaves in any numbers being perfectly legal, and he is powerless to stop it. By the Convention with Egypt it will be another ten years in the Soudan before the sale of a slave becomes illegal; after that the slave can be exchanged from one party to another by deed of transfer or gift, and still the Slave Trade will continue.

There is nothing to be done till the word slave in its present form is unknown, and the owning of a black by an Arab or an Egyptian prevented. Ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the owner has come by his slave by being party to a fraud, the black he has bought having been stolen, and the purchase takes place very often from the man who stole him; therefore the transaction is illegal. It is not so with those that have been slaves for some generations, as they were born in slavery, and often the father sells his own children.

Jeddah, September 25, 1878.

(Signed) A. B. WYLDE,
Late British Vice-Consul, Jeddah.

The last news of the Slave Trade received from the Soudan has been most important. Gordon Pasha seems to have been able to strike a blow at the root of the Slave—namely, in the Darfur and Shilook—districts. When in the Soudan this last spring and summer the authorities had commenced to stop caravans on their way through the country to the coast, but some little difficulty was occasioned in effecting captures on account of the extreme wariness of the dealers, who were not known in the principal towns of the Soudan, and the roads by which they brought their slaves to the coast not found out. In spite of this some half-dozen caravans had been taken, but not without making the authorities who seized them very unpopular. During the last three months seventeen other caravans have been taken and a very large number of slaves liberated. Executions have taken place in Obeid and Khartoum of men who were taken with small slave boys that had been entirely mutilated, and it was proved that deaths had taken place from the operations which the slaves had to undergo.

From last advices from the interior of the Soudan, his Excellency Gordon Pasha was taking most energetic measures to put a stop to the hunting of slaves, and vigorously punishing everyone that had to do with the traffic. Armed expeditions were also forbidden to enter into the interior for the purpose of trade.

A Sandjak, or Commander of a district, who had soldiers under his command, was being pursued by the Government troops for engaging in the Slave Trade; he had over 400 with him, and was endeavouring to reach from the Darfur country to one of the depôts in the Metemna or Schendy districts, where he could find a market for them.

It was the intention of the Governor-General, if he could take this Sandjak, to make an example of him and have him publicly executed. Strong measures like these are necessary, and will in future have a most beneficial effect on the country, but at present the immediate prevention of the Slave Trade means cutting off very large supplies from the Soudan, and therefore a crippling of the revenue.

On the coast, although there is neither an English nor Egyptian cruizer in the whole of the Red Sea, the Soudan Government are taking steps, as far as it is in their power, to stop the exportation of slaves. About three weeks ago, near Souakim, six buglas from Jeddah were found anchored on the coast, where they could not have been for a legitimate purpose. Some soldiers on the coast, on asking the business of the buglas, were threatened. The case was reported to Souakim, and the Governor, a most energetic man, sent an expedition down to the buglas; they tried to escape, but were fired on, and they lost one man killed and several wounded. Five out of the six buglas were captured, and they were found to contain more water casks, planks, and mats than they needed, and as no satisfactory account of their business could be given, the buglas were confiscated and the crew imprisoned. The masters of them, being Turkish subjects, were sent to Jeddah to be punished, and they are now in prison here. What is being done on the Soudan coast compares favourably with the utter apathy here, no notice being taken of the irregularities that go on. Last week a shipment of Galla and Abyssinian girls to the number of forty arrived from Hodeidah; they were shipped at Honan Bay on the Danakil coast for Hodeidah, and then on from there by a bugla that came up the inside of the reefs. The price of slaves having risen so high a most remunerative business must have been done; they were all sold in two or three days.

It is useless trying to expect anything from the Turkish officials, who do not and dare not put the trade down, and till English cruizers have the right of search of all Turkish craft what goes on now is likely to continue.

A great blow this year may have said to have been struck at the Soudan Slave Trade, and it is to be hoped as soon as the southern portion of the coast from Massowah to Berberah is opened up a more beneficial effect on the Slave Trade may be produced; however, it will be some years before Gordon Pasha can make his power felt along this coast for the furtherance of law and order.

The Danakil coast is the natural outlet for slaves from the Galla and southern Abyssinian countries, and the inhabitants of this sea-board are a wild, fanatical Mahomedan race, that have been accustomed to the Slave Trade for generations.

So little being known of this coast by Europeans that the Slave Trade can continue without let or hindrance, and the only information that can be obtained from there is when slaves that have been shipped from there escape and claim protection, or when a stranger comes with the slaves that can talk only the Galla or Abyssinian dialects is generally more communicative to those that can speak his language, and has no suspicion that the information he gives can be made use of.

The high price that slaves are now fetching gives an extra zest to running them, and the profit on a large cargo now is a fortune to the lucky Arab to whom they belong.

Jeddah, October 20, 1878.

(Signed)

A. B. WYLDE.

No. 212.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. A. B. Wylde.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 22, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorandum on Slave Trade in the Soudan and the Red Sea, which you have been good enough to communicate to him, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's thanks for your communication.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Trebizond*.

No. 213.

Vice-Consul Biliotti to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Trebizond, June 21, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that an African female slave, named Terafat, took refuge on the 18th instant in this Consulate, asking to be protected against the ill-treatment she had received at the hands of the wife of her master, Shater Taade, Mehmed Bey.

The latter called himself the same day on me to say that his wife had really struck Terafat, who had committed a theft, but promised that she would not be subject in future to such treatment.

However, as Terafat refused to return with her master, I placed her in the house of my Turkish scribe, but she called yesterday in my office, declaring that she had made up her mind to go back.

After having ascertained that she was not acting under a pressure or threats, I allowed her to do as she pleased, and she left the Consulate by herself.

Trusting that your Lordship will approve my conduct in this case, I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI.

No. 214.

Vice-Consul Biliotti to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 12.)

My Lord,

Trebizond, June 27, 1878.

A MULATTO female slave, named Kadem, belonging to Osman Effendi, one of the members of the Administrative Council of this province, took refuge in this Consulate on the 23rd instant, complaining of being ill-treated by her master, and asking to be liberated and sent to Constantinople, where her mother lived.

I allowed her to remain in the Consulate, and took an early opportunity to bring the case to the notice of Yussuf Pasha, who, I am glad to say, obtained immediately from Osman Effendi the usual ticket of freedom, the restitution of Kadem's clothes, and a little money.

She was sent yesterday to Constantinople under charge of one of the Pasha's attendants who happened to be going there.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALFRED BILIOTTI.

No. 215.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Biliotti.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1878.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that your action in the case of the African slave girl Terafat, as reported in your despatch of the 21st ultimo, is approved.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 216.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Biliotti.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 19, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that his Lordship approves your action in the case of the liberation of the female slave Kadem, as reported in your despatch of the 27th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

ZANZIBAR.

No. 217.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 22, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Decree in Case No. 39 of this year's file in the Slave Trade Court, releasing a native vessel proceeded against by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "London," as engaged in the Slave Trade.

The sole ground of action here rested on the presence of slave irons on board. As however, the Court was satisfied that they were placed in the vessel without the knowledge of the master, an order of restitution was given.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 217.

Case No. 39 of 1877.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Arab vessel "Ndege," having Arab papers and colours, whereof Yakuti bin Esa is master, and Mohamed Bin Hamis, owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by Sub-Lieutenant James R. Simpson, R.N., commanding the steam launch of Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 21st day of November, 1877.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant James R. Simpson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Arab vessel "Ndege," owned by Mohamed bin Hamis, and whereof Yakuti bin Esa was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off Pemba by the officer above named, I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced and examined the witnesses, and having found no proof that the said vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel to be released and to be restored to her lawful owner, hereby acquitting the seizors of all claims for demurrage that may arise by reason of the said seizure.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 21st day of November, 1877.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 218.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 4, 1877.

I HAVE, since writing my Report of the 13th November, had an opportunity of conversing with Chuma, best known as one of the attendants of Dr. Livingstone, who has just returned from Bishop Steere's Freed Slave Station at Msasi, near the Rovuma, and from visiting the Yao Chief, Mataka (two days from Lake Nyassa).

As Chuma passed Kilwa on his return, I have been able to collect some interesting information regarding the Slave Trade. Chuma tells me that, starting from Lindi on the coast, he went first to the Mission Station of Msasi. Here some difference had been caused with the natives through one of the freed slaves, but this matter was soon amicably arranged, and on returning some months later everything at Msasi seemed most promising. The white men had suffered a good deal from fever—possibly contracted on the coast—but, in other respects, appearances indicated that the place has been well selected as a station on the road to the Lake.

Cattle taken from Lindi were thriving, so that the absence of the tsetse fly on that line of road seems pretty well established. On the journey to Mataka two slave caravans, each with about 100 slaves, were seen going to the coast, but at the same time two other slave caravans were met with returning from the coast with their slaves back to the interior. The owners of the latter, who were Yao people, told Chuma that finding slaves unsaleable at the coast they were marching back for the purpose of crossing them over to the other side of Lake Nyassa to be there exchanged for ivory, an inland form of the Slave Trade that was afterwards found to be regularly carried on by the people of Mataka and other Yao Chiefs. The only cloth for the purchase of food these returning caravans possessed was the little they obtained at Kilwa in exchange for native tobacco.

Thus we have evidence of a revolution being effected in the inland traffic through the steps that have been taken by the Sultan here and at the coast that would seem to show that the whole system is in a transition state at present, slaves being, in some instances, brought down to the coast with the hope of finding a market, while others are being taken back unable to find purchasers.

I am told that slaves captured or brought from tribes on the east of Lake Nyassa are sent across and exchanged on the west side for ivory, while such as come from the west and cannot be sent back for sale in their own country are still forwarded to this coast, to be sold at any price that can be got.

While living in Mataka's town, as stated by me in my former despatch, Mr. Beardall and Chuma found themselves in some personal danger, owing to the feeling caused against Europeans by the steps taken through this agency to stop the Slave Trade. This feeling, I doubt not, will soon pass off, and I trust that a better regulation of the duty on ivory and other articles coming to Kilwa in native hands will materially assist in bringing this about.

I have ascertained from Chuma the names of some of those residing near the coast who are still engaged in the Slave Trade, and have asked His Highness to urge upon his Governor at Kilwa the necessity of greater vigilance, and I shall avail myself of any agency that may assist in keeping the authorities, at that always suspected place, up to their duty, or at least bring to light any flagrant want of energy on their part.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 219.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 4, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report, that on the 3rd December His Highness Seyyid Barghash called upon the different Consulates, accompanied with his suite.

At the interview that took place at the British Agency matters of a general nature were discussed, but I took occasion to urge His Highness to improve the streets and approaches to the town, and carry out other reforms, which are much needed, and that the increasing importance of the town renders necessary.

In this respect, however, a considerable improvement is being effected near the Custom-house.

His Highness on leaving proceeded to the American Consulate, where it was generally supposed he would have met with Mr. Stanley, who has been living on shore since his arrival in Her Majesty's ship "Industry." Up to this time, however, Mr. Stanley has not in any way communicated with the Sultan, and he was not present with the American Consul at the interview.

His Highness afterwards proceeded to the German and French Consulates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 220.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 4, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel and two slaves, taken at Pemba by boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

In this case no defence was made either against slaves or vessel. The facts, as ascertained, are these:—A Pemba proprietor having purchased two slaves through a salesman here in Zanzibar, had them sent on by sea, while he himself returned to Pemba in a different dhow. On being boarded, the slaves reported what was being done, and the dhow was detained.

I ascertained at the trial that the slaves had been sold here very lately, which, together with the fact that they were being conveyed to Pemba, and that the captain of the vessel, after making a false statement to the boarding officer, afterwards ran away, and has not since appeared, clearly showed that he was party to the illegal shipment of slaves.

For one of the female slaves the sum of 105 dollars had been paid only a few days before. This shows to what prices young female slaves have now reached, and indicates also the difficulty in obtaining them.

While making inquiry into the sale of these females, I found that there are here in town six men who act as agents for the sale of slaves, taking slaves to their own houses, where they may be seen by intending purchasers, and selling them in private. The total number for sale in the hands of these six dealers at the time I had their premises secretly visited was sixty-three, of whom eight were concubines, dressed out in ornaments. The prices asked were as follows:—

							Dollars.	
For labouring slaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 to	60
„ boys and girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	30
„ concubines	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	700

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 220.

Case No. 40 of 1877.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, and having no papers or colours, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against two female slaves, Halima and Zafran, seized as liable to forfeiture by Mr. George Bryant, Acting Boatswain in the Royal Navy, in command of a boat of Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 6th day of December, 1877.

PERSONALLY appeared Acting Boatswain George Bryant, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which a native vessel, name unknown, and without papers or colours, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate, was seized, together with two female slaves, off Pemba, on the 17th day of November, 1877, by the officer above-named; I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced, and examined witnesses for the Plaintiff, and in default of any one appearing for the defence, after citation to appear had been duly issued, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said vessel, together with the two female slaves, Halima and Zafran, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, confirming and approving the destruction of the vessel before condemnation as justifiable.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 6th day of December, 1877.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 28, 1877.

I HAVE this day received letters from Lieutenant Shergold Smith, the leader of the Church Missionary Society's party that set out from this place a year ago for Uganda. I have also seen reports from other members of the Mission party addressed to friends here, from which it appears that a most favourable welcome has been given to the missionaries by King M'tesa.

When last I had the honour to report on this subject Lieutenant Shergold Smith had reached the southern shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and was then preparing to proceed by water to Uganda. We now learn that on the 30th June the party arrived at King M'tesa's residence in Uganda, at a place called Rubaga, situate about three miles from Ulagalla; there the King had a house built and a piece of ground set aside for their use. Nothing, in fact, could have been more cordial than the welcome they have received on reaching Uganda.

King M'tesa, who is spoken of as a perfect gentleman in manners, professes Christianity, traditions of which seem to have reached him long ago, probably from Abyssinia, but he has of late been regularly instructed by a freed slave called Alington, a pupil of Bishop Steere's, educated at the Universities Mission at Zanzibar. M'tesa is said by Lieutenant Smith to be desirous of being better informed regarding the faith he now professes, and at a private interview—no Arabs being present—he said that the only thing he desired was to know the Bible. Executions, I am told, have ceased at Court, and the people are described as happy and contented, while everything is conducted by the King with great decorum.

The last tidings of Colonel Gordon received by Lieutenant Smith was through a letter of his to King M'tesa, dated August, 1876, telling him he intended withdrawing the Egyptian troops from Uganda, and advising the King in the meantime not to molest them; from this I understand that Colonel Gordon, on taking over charge, found part of M'tesa's country already in Egyptian occupation.

Lieutenant Smith mentions a circumstance that may, however, in the absence of Colonel Gordon, lead to a misunderstanding between the Egyptian forces and King M'tesa. It appears that the King hoisted a flag, emblematic, as he says, of his having embraced Christianity as opposed to Mahomedanism, which he at one time professed; this flag has given great offence to the Egyptians, both as a Christian sign and indicating his independence, and the King has accordingly been ordered by the Egyptians to haul it down, which he refuses to do.

In navigating the Victoria Nyanza Lieutenant Smith found no islands in the centre of the lake, and by careful soundings obtained nothing over forty-four fathoms depth.

I regret to report that while so eminently successful in planting the Mission, Lieutenant Smith's eyesight has been almost destroyed through a stone thrown by the inhabitants of the islands near the borders of the lake. These islanders are, he says, exasperated by attacks previously made on them, and now look with fear on the arrival of any stranger. At the time Lieutenant Smith was injured Mr. Wilson and two of the boat's crew were wounded by poisoned arrows, from the effects of which they have now happily recovered.

Leaving his two European companions at the new station in Uganda Lieutenant Smith returned to the south of the lake, where he is busily engaged completing the fittings of a dhow purchased from Songoro, a Zanzibar trader settled at the lake.

In answer to my inquiries regarding Slave Trade as carried on in the districts near the south of the lake, Lieutenant Smith says that he has no intelligence to communicate. He says that he has received every kindness and attention from Songoro, the Zanzibar trader referred to, and from all the Sultan's subjects throughout the country he has passed, the letters of recommendation he received here being of much use, even in Uganda, and with King M'tesa himself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 222.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 5, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the past two months the weather both here and on the coast has been unusually wet and rainy.

From Lamo—the delta of the River Tana—Malindi and Mombasa, reports are received of floods that have caused much loss to standing crops and to those that were being put in the soil, while the native houses have fallen down undermined by the waters, the people being reduced in many cases to destitution. In some instances whole villages in the lower lands have been swept away by the force of the water. Here, in the Island of Zanzibar, the damage has been small, and more than counterbalanced by the growth of the young clove and cocoanut-trees. In Pemba, however, the cloves being ready for picking, have already suffered considerably, but as this is an unusually large crop the loss will not be greatly felt.

In the Kilwa districts the lesser rains, which at this season are expected, did not set in till late, and appear not to be excessive, but there are reports of floods in the Lufigi valley that have carried off villages.

In consequence of these rains the progress of caravans has been delayed, and it is to be feared there will be a considerable amount of sickness on the drying up of inundated lands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 223.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, December 5, 1877.

IN continuation of previous reports regarding the seizure by the Zanzibar authorities of slaves landed on the Island of Pemba, I have the honour to state that His Highness' steam-vessel "Deerhound" returned from Pemba, bringing back 143 freed slaves, together with fifteen slave-dealers.

From the latter I ascertained that these shipments were made from a place named Mtowombi, near Kilwa, and the slaves obtained from Nyassa caravans that stopped some distance short of the coast villages.

I regret that, notwithstanding my advice, no decided steps have been taken to follow up and punish the Arab proprietors in Pemba who seized and for a time held some of these slaves from the Sultan's soldiers.

No. 224.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 10, 1877.

I have the honour to report that Commander Wharton, of Her Majesty's surveying vessel "Fawn," has now completed the examination of the coast, including Kilwa, thus connecting his previous work here and on the adjacent coast with the surveys of late Commander Gray, of Her Majesty's ship "Nassau," begun further south.

The chart now completed includes both old and new Kilwa, the Island of Mafia (Monfia), the delta of the River Rufiji, and the inner channel, a most intricate piece of marine surveying, as will appear when the chart of this part of the coast is published.

So far as old Kilwa Harbour is concerned, the previous chart of Captain Owen was found sufficiently exact, but alterations even there have been called for, and sailing directions prepared that now make the entrance safe.

Kilwa Kivinji, a place that vessels have hitherto been accustomed to enter with fear, is now shown to possess a safe and easy approach, but the inner passage between the Rufiji delta and the Island of Mafia, from being nearly a blank on the old chart, has been found so locked by reefs and shallows, invisible in the muddy water coming from the many creeks and rivers that here open to the sea, that few vessels are likely to undertake the trouble and risk attending such navigation.

All along this dangerous part, where formerly many vessels have been lost, a refuge

may now be found if needed, and the coast approached by vessels with confidence, while an immense facility has been given to any attempts at extending trade in the rich alluvial lands where the best sorts of rice are grown, and the semi-fossil gum copal found in greater abundance and of better quality than elsewhere.

The Rufiji delta, which extends over forty miles here, furnishes an almost inexhaustible supply of mangrove wood, which is shipped to the Red Sea and Arabia, and known as Zanzibar rafters. In the forests and jungles of this region also the india-rubber vine (*Landolphia*) is plentiful, and the product beginning to be collected by the natives in proportion as the Slave Trade diminishes.

By ascending the Rufiji to a point above the delta, Captain Wharton has also been able to add something to our knowledge of the rivers of Africa, a subject that at present attracts considerable attention among geographers. The Rufiji was first entered and examined by Captain Wharton and myself in 1873. As it seemed probable that other branches besides these we then explored passed off from the main stream higher up and opened to the sea by one or other of the numerous creeks which we had not time to examine, I ordered Captain Elton, then Vice-Consul here, to cross the main stream on his land journey to Kilwa as high up as possible, and take observations of its dimensions and capabilities.

After that Mr. Stanley, previous to entering Africa on his second journey, visited the Rufiji and published in the "Daily Telegraph" an account of what he saw. Mr. Stanley's description is now found to be inaccurate, nor did he succeed in reaching as far as Captain Elton's crossing at Mpembeno. Captain Wharton, by passing that station, has now added a considerable amount of reliable information to what was before known of the river, and has accurately laid down the course of the stream and its many mouths for a distance of twenty miles in a straight line inland, being a few miles beyond Mpembeno, the chief trade crossing, and the point where Captain Elton and Lieutenant Pullen made their observations. Captain Wharton finds that when the inundations have subsided so as to allow boats to stem the current in the river, the channel becomes obstructed by many shoals and sandbanks that render navigation difficult for anything larger than a steam-cutter. In the month of November, when the river is probably at or about its lowest, the steam-cutter of Her Majesty's ship "Fawn," drawing 3 feet, ascended 30 miles of river, being then 20 miles distant in direct line from the sea, carrying in general a narrow but deep channel of 9 to 10 feet, reduced, however, at one or two places by shifting sand-bars that obstruct the river from side to side, and on which not more than 2 or 3 feet of water was to be found; over these the steam-cutter was forced with difficulty. So far as could be seen in front of Kisoma, the highest point reached by Captain Wharton on this occasion, the river was still navigable to boats, but natives said that it became more encumbered with sand-banks and shallower than below. Little dependence is to be placed, however, on what the people said, as they did not profess to have gone far up it themselves. Here the population also ceased, this being the commencement of an uninhabited belt cleared of people by the ravages of the Slave Trade.

The river at Mpembeno, although 300 yards from bank to bank, which during the flood caused by the rains would be filled, had in November contracted to a water-channel only 80 yards across.

Captain Wharton found several branches given off from the main stream between Mpembeno and the point where it had before been examined in 1873; these open by distinct mouths to the sea.

The three principal embouchures of the Rufiji are first the Msala, which is the main or direct mouth, narrow, however, and liable, as in 1873, to be rendered impassable by sand-bars across its channel. Firm land is sooner reached by this than by any other of the mouths; it is called higher up the Bumba Branch, and has at present a general depth of 2 fathoms, while the width varies from 150 to 80 yards. Secondly, the Simboranga, a splendid deep creek used chiefly by woodcutters in search of rafters. And thirdly, the Kikunia, or main trade entrance, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the mouth, with not less than 2 fathoms at the entrance at all times of tide.

Captain Wharton proposes now proceeding to Kismayo and Lamo for the purpose of making plans of these harbours before the strength of the north monsoon has set in, when he will return and complete the chart of Tanga, previous to going to the Cape, as he has been ordered to do during the rainy season for the benefit of the health of the ship's company.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 225.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 12, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the past month some delay has been occasioned to the party engaged in making a road inland from Dar-es-Salam by a demand put forward by some of the Wazaramo Chiefs to be paid for permission to pass.

Doubtless the misunderstandings that have occurred among the white men of this party, ending in the retirement of the head of the works, and the departure from ill-health of Mr. Buxton, who had the supreme direction, encouraged the natives to try what could be got by intimidation of the two white men thus left alone in charge.

The Chief who came forward on the side of the natives on this occasion was Mazungera, a descendant of the one of that name who murdered M. Maizan, a French naval officer, when attempting to explore these regions before Burton and Speke had yet planned the journey which ended in the discovery of the Tanganyika and Victoria Lakes.

On it being known here that a demand of this nature had been made by the Wazaramo, the Sultan at once directed the chief of the soldiers at Dar-es-Salam to go to the spot, taking with him sixty men, and settle the matter by force if necessary. On arrival of the Sultan's soldiers the natives withdrew all opposition, and labourers appeared next day at the camp anxious to get employment as before, and I am informed that since then progress has been made and a less difficult piece of country entered. It is, however, to be regretted that no preliminary examination of the district has been made, and a general line laid down, for months of labour may be needlessly lost by following a wrong direction in the first place.

I am told by those engaged on the road at Dar-es-Salam that no sign of a land Slave Trade has been found of late. I have, however, reason to think that slaves have been taken north, and I have induced the Sultan to remove the Governor, who has in times past been engaged in allowing the Traffic to pass that way with his knowledge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 226.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received January 8, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 13, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the Union Steam Ship Company's vessel "Kaffir," with the Belgian exploring party on board, which came into this port last night.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 227.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 11, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo, which contains what appears to his Lordship to be a satisfactory account of the effects on the Nyassa Slave Trade of the recent steps taken on the coast to seize slave caravans and dealers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 228.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 30, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying explanatory notes, by Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, of the revised Tariff for the Province of Mozambique, recently issued by the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 228.

THE Tariff further contains two important provisions, one for throwing open the coasting trade to foreign ships, the other providing a uniform transit duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* on merchandize arriving into the Province of Mozambique for the purpose of being conveyed into non-Portuguese territory.

Coasting Trade (Section 3).

Article 11. The ports of Cape Delgado, Mozambique, Angoche, Quelimane, Sofala, Inhambane, and Lorenzo Marques, are hereby thrown open to national and foreign trade. In these custom-houses there shall be depôts for merchandize; and the coasting trade may be carried on between the said ports both by national and foreign vessels; moreover, merchandize subject to duty may be conveyed between these ports; such duty to be paid at the custom-house through which it may be cleared.

§ The conveyance of merchandize between the said ports is, for all the intents of this Article, to be free from any tax or bond; but, in accordance with the 69th Article,* a custom-house pass must be taken.

Art. 12. The directors of the said custom-houses shall accord permission to any national or foreign ships either to convey cargo, which may have already become nationalized by the payment of the excise (octroi) duties, to the ports of Pemba, Fernão Vellozo, Sangage Luzio, Queringo, Luabo, the mouth of the River Douro or Bembe, or to any other ports, bays, or inlets on the coast of Mozambique, or else to ship there any articles produced in the province, under the following conditions:—

1. That the vessel shall have been duly visited by the custom-house after unloading.

2. That the master present a person upon whom the custom-house can place confidence as surety.

3. That both the master and his surety engage that the vessel shall return to the custom-house which may have granted such permission, or else that she will proceed to some other custom-house in the province in order to legalize the shipment of the cargo she may have received at any of the ports where there are no custom-houses.

§ Should the Director of the custom-house refuse the permission above referred to an appeal may be made to the Governor of the district, who will decide the matter under his own responsibility, but will immediately report the case to the Governor-General.

Transit duties (Section 11).

Art. 69. The transit of merchandize liable to duty from one custom-house, where it may have been bonded, to another where it is to be cleared, and the duties thereon paid, shall be allowed in accordance with the option referred to in the 11th Article,† provided the necessary declarations, signed by a duly qualified person, are sent in, upon receipt of which the custom-house shall hand the respective party a pass (with two counterfoils) specifying the marks, numbers, and the quality of the merchandize, as well as the weight; but the sealing or stamping of the several parcels is dispensed with. One of the two counterfoils above referred to shall be sent back by the custom-house to which the merchandize is bound to that from which it was dispatched, and the same shall be attached to a third counterfoil which shall have been kept in the custom-house whence the merchandize was sent.

Art. 70. The transit of merchandize, arriving from any place out of the province for the purpose of being conveyed, overland or by river, to any of the foreign countries by which the Portuguese territory is bounded on the north and on the south, as well as to the regions which are situated beyond the point of confluence of the Rivers Shiré and Zambesi, shall be allowed through the custom-houses mentioned in the 11th Article, upon payment of the sole duty of 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The reduction of duty mentioned in the 41st Article‡ of Section II is applicable to any merchandize cleared in transit.

* *Vide* Article 69, *infra*.

† *Vide* Article 11, *supra*.

‡ Article 41.—Goods and merchandize from foreign ports shall pay the duty fixed in Schedule (A); those, however, which are produced or manufactured either in the continental part of the kingdom, or in the adjacent islands, or else nationalized therein by the payment of the excise or “octroi” duties, shall only pay 50 per cent. of the duty specified in the said Schedule (A), as well as all Colonial goods arriving from the transmarine Possessions of Portugal.

No. 229.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 11, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 14, 1877.

IN writing to Mr. Wylde on the 13th instant, I informed him of a sinister report regarding Consul Elton and the Mission party on Lake Nyassa. I was not then aware that the story had gone to Europe, but, fearing that it might, I gave him to understand that there was no sufficient ground to suppose that any accident had happened.

Since the departure of the Aden mail, I learn, however, that it has been reported by others, and is certain to appear in the English papers, that the gravest apprehensions are entertained regarding the safety of the whole party that set out in the "Ilala" steam-launch from Livingstonia, and that it is thought by those left at the Missions that the vessel has been upset in a squall. I therefore take the occasion of the departure of the Cape mail to inform your Lordship that I see no sufficient grounds for any such report. The facts, so far as I can gather from Vice-Consul Nunes' letter and other private correspondence, are these: Captain Elton and his party of three Europeans, together with Dr. Stewart, Mr. Cotterill, and Dr. Laws, left the Mission at Livingstonia for the north of the lake in the "Ilala," and had been absent seven weeks, without any news having reached the Mission. Out of this the whole story has originated.

No doubt seven weeks is a long absence, but when we remember that the party was composed chiefly of sportsmen, that they had hurried on to the lake, hoping to devote a considerable time to elephant shooting on its western shore before beginning the purely exploring journey from the north of the lake to the coast at Dar-es-Salam or Kilwa, it is very possible that weeks might slip away and be spent most profitably. The lake is more than 300 miles in length; the north end is for all practical purposes unknown, and will have to be mapped and fixed by observations; a starting point from which the land party will set out must also be selected; I therefore see no ground to think that an absence of seven weeks in any way justifies the fear that an accident has happened. I know from experience on that very lake, when first it was discovered and mapped in, that there are storms which will keep a vessel in harbour for days. I know too that elephant shooting may be had on its western shore in perfection, and that sportsmen having gone so far are not likely to leave it sooner than they are obliged.

That the party is absent longer than was anticipated is all that can be yet said. We know that the lake is, like other inland seas surrounded by mountains, subject to sudden storms; in the absence of intelligence an accident may therefore have happened; at present I am happy to assure your Lordship there is no further ground to fear that so sad a loss has occurred.

It has, however, been arranged that Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" will call now at Dar-es-Salam and Kilwa in going south, and that a few weeks later Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" will pass that way, we shall then know at once if the party reaches the coast, and afford them the means of coming to Zanzibar.

In conclusion, I ought to state that the sinister report comes not from Livingstonia itself, but from the other Nyassa Mission called Blantyre, some distance off, and that Dr. Stewart's cousin, in his last letter to Mr. Nunes, although referring to the absence of the party, does not hint at the occurrence of any accident or express anxiety.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 230.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12, 1878.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 20, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Decree restoring vessel and cargo seized by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," as engaged in the Slave Trade, to the possession of the legal owners, and releasing three natives who had erroneously been mistaken for slaves in course of conveyance from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Zanzibar.

After Judgment the vessel and cargo was delivered over by the seizers, and accepted by the owners in the presence of an officer of the Court, a full release from all claims as to state of vessel and cargo being taken.

No claim for demurrage being raised by the Defendant, the case was closed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 230.

Case No. 41 of 1877.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Bhega," under British papers and colours, whereof Danugu is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also cargo therein, together with two male and one female natives of Africa, seized as liable to forfeiture by W. H. Selby, Esq., a Commander in Her Majesty's Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 17th day of December, 1877.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant Abraham Hamilton Lindsey, Esq., R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," and produced before me his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Bhega," under the British Consular Pass, owned by Jetha Gopalji, a British-protected native of India, residing in Zanzibar, having cargo on board at the time, together with two male and one female natives of Africa, said by the seizors to be slaves, was arrested on the voyage from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Zanzibar on the 14th day of December, 1877. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having examined the witnesses and heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found no proof that the two males and one female here proceeded against are slaves or have in any way been dealt with as such on board the vessel, or are being conveyed that they may be dealt with as slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo on board of the same and now under arrest, be restored to the possession of the owner of the vessel, Jetha Gopalji, in the same plight and condition as it was when seized, and hereby order that the two males and one female, being natives of Africa, be set at liberty.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 17th day of December, 1877.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 231.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for transmission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a list of all Cases that have been adjudged in the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the half-year ending 31st December, 1877

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 231.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the Half-Year ending the 31st December, 1877.

1 No. on File.	2 Name of Prize.	3 Name of Capturing Ship.	4 Name of Commanding Officer.	5 No. of Slaves.	6 Date of Capture.	7 Date of Adjudication.	8. Decree.	9. Court Fees.	10. Net Proceeds of Sale.	11. Amount Remitted.	Remarks.
20	Matims	London	T. B. Sullivan	..	1877	1877	Restitution	£ 13 11 6	£ ..	..
21	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	.. 16	June 8	July 10	Condemnation	15 4 6	..	..
22	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	June 23	July 14	Ditto	10 0 6	..	..
23	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	July 8	Aug. 6	Ditto	10 9 6	..	..
24	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	July 12	Aug. 6	Ditto	8 11 6	..	..
25	5 male slaves..	Ditto	Ditto	.. 5	July 13	Aug. 6	Ditto	8 12 0	..	..
26	1 male slave	Vulture	H. Washington	.. 1	July 6	Aug. 6	Ditto	9 0 6	..	..
27	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	.. 1	July 9	Oct. 1	Restitution	13 7 6	..	..
28	Ditto	London	T. B. Sullivan	..	July 14	July 29	Ditto	6 7 6	..	..
29	Mabruki	Ditto	Ditto	..	July 26	Sept. 2	Ditto	17 7 6	..	..
30	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	.. 8	Aug. 28	Sept. 26	Condemnation of slaves and restitution of vessel	15 19 6	..	..
31	Ukaya	Ditto	Ditto	..	Sept. 6	Oct. 2	Condemnation of vessel	16 1 6	..	..
32	2 male slaves..	Ditto	Ditto	.. 2	Sept. 4	Oct. 31	Condemnation	11 16 0	..	..
33	Mamba kwa Mangu	Ditto	Ditto	.. 2	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Restitution	10 4 6	..	..
34	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	..	Sept. 22	Oct. 26	Condemnation	14 10 0	..	..
35	..	Philomel	H. Boys	.. 4	Feb. 27	Oct. 24	Ditto	12 16 0	..	..	Damage cause pending.
36	Unknown	London	T. B. Sullivan.	..	Sept. 29	Oct. 23	Condemnation	14 16 0	..	..
37	Burengeni	Ditto	Ditto	..	Sept. 29	Oct. 23	Restitution	14 16 0	..	..
38	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	.. 2	Sept. 30	Oct. 12	Condemnation of slaves and restitution of vessel	14 1 6	..	..
39	Nége	Ditto	Ditto	.. 2	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Restitution	11 14 0	..	..
40	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	.. 3	Nov. 17	Dec. 6	Condemnation	10 3 6	..	..
41	Bhege	Vestal	W. H. Selby..	.. 3	Dec. 14	Dec. 17	Restitution	8 13 0	..	..

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed quarterly return of the disposal of free slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 232.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending December 31, 1877.

Date of Discharge.	No. of Decree.	How Disposed of.			Remarks.
		Church Mission.	Natal.	Freed in Zanzibar.	
1877—					
September 25	26	1	} Some of these slaves were under medical treatment for a considerable time.
" 25	33	..	..	2
" 21	21	..	..	1
October 5	21	3	..	..
" 5	25	4	..	1	
" 5	30	8	..	..
" 19	38	..	1	..	
" 29	38	..	..	1
December 27	40	..	..	2
Total	15	1	8	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 7, 1878.

IN forwarding the half-yearly return of Slave Trade Cases heard in the East African Court here, I beg to call attention to the very marked diminution in the number of slaves now taken as compared with last year.

There have been this year 285 slaves condemned and freed, as against 614 of the previous season.

The diminution of slaves freed during the last half-year as compared with those taken in the first six months is even more marked, being 20 instead of 265. If we refer to returns made ten years ago, it will be seen that in 1868 there were as many as 1,097 slaves captured, irrespective of the local slave traffic, which was then permitted to go on unchecked.

During the past year there is no ground to suppose that any export of slaves has taken place to foreign countries. The Slave Trade, therefore, which up to 1873 carried away not far short of 20,000 slaves yearly from the Zanzibar dominions, has been totally brought to an end. We have now to deal with the local traffic alone, which from 1873 up to the last year has been chiefly carried on by land.

It is needless for me to refer to a subject that has so lately engaged your Lordship's attention as the land Slave Trade, further than to point out how efficiently the Sultan has been able, with the very limited means at his disposal, to throw such difficulties in the way of the dealers as to force them again to attempt carrying slaves by sea direct from near Kilwa.

This change in the tactics of the slave-dealers had been effected so secretly that our Naval authorities had no warning, and were therefore wholly unprepared. Fortunately His Highness was enabled to capture every one of the four slave cargoes so shipped; and these captures, together with the steps taken during the past year by the Sultan, have

undoubtedly been more effectual in stopping the Slave Trade than anything we have ourselves been able to do.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 234.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

(No. 6.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that letters have been received from Lieutenant Shergold Smith, of the Church Mission party, dated the 14th October last, from Kagei, on the southern shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

At that time the dhow which had been bought in an unfinished state from a Zanzibar trader was nearly ready for sea; it was then proposed to cross the lake and revisit Uganda, after exploring the creeks and rivers on the southern shore, with a view to discover, if possible, a suitable harbour nearer to the coast than that first selected.

With regard to slavery and the Slave Trade, Lieutenant Smith says: "I see and hear nothing of slave gangs. Slavery exists as a domestic institution, and those captured in war are kept as such, but I do not think they are sold to traders."

With reference to the spread of Mahommedan influences in Central Africa, and the relations of King Mtesa of Uganda to the Egyptian forces of the Khedive under Colonel Gordon, Lieutenant Smith writes: "If you would exert your influence to prevent the annexation of Mtesa's dominions to Egypt, I shall be much obliged. I see by a letter from Colonel Gordon he speaks of this as already completed, saying, 'Mtesa has annexed himself.' Though it is not the case yet, it shows which way the wind blows. I can conceive no greater bar to Christianity and civilization than the inroad of Mahommedan ideas."

The ease and regularity with which communications are now kept up between the coast and the Mission party on the Victoria Nyanza shows how rapidly this route is being opened up to trade and civilizing influences, and how well Lieutenant Smith has done his work as leader of the expedition.

I ought to state there is now a party of King Mtesa's people in Zanzibar sent to obtain certain articles he requires, and I doubt not that soon a large business will be thus opened, as many things that are here sold freely would be prohibited from reaching him by Egypt.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 235.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 8, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that the members of the International Expedition for exploring Africa, under the command of M. Crespel, of whose arrival in Zanzibar I informed your Lordship last month, were presented on the 17th December to the Sultan by the agent of a Marseilles trading firm, who acts here for the Belgian Society.

I inclose copy of the letter of the King of the Belgians addressed to the Sultan, recommending the members of the Expedition to His Highness. From this it will be seen that the present objects of the Expedition are purely scientific.

So far as I can ascertain, the plans of M. Crespel and his companions are vague, but it is not probable they will effect a start till after the rains, or towards the end of the month of May.

Besides the many arrangements needed, it will be expedient for them to acquire some knowledge of the language of this country, which has become known far and wide among all trading classes in East Central Africa.

Of the four members of the expedition, three are Belgians, the fourth an Austrian; and, unfortunately, the leader of the expedition and the Austrian explorer possess at present no language in common, M. Crespel speaking nothing but French, while M. Marno is not acquainted with that language.

I have taken occasion to offer my assistance to the members of the expedition, and I have privately, when asked by His Highness, advised him to render every assistance to the expedition, both here and on the coast, and on their departure to furnish them with letters of recommendation to his Governors and people in Unyanyembe, Ujiji, and elsewhere in Central Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 235.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Mon cher et grand Ami,

MM. CRESPEL, Marno, Gambier, et Maes, se rendent dans l'Afrique Centrale pour y remplir une mission scientifique à laquelle leurs qualités les rendent éminemment propres. Les sentiments élevés de votre Hautesse, la grande part qu'elle a prise à tout ce qui peut avancer les intérêts de la civilisation, la protection éclairée dont elle a entouré tous les voyageurs, ont déterminé MM. Crespel, Marno, Gambier, et Maes, à prendre pour point de départ les Etats de Zanzibar. Je sais que je puis les recommander avec confiance à la bienveillance de votre Hautesse, qui a déjà manifesté en diverses circonstances et aussi par l'organe de son Consul-Général à Marseille, M. Alfred Rabaud, sa sympathie pour l'œuvre de science et d'humanité à laquelle ils vont se consacrer. Je prie votre Hautesse de les recevoir afin qu'ils puissent lui dire de ma part combien je me félicite de cette occasion d'entrer en relations directes avec elle. Ils lui exprimeront la sincère estime que je professe pour sa personne et les vœux que je forme pour que leurs travaux, en rendant plus aisé l'accès du Continent Africain, contribuent à la prospérité et au développement des Etats de votre Hautesse.

Je suis, &c.
(Signé) LEOPOLD.

No. 236.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 8, 1878.

DURING the past month I am in receipt of reports from the coast that lead me to believe the trade in slaves is still in abeyance. From Malindi I have letters of recent date from the Rev. Mr. Wakefield who is establishing a mission to the Gallas, and who makes no mention of any other slave caravan than that seized by the Governor as reported by me on the 4th instant.

Captain Russel, R.N., the resident lay superintendent at Mombasa Church Mission, now on his way to Europe, tells me that no slaves pass Mombasa, and that if they did he feels sure he must have known of it through the natives on the Mission, who are in constant communication with all the neighbouring villages. The Rev. Mr. Farler, stationed in the Ushambala country behind Pangani, has in like manner nothing to report this month. I am, however, told of small bands of slaves, twenty or thirty in number, taken north by side-paths which cross the new road about eight miles behind Dar-es-Salam, my informant had not himself seen any of these, but he thought from native information of a reliable nature that there might have been about two or three such caravans passing each month. Some of these slaves, however, may have been furnished by the neighbouring tribes, and not come from Kilwa. In any case it is sufficiently evident that for the time a great impression is being made, and the result is that no captures by our cruizers have taken place during the month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 237.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 8, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report having been able during the past month to come to a definite understanding with the Zanzibar Government as to the status of slaves who have been held by the freed slaves of Indians on the death of the master.

Hitherto this has been an open question, these slaves of Indians, when freed, having been in all respects, except as regards the guarantee of their freedom, regarded as Zanzibar subjects, a position they have largely profited by to acquire slaves.

I trust that this anomaly may shortly be removed, not only as relates to the freed slaves of Indians, but freed slaves in general, and a law made disabling them from ever acquiring a slave, and making the freedom of any slaves they may hold conditional upon their manumission, whether by natives of Zanzibar or Indian subjects. In the meantime the rule now laid down, and which is being acted upon by me at the Sultan's request, is one step more towards weakening the hold of the master over the slave, and as such to what inevitably must soon come, the abolition of slavery as a legal status recognized by law.

There are here three classes of freed slaves: 1st, those freed by subjects of Zanzibar; 2nd, those freed through the Slave Trade Court; 3rd, those freed from Indians. The first are provided for by Mahomedan law. The second being condemned as forfeited to Her Majesty, are as such disqualified to hold slaves, and any slaves found with them are freed. The case of the third class, the most numerous and industrious of all, is, however, different; they are freed from slavery only because the parties holding them cannot longer legally do so, and, when freed, become native subjects of the Sultan, and, like those freed by Arabs and others, have not as yet been debarred from acquiring slaves.

It has now been laid down that without actually making the holding of slaves by them illegal, which I trust will be the case very soon, the slaves left by freed slaves of Indians are from this time free on the death of their master, and cannot be passed by inheritance to heirs, taken for debt due by the estate, or otherwise treated but as free on the death of their owner. In this way several natives have been freed during the past month.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 238.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report a further capture of slaves made by the authorities of the Sultan, this being the fourth important seizure by the local officials within the last few months, accounting satisfactorily for the last of the four slave cargoes known to have been shipped about the same time from the creeks between Kilwa and the River Rufiji.

I have, in reporting previous captures, pointed out that, owing to the difficulties that are now being put in the way of the slave-dealers on land, an attempt had been lately made to reopen the sea traffic from Kilwa to Pemba. Of the four vessels that started about the same time, one was taken on the Island of Zanzibar with all the slaves and slave-dealers. Two were soon after seized at Pemba, also with slaves and slave-owners. The fourth has escaped capture so far as the vessel is concerned, but all the slaves that remained to the owners have been captured, together with the dealers, who are now in irons in Zanzibar.

It is to be regretted that, as in the first case referred to, Zohoro, one of the most daring slave-dealers, made his escape after being first taken, so here, also, Abderahman bin Bulhad managed to get away when being shipped as a prisoner to Zanzibar. This man is the one who, in the month of May 1877, was shot in the leg at Pemba by one of the seamen of the "London," and who was then brought here as a prisoner with the bullet lodged in such a way that the doctor thought he would be a cripple for life. It now appears he so far recovered the use of his limb as to be able to go to Kilwa and lead a new slave venture, one of the four that attempted the sea-voyage, and although

this has been unsuccessful, he alone of all his companions has escaped a second punishment in the Arab fort.

I learn from the prisoners that the slaves, ninety-one in number, were owned by four Arabs and two Swahilis, who purchased them three and a-half days' journey inland from Kilwa in the end of the month of September. On proceeding to the coast they found a vessel of Monfia engaged in the wood trade in one of the creeks of the Rufiji Delta, this they hired and sailed in for Pemba, but missing the island they drifted at night to Gasi, on the mainland, where Mubaruk, the Masruai Chief, seized and took from them fifty-three of their slaves, leaving them to go on with the remaining thirty-four to Malindi. They were forty days wandering by unfrequented paths before arriving at the outlying shambas of that place, when they were taken, by order of the Governor, and sent as prisoners to Zanzibar, with the exception of the one before-named, who made his escape by bribing or otherwise influencing, as I have no doubt, the guard.

It is peculiarly to be observed that, in every one of the above four captures, the Sultan's officers have acted at places far apart on their general orders alone, and not in consequence of special information conveyed to them either from the Sultan or myself, and as our naval authorities had no suspicion of the sudden change of tactics on the part of the slave-dealers, it is most fortunate that no one of the attempts to ship slaves by sea has proved successful, or is likely to lead to a repetition of the attempt. Had it happened otherwise, we should have had a new outbreak of Slave Trade afloat which could not have been suppressed until many captures had been made involving payment of bounties. From this the prompt action of the Sultan's authorities has saved us in the present instance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 239.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a Memorial signed by most of the foreign merchants of this place, praying the Sultan to enact and put in force certain most arbitrary laws, for the protection of a few slave-owners with whom the memorialists have contracts for the employment of slave labour, on which they confess they entirely depend for the loading and discharging of their vessels, and for the performance of all other work.

It is said by the memorialists that their slave contractors finding it impossible now to keep up the gangs of trained slaves, have given notice that they will be compelled to discontinue the business and give up being the purveyors of slave labour, unless something is done to protect their interests.

This difficulty in keeping up the slave gangs is attributed by the memorialists to the slaves employed being enticed away in a clandestine manner to join caravans proceeding to the mainland of Africa, and to stop this alleged cause of the diminution of slave labour the Sultan is urged and entreated by these gentlemen to make a law forbidding any native, be he free man or slave, from entering into an agreement of service out of the island, unless before an officer of the Sultan to be specially appointed for this purpose. Secondly, that thereafter public notice of the intended departure of natives engaged as above shall be given by the Sultan's officer twenty-four hours previous to departure, and that even then natives so engaged shall have to pass inspection before being allowed to sail, and be prohibited from embarking anywhere but at the Custom-house in the town of Zanzibar.

That the slave labour, which is the form of labour preferred, and, as the memorialists themselves say, alone employed by them, has become scarcer every year since the supply was cut off five years ago, is a fact beyond dispute. In a report rendered in 1872 I have stated, as the result of inquiries carefully made before the Slave Trade with this island became illegal, that the average yearly loss of slaves in Zanzibar to the master from death, desertion, &c., amounted to 20 per cent. of the whole, and that among Hamalis, or porters—the class of slaves here referred to—the death-rate was much higher than among others, owing to the great mortality from heart-disease and illness induced by the severe labour required of them. It is, on the other hand, well known that these Hamali slaves are selected from among slaves brought fresh from the interior of Africa,

and never recruited from slaves born in the island, and that not one in a hundred of the male slaves introduced is fit for the service of a town porter. Add to this the loss during training for the service of the merchants, and we need not be surprized that, the import of slaves having been cut off from Zanzibar for five years, the ranks of the slave gangs on which the memorialists depend are now thinned, and the contractors unable to carry out their engagements.

That there may be isolated cases in which slaves used in the service of the memorialists may have joined caravans by passing themselves off as free men I do not deny, but such cases are isolated, and have no practical bearing on the question, and some of the memorialists whose names are here affixed tell me they cannot mention a single instance of the kind that has happened in their own experience.

The fact is that, with the increase of trade and the active competition caused by the constant arrival and departure of mail steamers, the demand for labour has greatly increased of late years, and with this, the import of slaves being limited to a smuggling traffic, slave labour is not to be had, and the system on which the foreign merchants depended will have to be abandoned.

After all, the employment of slave labour for loading and unloading vessels is by no means an institution of old date ; on the contrary, it is recent, and has become universal during my own time, for in 1863 I well remember the greater part of the work of Hamalis, or porters, was performed by Arabs, natives of Makulla and Sheher in South Arabia, who themselves bore the loads that now are carried by their slaves.

Previous to that time there were no slaves employed as porters, but all was done by Arabs themselves. These men, however, about 1860, having made a little money, bought slaves, who at first worked along with them, and soon after the Arab became the slave-owner and contractor as we now see him.

Inclosure in No. 239.

Memorial.

To His Royal Highness Seyyid Barghash bin Seyyid, Sultan of Zanzibar and Dominions.

Your Royal Highness,

Zanzibar, January 2, 1878.

WE, the undersigned merchants of Zanzibar, finding labour daily becoming scarcer and higher, in consultation find that it is caused by the frequent and large caravans leaving this place for Africa taking away our most valuable labourers, with no road open for replacing the same.

With regard to the free men thus engaged we can urge nothing, but as regards slaves, of which nearly all the Hamali and best labour-gangs are composed, we think something can and should be done at once to protect Arab owners of Hamali gangs, in which we are greatly interested, inasmuch as we are entirely dependent upon them for labour in landing and discharging our vessels, also for all shipments by mail steamers, and other work that can be performed by no other people in the place.

We have each and severally been notified by the owners and headmen of Hamali gangs, that unless some measures are taken for the prevention of their slaves being enticed away to join these caravans, they shall feel obliged in self-defence to sell off their slaves and discontinue their business, which would be very disastrous to trade of all kinds in this place.

We, the Undersigned, therefore entreat most earnestly that your Royal Highness will give this Memorial your consideration, and take such steps in the premises as may occur to your Royal Highness for the prevention of this fast-growing evil, that it may be effectually stopped ; and we would suggest for your Royal Highness' consideration the following measures, which we are of opinion might check to a great extent, if they did not effectually stop, slaves being engaged and encouraged to leave Zanzibar in a clandestine manner, to the great detriment of all kinds of business :—

First, That when a caravan is made up, and the individuals sign articles, an official appointed by your Royal Highness ought to be present to ascertain if the men in question are in a position to engage themselves at all.

Second, That every caravan or body of men leaving Zanzibar for Central Africa or Pemba Island should be obliged to start from the Custom-house, so as to give the owners of slaves who engage themselves against their owner's will an opportunity to make their reclamations there.

Third, That notice of the departure of every caravan shall be given by your Highness' official twenty-four hours before such departure, said notice to be posted up at the Custom-house.

We are, &c.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS SPARHAWK.
 Pro Wm. Oswald and Co.,
 E. GRALLERT.
 Pro A. Hansing and Co.,
 F. OTTENS.
 E. HANSING.
 H. GREFFULHE, *Agent-General de M. Roux de Fraissinet and Co.*
 W. H. HATHORNE, *Agent for Arnold, Hines, and Co.*
 JOHN SCOTT.
 WIDMER BROTHERS.
 JOHN H. GOLDSMITH, *Agent for Geo. Ropes.*

No. 240.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 10, 1878.

WITH reference to the report circulated at the time the last mail left Zanzibar, and referred to in my despatch of the 14th December, 1877, I have much satisfaction in now informing your Lordship that all sinister rumours arising out of the supposed long absence of Consul Elton and his three companions on Lake Nyassa have been quieted by intelligence brought by Dr. Stewart himself to Quilimane.

Captain Ward, of the mail steam-ship "Kaffir," who took Dr. Stewart away from Quilimane, informs me that there is nothing to fear for Captain Elton, as he and his party had set out from the mission station with the intention of making a long trip, and that no doubt they would be much longer absent than was first intended. They had been most successful in elephant shooting, and it was not known when they might be expected at the coast.

I may state that Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" obtained no news of the party anywhere between Dar-es-Salam and Kilwa, at both of which places, as also on the coast, inquiry was everywhere made.

I may state it was Consul Elton's intention to have reached Zanzibar in November, this he altered to early in December, but it may now be some time before he arrives at the coast.

The Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" has orders to touch at Kilwa and make inquiry on his way to Zanzibar, and should the gentlemen reach the coast later they will find no difficulty in coming to Zanzibar by dhow.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 241.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 10, 1878.

WITH reference to the subject of my Report of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state that I have called upon Mr. John Scott, a British merchant, whose name is attached to the Memorial, to inform me of any cases that have come within his own experience of the clandestine removal of slaves complained of.

I have also caused a similar note to be addressed to M. Widmer, representing a Swiss trading firm, and enjoying here British protection.

I believe that in each of these cases the Memorial was signed at the request of the American merchants, and without a knowledge of the statements contained in it.

Mr. Scott has told me so verbally, and also assures me he knows of no case in which slaves have been enticed away, and that almost every one of the labourers employed by

him (and he is one of the largest employers of labourers in Zanzibar) is paid daily, a fact I can myself substantiate, as the payment takes place in the square outside my residence.

I believe that, as regards the slave-gangs spoken of in the Memorial, a careful inquiry will show that a considerable proportion of the porters now working for the merchants have been introduced since 1873, and, if so, are entitled to their freedom, and this is a subject I shall lay before the Sultan, who has asked my opinion on the complaint made by the German and American Consuls. I ought to do His Highness the justice of saying, that in placing the Memorial before me, he utterly scorns the idea of restricting the freedom of all classes for the sake of protecting the interests of a handful of slave-owners.

I took occasion, in speaking on the subject to the Sultan, to give him clearly to understand that the line of action suggested in the Memorial was one that, even were he willing, this office would under no circumstances acquiesce in.

No. 242.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.*
LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting the arrival at Zanzibar of the members of the Belgian African expedition, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the advice which you gave to the Sultan in regard to the expedition.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 243.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.*
LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting the nature of the understanding to which you had come with the Zanzibar Government as to the status of slaves who have been held by the freed slaves of Indians on the death of the master, and I am to express to you his Lordship's satisfaction at this arrangement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 244.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.*
LORD DERBY has received your despatch of the 4th ultimo, reporting a further capture of slaves in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, which has been made by the Governor of Malindi, and I am directed by his Lordship to instruct you to take an opportunity of expressing to His Highness the acknowledgment on the part of Her Majesty's Government of the continued vigilance of his authorities in the suppression of the Slave Traffic in His Highness' dominions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 245.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 25, 1878.

LORD DERBY has received your despatches of the 9th and 10th ultimo, relative to a Memorial to the Sultan of Zanzibar, signed by foreign merchants in that island, on the subject of contracts for slave labour, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your having discountenanced the proposals of the Memorial in conversing with His Highness on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 246.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, January 18, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, with reference to the Memorial, signed by some of the merchants and presented by the American and German Consuls to the Sultan, as stated in my report of the 9th instant, that, observing the signature of one of the British merchants and of a Swiss trader who here enjoys the protectorate of this Consulate attached, I called upon these gentlemen to state the grounds on which they based the charges therein put forward, and give details of such of the cases complained of as had come within their personal knowledge, thus affording them an opportunity of making any explanation they might think fit to offer.

In the case of Mr. John Scott I received a satisfactory reply, to the effect that he was not aware of the nature of the statements contained in the Memorial, and had signed it under the impression that it related somehow to a movement that might cheapen labour. In his case I have satisfied myself that the labourers he employs, who vary in number from 120 to 200 daily, are paid individually at the end of each day in full, and he assures me he knows of no case in which slaves working as Hamalis or porters have been enticed away.

No. 247.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 18, 1878.

I REGRET to have to report the death of Dr. Arnold Maes, of the Belgian exploring party, that arrived here little more than a month ago.

Dr. Maes died on the 14th instant of sunstroke, brought on by exposure on the previous day when shooting on a mud flat near the town in the heat of the day. He returned exhausted, and appears to have had very severe fever the same evening, the grave import of which was not recognized by his companions.

This untoward event has delayed the departure of Messrs. Marno and Gambier, who were to have set out that same day for the coast, to make a preliminary examination as far as Mpwapwa, in the track of recent English caravans, in order to communicate with M. P. Broyon, a Swiss trader, now making his way inland with bullock waggons and goods.

I do not think that in any case the expedition could have started for the interior before the month of May, so that there will be ample time given the Association in Brussels to find some one to take the place of the unfortunate Dr. Maes, the naturalist of the expedition.

On the 16th instant Messrs. Marno and Gambier, with about twenty men, set sail in a dhow for the coast to go to Mpwapwa, but after being tossed about and having lost their sail and yard the dhow was thrown on the coast of this island. Fortunately their instruments and stores have been all saved, and they will set out once more to-day. M. Crespel, the leader of the expedition, remains in Zanzibar to complete the preparations needed for

the great journey; he has also suffered of late from exhaustion, the effect seemingly of low fever and of the heat.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 248.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 25, 1878.

IT is with much regret I announce the death of M. Crespel, the leader of the Belgian African exploring expedition which took place yesterday at the French Mission Hospital, to which he had been removed a few days before.

From the time of his arrival it has been seen that he felt the depressing influence of the climate and suffered from slight feverish symptoms, which grew worse after the sudden death of his companion, Dr. Maes, and it appeared to those who came most in contact with him that since then he was unfit to proceed on a journey into Central Africa. Throughout his illness he had been under the care of Dr. Robb, the British Agency Surgeon, and has received every attention that it was possible to give. His death was, however, sudden and unlooked for.

The remaining members of the party, Messrs. Marno and Gambier, having set out, as already reported, to the coast on a short preliminary journey, will be at once communicated with by the agent of Messrs. Roux Fraissinet and Co., who manages the local business of the expedition, and who will no doubt write and inform the society in Brussels fully of the loss they have sustained in the leader and the principal scientific member of the expedition before any of the party had even set foot on the continent of Eastern Africa.

Under the circumstances I have asked the Resident at Aden to inform your Lordship by wire of the broken state in which the expedition is now left, as the Belgian Association may be desirous to take immediate steps for re-organizing the party so as to enable it to start inland and leave Zanzibar in the month of June, by which time the coast rains will have finished and the roads become again passable for waggons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 249.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 30, 1878.

ON the 28th of this month I received intelligence that the party which set out from Livingstonia under the guidance of Captain Elton was approaching by the ordinary trade route from Unyamwezi, and that they might be expected to reach the coast very shortly. At the same time I was informed that Captain Elton, Her Majesty's Consul for Mozambique, had died of sunstroke on the 19th of December, in the country of Ugogo, at the village of Usheke, near Kanyenye, just as the original portion of the journey had been successfully accomplished and the ordinary caravan road reached that leads from Unyanembe to Zanzibar.

While awaiting the arrival of the survivors of the party before giving details of this sad occurrence, I may here state that after leaving the northern end of Lake Nyassa the party found it impossible to follow a direct course to Zanzibar along the Rufiji or Ruaha on account of native wars. They were thus forced to go nearly north through unknown lands between the Nyassa Lake and Urori, a country visited by Arabs but where Captain Elton and his party were the first Europeans to set foot. In Urori they seem to have been well received by the Chief Merere. After leaving this country they travelled for eighteen days to Ungangoras and Usheke in Ugogo, through a depopulated district where no food could be had except what was shot by the sportsmen of the party.

Here Captain Elton having worked in a hot tent reducing the plan of his route and writing up his journals, was attacked with severe illness and died about fifty hours after-

wards, a violent fit of convulsions ushering in a state of profound coma attended with frequent convulsive attacks.

After passing Mpwapwa and descending the eastern slope of the Usagara Mountains, the temporary station of the London Missionary Society at Kirasa was reached, where the remainder of the party seem to have rested a few days, when on setting out Mr. Hoste was seized with symptoms like those Captain Elton had been attacked with, but after remaining insensible for fifty hours the convulsions in his case passed off, and consciousness returned, it was arranged that as he could not travel for some time he should remain with the missionaries, who kindly offered to attend to him.

Being informed that Mr. Cotterill, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Downie, the survivors of the expedition, were expected at Bagamoyo on or about the 29th instant, it was arranged through the senior naval officer that Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" should proceed to the coast in order to convey them here, and thus avoid the exposure and risk attending delay at the end of a long and trying journey, and the discomforts of a sea voyage in an open boat at this time of year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 250.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" returned from Bagamoyo on the 1st February, bringing over Messrs. Rhodes, Downie, Hoste, and Cotterill, companions of the late Consul Elton on the journey from Lake Nyassa, who had arrived safely at the coast.

I am informed that Captain Elton reported fully to your Lordship all that happened before setting out by land from the north end of the Lake, and that his despatches were taken to the coast by Dr. Stewart, of the Mission, who conveyed the party in the steam-ship "Ilala" from Livingstonia on a tour of inspection up the Lake.

The journals of Captain Elton, which I now forward, will be found to contain a full narrative of all that passed on the journey from the time he left Quilimane up to within a few days of his death, and to supply any information that may be wanting in his reports regarding the present position of the Portuguese rule on the Zambezi, the power of the Makololo on the Shire, and the present depressed state of the Slave Trade on the Lake. The geographical results of the journey are also most interesting, and will be found to be a valuable contribution to that department of science.

The party set out on the land journey, starting from a point on the north-west of the Lake, on the 17th October. It is to be regretted that before leaving the shore of the Lake it was found impossible to visit its most northern extremity, and thus finally settle its outline and shape, and also the size and course of any rivers that may there enter. As, however, lofty mountains were seen to close in the Lake on that side, and formed a wall, without any apparent break, to the north, it appears unlikely that any but mountain torrents can come from that quarter, or that passes exist more practicable than those crossed by the Expedition.

The line of route lay first over comparatively level country to the foot of the hills; many streams were crossed, flowing to enter the Lake, until the watershed was reached that parts the Lake basin from that of the Rufiji Valley. These mountain passes are from 6,000 feet to 8,000 feet above the sea, while peaks of 12,000 feet or 14,000 feet were seen to the right and left.

The southern slope on the Lake side is known as the country of Konde; it is thickly peopled, well cultivated, and abounding in cattle. This district, even to the border of the Lake, appears to own a qualified allegiance to the Merere or Chief of Urori.

Captain Elton draws a charming picture of the beauties of this mountain country, and considers it the finest and most suitable for Europeans he had seen anywhere in Africa. At night the thermometer frequently fell below 50°, and fires had to be kept burning in the tents, but the party had all carried with them the

fevers of the lower river valleys and of the Lake, so that a day seldom passed, even in these cool regions, without one or other of the Europeans being prostrate.

When the highest level was reached the streams were found to flow to the north and east to join the Rufiji River, known here as the Ruaha. The country of Ururi, in Usango, was now entered, and the party found themselves in a district overrun for the time by the Machinga, a people living to the north-east, and nearer the coast, who had attacked Merere, plundered his country, and now held him blockaded in a mountain stronghold. Captain Elton and two others advanced in front in order to ascertain the actual state of things, and, if possible, procure bearers to carry the luggage and food, without which it would have been impossible to advance further.

Guided by natives through the high mountain passes to Merere's stockade, Usango villages were seen burning, and bands of Machinga marauders met with.

Merere's stockade was entered by night on the 29th November, with an escort bearing provisions, and next morning the party discovered themselves in a beleaguered town, which was being attacked in a systematic manner by the Machinga by regular approaches and rifle-pits.

After the party had been thus blockaded for several days the siege was raised, as the enemy, besides having lost heavily before the stockade, received news that their country had been attacked by the Makangwara, a warlike people, who acted on this occasion as allies of Merere, and who, a few years ago, pushed their raids to within a few miles of Kilwa, on the coast, as was at the time reported by me.

The Machinga, in retreating, followed a north-easterly direction, thus closing the way that Captain Elton chiefly wished to follow, and would have taken, had it not been for the unfortunate war. He was thus compelled to take a northern route, and reach Ugogo through a country but lately full of cattle and cultivation, now depopulated and laid waste, where the whole of the party, about sixty in number, had to subsist on game, thus taxing the Europeans to find food for the camp at the end of long and fatiguing marches at the hottest time of year.

This brought on the fatal attack to which Captain Elton fell a victim, and told so severely on the others, although they were fortunate enough to reach the trade road.

It will be seen that the route followed, although new, and geographically, perhaps, the most interesting that could have been taken from the north of Nyassa, is, perhaps, of less importance than any other as a means of opening up Africa to trade, following, as it does, the watershed of the Rufiji Valley, and leaving the valley itself unexplored.

A definite knowledge, however, has been obtained of the surrounding country that will make what remains to be done comparatively easy, for the lands of Ubena, Urari, and Usango, have been laid down accurately, and the relations of some of the more important tribes to each other are now known, and will guide the future traveller.

I have glanced rapidly through Captain Elton's manuscripts, and am satisfied that they are now in a state fit for publication. There is very little said that need be omitted or revised, and the narrative and description are clear and life-like.

I consider, if I may venture to express an opinion, that it would be of the greatest importance that Captain Elton's manuscripts should be given to the world without delay, and the more so as exploration in Africa now advances so fast that if this is not done at once others will soon follow, and reap the credit of what has cost him his life.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 250.

Questions by Captain Elton for Dr. Stewart's kind consideration.

Replies to Questions proposed by Captain Elton.

*Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa,
August 23, 1877.*

*Livingstonia, Lake Nyassa,
August 23, 1877.*

1. DO you think that it would be more advantageous for a steamer to call at the Kongoné mouth of the Zambezi with your goods should a Custom-house be established there upon a reduced tariff, than to leave them at Quilimane?

Could you connect with such a steamer, or establish a depôt at Kongoné for the reception of goods?

2. We know by Portuguese official documents that one Vidigal has lately made a slaving raid upon the Maganja. Mazoé states this raid to have caused Chipitula's reprisals. Do you believe this?

3. I have seen for myself that Chipitula holds the country for at least twenty miles below the Ruo, and has established villages and cultivation on either bank of the Shiré. In my opinion, even south of this limit, the Portuguese exercise no actual jurisdiction beyond Morumbala; where would you place the boundary of their jurisdiction, apart from any question of the boundary of their alleged dominion?

4. Do you consider Chipitula friendly to the English? Do you look upon him as a danger to the Makalolo, or do you give him credit for doing his best to maintain himself in a dangerous position?

5. Upon what terms are Chipitula, Mazoé, Maziko, Molimo, and Rama-ku-kan living? Is there concert or distrust between them?

6. Do you not think it would be best to lay down some uniform rule for the payment of carriers from Matiti to Pimbi to responsible headmen, over, say, ten carriers? [The headmen also to be paid.]

7. Mponda is evidently under Arab influence. Can you give me some idea

1. IT would be an undoubted advantage to us if a steamer were to call at the Kongoné, even very occasionally at fixed dates.

We could not, however, with our present means of transit, connect otherwise than by boats and canoes; nor could we establish a depôt if a white were required to be resident there.

2. We have no definite information as to the cause of Chipitula's fighting with the Portuguese, but a raid such as Vidigal is said to have made would certainly cause a reprisal on Chipitula's part.

3. Morumbala is probably as far north as Portuguese jurisdiction—if that means any control over the natives—has ever extended.

4. Chipitula is, I believe, friendly to the English, but he is a man very greatly influenced by self-interest and ambition. He may become a danger to the Makalolo if on the death of Rama-ku-kan he splits up the tribe into two sections instead of showing a willingness to fall in with the decision of the majority.

At present he is doing his best to maintain himself in a dangerous position, and also to extend his territory. He is securing both objects at once, and perhaps he need not be too heavily blamed for the one, or much credited for the other.

The best advice that could be given him would be, not to push matters too far, but to leave a sort of neutral ground between himself and the Portuguese.

5. Rama-ku-kan is, I believe, on very good terms with Mazoé, Maziko, and Molimo. He does not like, and I think distrusts Chipitula.

6. A uniform rate of carriage is in existence on both sides of the cataracts, both viâ Pimbi and viâ Blantyre, four yards either way; headmen a fathom extra, sometimes more.

7. No means of accurately ascertaining either point. It is doubtful if he knows

*Questions.**Answers.*

of his transactions with them, and of his trade with the Bisa?

8. Mpemba, we know, is a slave-dealer. Do you think him hostile to the Mission?

9. Makinjira, Kalawira, Joomba of Kota-kota, Chitesi, Makambira, and his son—can you give me any idea of their relations with the slave-dealers and amongst themselves?

10. Are you satisfied with the "Ilala," and what description of steamer would you advise for the Lake after your experience of her?

11. What is the weight of the heaviest piece of the "Ilala" carried from Pimbi to Matiti?

12. Would you be good enough to state your opinions regarding the present site of Livingstonia—

- (1.) As a harbour;
- (2.) As a mission station;
- (3.) As influencing the Slave Trade on the Lake?

himself. Latterly, Arabs have been represented at his village by hybrid negroes from the coast.

8. Report says he is unfriendly. He rejected the present sent to him at first, and since then has not shown any signs of friendliness.

9. Makanjira, as is well known, is a great dealer in slaves; so also, probably, are the others, except Makambira, whose practice I do not know.

Makanjira, I think, claims Kalawira's territory as his, though I doubt if the latter acknowledges him as his superior.

Of the relations existing between them all nothing is known with certainty.

10. The "Ilala," on the whole, is a good and serviceable boat. If she were larger she might perhaps be still more so. But she is as large as could with safety be taken for the first venture on the Lake. Many minor alterations might be made to make her, or rather a second ship, more commodious. Two feet more of breadth of beam, with proportionate lengthening, would greatly increase her capacity.

The "description of steamer" best fitted for the Lake would require a separate and full memorandum, carefully drawn up by some man who knows the Lake and the "Ilala's" size and power, in consultation with a practical steamship builder who could explain the advantages and disadvantages of each proposed alteration.

11. The weight of the heaviest piece of the "Ilala" was about 400 lbs.

With our growing knowledge of the country, however, and if a road were made over the most difficult parts of the level lands back from the river, much heavier pieces could be conveyed. But we could not increase the weight and size at first without considerable risk.

12. As to the present site of Livingstonia, it is:—

- (1.) "As a harbour," excellent, probably the best that can be found in the south end of the Lake.
- (2.) "As a mission station," nearly useless, from its extremely limited area, from the marked poverty of its soil, and from the absence of any permanent stream traversing the plain. People living at the upper end of the plain would have several miles to go for water for household purposes. The water

*Questions.**Answers.*

13. Do you think that a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty's Government, with a suitable staff, a steamer, and a certain force at his disposal to act in case of absolute necessity against Slave Trade, would succeed in influencing the native Chiefs for good, in discountenancing the support given to Slave Trade, and in furthering the ends of legitimate commerce and civilization? It does not follow that any force would be used, but a moral reserve of force would be necessary, would it not, to convince people Great Britain was in earnest?

obtained by digging one small well is bad in quality. Tsetse also exist in vast numbers.

(3.) "As influencing the Slave Trade," directly, I should think, very little. We are out of the way of information. We do not employ force, and moral influence has as yet no power over those who carry on that trade. At the same time, the place is becoming known as a city of refuge to which all may come, and where they will be protected, unless they have run away for the commission of some crime.

13. Appointment of a Commissioner with steamer and small armed force, &c. On this point there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is, in fact, the only feasible scheme or plan of operations that has yet been proposed, beyond that of missionary efforts. There are some evils which can be successfully dealt with only by a combination of entirely opposite forces. The Slave Trade in this country, at least, at present is one of these evils. For its extinction the show or appearance of material force is necessary. But under proper suasion and under a proper representation of the benefits to be derived, both by themselves and their people, by abstaining from the export of slaves, the Chiefs would be detached one by one from Arab influence and be led to see the evils of the Trade in their true light.

This, however, could take place only if European goods were brought in abundance into the country, and if it were known that a force existed sufficient to give effect to the recommendations offered to the different Chiefs.

Still further, however, would the success of the plan depend greatly on several minor details:—

- (1.) On a patient and thorough investigation of all the reports or rumours of actual slave-trading which might seem to call for the advice or interference of the Commissioner.
- (2.) On a full and clear statement to the Chiefs of the exact position assumed by the Commissioner, and of the real objects of his appointment.
- (3.) On the fitness and experience

*Questions.**Answers.*

of the man appointed to the office.

And if I may be excused I will add to the answer to this question, that it would be a great relief to all of us connected with the Mission, and would free us from a great deal of anxiety and work quite foreign, and even obstructive to our work proper, as missionaries labouring for the introduction of Christianity into this country, if you could see your way to the acceptance of such an office, were it created and offered to you. From your experience and knowledge of the language, the people, and the country itself, as well as for other reasons, you would have the fullest confidence of all of us at present on the Lake.

How far such an appointment might be agreeable to yourself or suit your plans for the future I have no means of ascertaining, and I make the suggestion simply from a conviction of its utility to the country round the Lake and its value to ourselves.

The general principle of the plan proposed, as I should understand it, is the same as that in operation in the Indian Protected States, where a British Resident has been appointed.

The results of this plan, were it successfully carried out, would probably be the pacification of the country and its freedom from those contemptible raids called wars, often undertaken on the most trivial pretexts; the administration of the country by its own Chiefs under wiser and better counsels, and the reclamation of large areas which are laid waste and rendered empty of inhabitants by those miserable raids above referred to.

14. The entrance to Kota-kota Harbour is troublesome, and not particularly safe, from the great extent of shoal-water. A position further north, if it could be found, might be as advantageous, but you will probably see the place for yourself.

15. Answered in reply to Question 13. The less missionaries have to do with civil and political matters the better, yet when they are the only white men in the country they are almost invariably dragged into such matters.

16. A private steamer would be better than nothing, but there are many and serious difficulties connected with the performance of its ostensible duties and objects on the Lake.

14. Would not Kota-kota be a good central point for such a steamer to be stationed at, a smaller craft being used for the purposes of obtaining information, keeping up communication, &c. (such as a steam-launch)?

15. Such a policy would remove any responsibility of action from the shoulders of the Mission, and would give you undoubted security. Would you feel relieved thereby?

16. Possibly a private steamer might effect much good; but do not you think that, unless she was regularly commissioned by the British Government, her proceedings might be justly regarded as questionable by the natives, who would

*Questions.**Answers.*

soon be advised of her status by the Arabs who come from the coast?

17. Do you think the time has arrived to make such an important move as that referred to in 13, or would you regard any action on the part of the British Government just now as possibly premature?

18. Have you detected any signs of Mahomedan influence and religion creeping over these parts? Dr. Livingstone does not believe in the anxiety of Arabs to make converts. In the neighbourhood of Mozambique, however, the Majoge half-castes succeed in obtaining many followers of their faith from amongst the natives.

19. Would you not think it good policy to utilise elephants as beasts of burden for the projected roads, by importing into the country decoy elephants and practised elephant-catchers? The expenses initially would be heavy, but would be recouped by the payment of carriage, sales, &c., quicker than a tramway could be paid for. An industry would also be introduced into the country. Horses, oxen, &c.—do you think they could be tried without great risk?

20. Would you kindly give a general idea of your views with regard to the practicability, not of establishing a British Colony on Lake Nyassa, but of obtaining, through British influence, thorough Slave Trade suppression, and the furtherance of legitimate commerce in its immediate neighbourhood?

21. Would you not expect a very large cotton-goods trade to follow up any opening of a practical means of carriage from the Lake to Zanzibar? What products would Nyassa yield, besides ivory, in the first instance?

17. Should the scheme suggested in Query 13 be favourably entertained the earlier the date at which it is carried out the better. At present there would be a natural sequence in its operation, whereas, if years are allowed to elapse, it will appear both to Arabs and to native Chiefs as if the English were quite indifferent as to whether the Slave Trade is carried on or not. The Mission cannot be expected to oppose this Trade except by indirect means and by moral force.

18. Only among those who have gone to the coast with slave gangs. They return with this and other unwholesome importations.

19. If money can be obtained from private individuals, or if Government were willing to assist, there can be no doubt as to the advantage of training and employing elephants. Whether this should be done immediately, when there are so many other matters connected with the progress of the country pressing for attention, and which matters are so far preliminary and experimental, may be another question.

I see no reason why horses and oxen should not thrive perfectly well in all districts free from tsetse.

20. British influence exercised in the way I understand it (in Question 13), and the introduction of commerce, would most certainly act very effectively on the export Slave Trade, and even on slavery as a domestic institution. The practicability of the scheme is beyond any question. The precise amount of success which would follow at first is not so easily determined. There is no difficulty of an insuperable kind against putting it into operation. But both means must be combined, as the stimulation of commerce without any effort towards the extinction of the Trade in Slaves would only give additional stimulus to that Trade.

21. A very much larger trade than exists at present would certainly spring up. Its exact amount I cannot say. It is equally difficult to say what products the Lake region would yield beyond ivory, which would readily pay for their export. But cotton, various oils, india rubber, with certain dye-woods and

Questions.

Answers.

22. It would probably be best to employ Kroomen as sailors on the lake, and reduce the number of Europeans as much as possible. What is your opinion as to the climate of the Lake, and the precautionary measures that should be taken against attacks of fever, &c.? Perhaps it would be possible to establish a sanatorium on the highlands?

(Signed) F. ELTON.

beeswax, would probably be found in increasing quantity as trade became steadily established.

On this whole subject, however, it is so easy to express vague opinions, and so difficult to give accurate data on which capital to any considerable amount might be safely expended, with the reasonable hope of an early and adequate return.

22. Kroomen, from their training in the navy, would be very useful as forming an intermediate link between the European and purely native force. A very slight objection might be found in the fact that they would, as I suppose, require to be paid and rationed as British seamen. They would, no doubt, stand the climate better.

The climate on the Lake is greatly superior to that of the river valleys wherever there is freedom from extensive tracts of marsh.

No special precautions against fever can be given beyond those already in use, and which are well known.

A sanatorium on the hills can be easily established. It is simply a question of search for a suitable and accessible site, not too high, and of the expenditure of money in its erection.

The proposed new site of Livingstonia, if a more suitable one be found, should have some of the advantages of a sanatorium.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

Inclosure 2 in No. 250.

Memoranda by Captain Elton.

1. *The People and Languages of Nyassa.*—On and about the Upper Shiré and around the southern shores of the Nyassa, we find the country peopled by two distinct tribes, the Manganja and Ajawa, the former being the conquered and subject race. Of the Manganja there are probably several sub-classes, if we can judge from the various dialects of their language now in use. Below the cataracts Makololo Chiefs (originally brought thither by Livingstone) have done a good work in gathering the scattered and slave-hunted Manganja population into a well-combined and self-reliant tribe, capable of resisting the inroads of their numerous enemies. In the hilly region lying between the Shiré and Lake Shinva, the Manganja seem to have been, to a great extent, incorporated into the tribe of their Ajawa conquerors. The Manganja living near the Lake (A Nyanja or Wa Nyanja, i.e., People of the Lake, is probably the more accurate form of the word), are also in subjection to Ajawas, but, to a great extent, live in their own villages. Of these the Maravi is the chief tribe, and the one which has probably preserved the purest dialect of the Manganja language.

Of the dominant race, the Ajawa or Wiäo (Yao), there seem to be some sub-classes, one being the Machinga.

In ascending the Shiré, one first meets with independent Ajawas above the cataracts. A few Ajawa villages are, however, to be found in the territory of the Makololo Chief, Ramokukan, which extends nominally as far as Impimbi. The country about the Upper Shiré is claimed by Mponda, a powerful Ajawa (Machinga)

Chief, whose village is situate on the river a few miles from the Nyassa. His territory extends over the promontory of Cape Maclean, and round the south-west heel of the Lake. The Mangoni (Maviti) who infest the ridges and plateaux of Kirk's Range, limit his power on the west. As we ascend the west shore of the Nyassa, we come to the territory of another powerful Ajawa, Mpemba. His village lies nearly due west of Cape Maclean, near the mouths of the rivers Lintipe and Levisé. Some thirty miles to the west of Mpemba, on a plateau about 2,000 feet above the Lake, are two Ajawa Chiefs, Tambala and Manga, who, some eight years ago, wrested this country from the Kantundas. A few wretched villages of the original inhabitants still remain in Tambala's country, but the mass of the people seem to have been driven further towards the interior. Four days westward of Tambala's is the Chipeta country, from which at present a great many slaves are drawn. (N.B.—The name Kantunda is probably connected with "ntunda," the mainland, as contrasted with "Nyanja." The shores of Nyassa, north of Mpemba, are now uninhabited, until we reach the lakelet Chia, which is connected with the great lake by a channel fifty yards wide and three fathoms in depth. Here there are two large villages of Manganja, under the jurisdiction of the Arab Chief of Kota Kota. Between Chia and Kota Kota, along the base of Mount Sani, there are villages, also subject to the Arabs. The town of Kota Kota lies on the west side of a well protected bay. The so-called Island of Kkota is merely a sandbank covered with reeds. There must be several thousand inhabitants in the town, which is a most ill-odorous and filthy place, though it contains some good square houses. The chief man is Juma, or, as the natives generally pronounce it, "Jumbe" (which in Swahili means a chief). He professed to be the brother of the former Juma, Livingstone's acquaintance, who died recently, and repudiated the report, which we had received from Makanjiras, that he was a dependant of that Chief. North of Kota Kota for about thirty miles, until we reach the north shore of the great bay flanked by Mounts Kuwirwe and Njoincho, the coast is very marshy, especially about the mouth of the Loangwa, and entirely uninhabited, except by a few fishers. On and about the Cape Makusi we find a dense population. These are the Nyassa or A Tonga people. The principal Chief is Mankambira (about twelve miles north of Makusi), Zuani, his son, and Kangoma, his brother. Marenga's village, marked in Livingstone's map, lies now some four or five miles inland, opposite Kande Island. These people smear themselves, especially on the head, with a stinking oil and a red paint that they call "kundwe." No Arabs visit these parts, being afraid of the Mangoni, who are even daring enough to attack Kota Kota itself. Villages dot the coast between Makusi and the Luëa, and north of this river, as far as I went (some miles beyond Mankambiras), the coast is densely inhabited, and the country widely cultivated. The villages appear small, the houses being scattered in the midst of large gardens. Yams, bananas, maëre (a minute millet), sugarcane, maize, Kafir corn, and cassava are largely grown. There is also a great deal of ivory in this country, and much is said to be in the possession of the Mangoni, to the north and north-west. These Mangoni are in fact lords of the country, and stalk through the Nyassa villages, taking what they wish with impunity. Their villages are, for the most part, on the high ground some ten or fifteen miles inland, but there are said to be all Chiefs on the coast further north. The people at Mankambiras knew perfectly that the Lake did not end where Livingstone supposed. They told me it took eleven days to reach it in a canoe; that for the first three days the shores were very precipitous, and afterwards there were eight days of nothing but reeds. They also gave me the names of several rivers at the north end, but only one man knew anything of the Loüma (Rovuma). When I asked whether any river ran out of the Lake there was a general shout of derision at my question.

Before leaving the west coast of the Lake, a few words must be said about a people called the "Vwisa," who inhabit the country between the Nyassa and the Loangwa (of the Zambezi). They are great travellers and traders, and seem to have a more adventurous spirit than any other tribe about these parts. Some of them have settled on the Maclean promontory, under Mponda. Their chief man is Kasanga, whose brother Kambiri is a powerful Vwisa Chief, living one day this side of the Loangwa. There is said to be a great amount of ivory in their country. Their features are much more finely cut than those of the stolid good-natured Manganja, or the bullet-headed audacious Ajawa. They generally shave their foreheads, leaving a round coppice of hair at the crown. I fancy these must be the people that Livingstone calls the "Babisa," though that name is unknown to hem.

As regards the east coast of the Lake, I cannot speak with equal certainty. The region to the south-east, between Mponda's and Makanjira's, seems to be a debateable land, very thinly populated. Some distance inland there is a Queen Chief, Makata by name, with whom Mponda is at perpetual feud. A lofty range of mountains, about ten to fifteen miles from the shore, flanks this coast. Mount Gomi is the most conspicuous peak. This ridge (probably the edge of a high plateau as in west), with various breaks, seems to run up the east of the Nyassa, and to be continuous with the Livingstone range in the north-east. The most powerful Ajawa Chief on the east coast is Makanjira, whose village is on a low cape, projecting some ten miles towards Mount Tchenga, on the west. The Lake is here only eighteen or twenty miles broad, and large canoes can easily make the transit. By this route come most of the slaves, ivory, &c., from Chipetas, Mpembas, &c. (This low-lying cape is not marked in Livingstone's maps.) Makanjira is at feud with the Arabs of Lisewa, and has recently driven them out of certain regions lying to the north of his territory. Above Lisewa we find Manganj (such as Achetaia), and probably Nyassa, or aTonga people (Chitesi). The inhabitants at the north end of the Lake have not yet been visited, but the Mangoni of the north-west coasts extend (by native report at Mankambiras), at all events up to the most northern point of Nyassa.

Languages:—

(1). Ajawa.

(2). Manganja. Probably the purest dialect of Manganja is the Maravi language. On the Shiré, as might be expected from the various changes of population that have occurred, the language of the conquered races has undergone much vitiation, being intermixed with Ajawa, and with the mongrel dialects of the river canoe men from Shupanga, Mazaro, &c. In the Maravi districts, about the lake, the subject people have been allowed to settle in villages of their own, and have kept their language tolerably distinct from the Ajawa.

(3). The Vwisa language appears to be of quite a different stock from the Manganja. We know nothing of the language at present, and only judge thus from the fact that neither Manganja nor Ajawa can understand a word of the Vwisa, and that the people themselves seem to be of a different race. They probably have a strain of Hottentot or Bushman blood.

N.B.—At Mankambiras I was visited by a man standing about 4 ft. 10 in., well proportioned, and full grown, with a yellowish skin. He did not associate with the other natives, and wore nothing but strips of thong about his knees and ankles, and a few metal ornaments. I am sorry to say that I entirely forgot to question the people about him at the time, but next day I was told that he had come a long way from the west.

(4). The language of the Nyassa people (or, as they also call themselves, the "aTonga"), may be only a widely differing dialect of the Maravi. But I was struck with the radical difference in the names of the commonest objects. The following short list will show that such words have no connection with either Manganja or Ajawa.

English.	Manganja.	Ajawa.	aTonga.
Flour	Ufa	Ntandi	Mpupu (Zulu?)
Cassava	Chinangwa?	Chinangwa	Kondoli
Maize	Mapira-manga	Chimanga	Chingoma
Beer	Chimanga		
Sugarcane	Pombé moa	Ukana*	Uchwala*
Fowl	Mzimbi	Mlungu	Njua
Yam	Nkuku	Nguku	Nyori
	Mpama	(?)	Vião

(5). The Mangoni (or Maviti) language, is evidently closely connected with the Zulu, and retains the "click." The dress, arms, habits, &c., of these Mangoni, resemble closely those of their southern relatives. As far north as Mankambira's, the Zulu crown of plaited hair, with its coping of wax, was to be seen. The genuine Mangoni are a very fine race of men. I was much struck with their dignified bearing and courteous manner.

2. *On the Prospects of Commerce in the Nyassa Country.*—I may begin by stating it

* These are, perhaps, the same word, for the aTonga convert *k* into *ch*, as *chumi* for *kumi* (ten).

as my decided opinion that, as far as we can tell at present, the region of Nyassa produces nothing, with the sole exception of ivory, that would repay the European trader or planter. That the yet undeveloped resources of this country are great is doubtless true; but, unless products are to be obtained, the intrinsic values of which are greatly superior to that of cotton, sugar, coffee, and the like, the cost of transport dues, &c., would swallow up all profits. Perhaps, when communication with the coast is easier and cheaper, and the Portuguese Customs are lowered, the case may be different. On the banks of the Shiré, especially in the region about the cataracts, cotton might possibly be grown profitably. The country is well suited for cotton plantations; the Makololo Chiefs are most friendly; there is a healthy retreat for the white man among the neighbouring mountains; and, lastly, there is almost unbroken water communication with Quilimane. At present cotton is grown—and grows wild—in these parts. The quality is said to be fine; but it is by no means extensively cultivated.

With regard to ivory, I think the trade might be carried on, by experienced men, with a very fair remuneration. Towards the south of Nyassa the Arabs and their agents obtain most of the ivory that comes from the interior (west), and passes either through Kota Kota, or Mpemba's and Makanjira's. They are naturally very jealous of their monopoly, and I have been at present unsuccessful in my attempts to buy tusks from Mponda, Makanjira, as well as at Kota Kota. But a very different state of things exists in places unvisited by Arabs or their agents. At Tambala's, for instance, I bought several good tusks at a fair price, and, had I prolonged my visit, could have bought many more. Among the aTonga, or Nyassa people, I obtained some half-dozen very large tusks (several of 70 lbs.) at about the same price. Further north, among the Mangoni, much ivory was reported. In the course of one morning I had fifteen large tusks brought to me for sale.

In the Vwisa country, between Nyassa and the Loangwa, there is said to be a great quantity of ivory and elephants. Mponda sends periodical expeditions to this region, and is said to have lately dispatched not only cloth, beads, guns, powder, &c., but also slaves for barter. He possibly finds that ivory is beginning to prove a safer investment than slaves in the Quilimane market.

It seems certain that there is a very considerable amount of ivory to be obtained in the Nyassa region, and further inland. The prices at which it can be obtained are, roughly, as follows). I am unable to give exact statistics, for I lost all my accounts one stormy night, when my boat was driven ashore near Mankambira's):—

For—	Cost price.		Valued here at	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Large tusks (over 30 lbs. or so) Per lb.	1	9	3	6
Smaller tusks (under 30 lbs.) "	1	0	2	0
Tusks of 8 lbs. and under.. .. "	0	9	1	6
Hippopotamus' teeth "	0	3	0	6

I made it a rule never to give more than these prices (and I often gave considerably less), except on a first visit to a Chief, when it is the custom to buy the first tusk at rather a high price (say 4s.). Whether or not I am reckoning the value of my goods fairly when I state their value on Nyassa at double their English cost price, it is difficult to say. But, especially if the Quilimane Customs are lowered, I fancy the calculation will be found to leave a good margin. Moreover, my cloth is of too good and expensive a quality. Though one does not wish to introduce a rotten material, such as is current at Quilimane, very considerable cost might be saved by purchasing cloth at, say, 3½d. a yard instead of 4½d. The article first demanded is white calico. When a sufficient quantity of that has been measured off and heaped on the ground, a demand is made for blue or red stuffs; and probably about a quarter as much of this is taken. After this beads are required, perhaps 10 lbs. or so. Then, if the tusk is large, powder, guns, &c., are asked for—but I had none. Various articles, such as knives, mirrors, rings, &c., are thrown in, and, sometimes after as much as six hours of chaffering, the tusk is produced from its hiding-place in the long grass, or under the sand. I see that on the west coast ("Journal of Society of Arts," May 12, 1876), English and French traders intrust the business of haggling over the ivory to native servants; and I do not wonder at

it, for it is exceedingly tiresome work, and requires more patience and good temper than the average European possesses in this climate. I have myself tried it on several occasions, and found it work well. Among the Mangoni, by-the-by, white cloth is not much appreciated. They like bright colours—especially red. More than once has a Nyassa man or woman refused to take my red cloth in exchange for food, because the Mangoni would be sure to appropriate it as soon as they set eyes upon it.

The best bead is the "mangazi," dark red with a white eye. It is best to have them of various sizes, and none very small. Pink beads are eagerly taken by Manganja and aTonga. White chalk are good. A small light blue bead (Chingulungulu), and a dark blue bead, also small, are in great request among the Ajawa. It is well to have a few very large beads. Transparent glass is generally of no value.

(3.) *The Slave Trade in the Nyassa Region.*—Although this mission station was planted on Nyassa nearly two years ago, very little direct proof with regard to the number of slaves exported from, or passing through, the region of Nyassa has been obtained. Indeed, it is almost impossible to obtain such proof; for the area of country is so great, the routes so numerous, the means of concealment so easy, that an isolated and all but stationary body of Europeans, suspected and avoided by the slavers, can form no estimate, except from native report, from the accounts given by fugitives, or from casual rencontres with slave gangs. I should therefore hesitate to give, even approximately, any statistics, knowing that we have no proof whatsoever to support such assertions, except the fact that, up to the present time, a very considerable number of slaves, obtained in the neighbourhood of the Nyassa, are brought down to the east coast of Africa.

That the three principal Chiefs in our neighbourhood, viz., Mponda, Mpemba, and Makanjira, deal to a considerable extent in slaves and organize slave caravans, is a fact of which we have sufficient evidence.

In the early spring of this year a number of Mpemba's Manganja subjects fled from his country to avoid enslavement. Some twenty-four of these took refuge in the island Marere, and were rescued by the mission steamer. As regards Makanjira, it is known that he receives convoys of slaves transported across the Lake from Mpemba's, and that caravans of his reach the east coast. Moreover, he openly admits the charge. Mponda, on the other hand, ever since the first arrival of the mission party, has disclaimed participation in the trade; but his complicity has been proved, not only by various reports, but by the fact that, in my short excursion to Tambala's country, I found that a slave route ran round the south-west corner of the Lake, leading directly to his village, and passing within ten miles of this station. On this path I found numbers of abandoned "goris" (slave-sticks), and met three gangs, each of about forty or fifty slaves. One of these gangs was led by a son of Mponda, whom, however, I did not see, as he hid himself in the long grass. We found, also, the bodies of two dead slaves lying across the path. The slave route leads from the Chipeta country (four days westward) to Tambala's, and thence bifurcates, one path leading direct to Mpemba's, and the other round the heel of the Lake, by Marenga's old village, Mainkumba's, and Kasanga's, to Mponda's.

During my excursion up the Lake to Mankambira's, I saw no actual evidences of the Slave Trade, though much that I heard and saw led me to conclude that it was in existence. At Kota Kota, where, if anywhere, I had expected to obtain some proof, nothing of the kind was visible. This may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that my boat was sighted by the inhabitants quite half-an-hour before I arrived at the town. In more than one place slaves were offered me, and considerable surprise was created when I refused to buy them, and insisted on the iniquity of such transactions.

As regards the means to be used for the ultimate suppression of the Slave Trade in these parts, it must be remembered that besides the export trade to the east coast there evidently exists a very considerable intertribal Slave Trade. The latter will not be suppressed until European influence is established much more widely and firmly than at present is the case, or can be the case for many years. The export trade, on the other hand, may be, and will be, I conceive, for the most part at an end in a few years if, while vigorous measures are prosecuted on the east coast, means are offered to the native Chiefs of selling their ivory and other products, and of thus obtaining cloth and European articles.

When (as is already the case with some) the risk of loss and the fear of punishment deter the Nyassa Chiefs from sending slave caravans to the coast, they will be far more willing to sell their ivory here at fair prices than they have been in the

past, when they could transport it free of cost to the coast by means of slaves, and sell the carriers there as well as their burdens.

Although I should advocate the institution in this region of some repressive measures, I think it would not only be fair and reasonable, but also would prove our wisest policy to encourage at the same time in all possible ways the local trade in ivory and other produce, so that the native Chiefs may be relieved from their present serious dilemma and the temptation to deal in slaves.

A few weeks ago we paid a visit to Mponda. During our interview a number of large tusks were brought and laid on the ground beside us. At length he turned and, pointing to the ivory, said, "You stop me selling slaves; you should therefore buy my tusks, so that I may have cloth." This seems to be a perfectly reasonable demand, and we should do our best to meet it.

In order to encourage such a trade, as well as to exercise powers of repression, I believe that the presence of an armed vessel on the Lake is necessary. But such powers should be used with great discretion, and should not be placed in the hands of any but one who is experienced in dealing with native Chiefs. Probably what would best meet the case would be a Commissioner, resident in some healthy locality on the borders of the Lake, with a small land force and a gun-boat subject to his orders.

Inclosure 3 in No. 250.

Replies to Questions proposed by Captain Elton, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Mozambique.

1. *Census*.—AT the Mission station itself there are 10 white men and 73 coloured people; at Pasa's village, 29 coloured people; at Kapangasina's village, 9 coloured people; at Kabanda's village, 5 coloured people: in all, 126 souls.

2. *Ferrão*.—On my way to Quilimane, in December 1876, Senhor Ferrão told me he was acting as Portuguese Agent at the mouth of the River Shiré; but from other sources I heard that in Quilimane such pretensions were not admitted by the Portuguese Government, who, in fact, regarded him as an outlaw.

He claimed the River Rua as his territory, and complained of Chipatuli's occupying it. He told me he had had a boy of Chipatuli's given him by a neighbouring Chief, who had been at war with Chipatuli and had captured the boy. Senhor Ferrão asked me to take this boy to Lake Nyassa, to be kept there as a hostage by Dr. Stewart, until Chipatuli evacuated the Rua. This I refused to do, telling him I would take the boy, and deliver his message to Chipatuli, but had no hope of his obeying it. Senhor Ferrão said he had plenty of guns and was not afraid to fight Chipatuli, but was desirous of avoiding bloodshed, and knowing missionaries did not fight, asked me to do him this favour. He agreed to hand over the boy, but on my return Senhor Ferrão had gone to Senna, and no one had been empowered to give him up.

Note.—In 1875 the Island of Malo and the mouth of the Rua were unoccupied, while another Chief, claiming to be independent of Senhor Ferrão, held the banks of the Shiré below the Rua.

3. *Chimara, Slaves, any Remarks on Portuguese Slave Trade, or on Portuguese Jurisdiction*.—While ill at Chimara, in January 1877, a gang of about thirty slaves came to the place, but hearing there were Englishmen in the house turned away. Neither Mr. Stewart nor myself saw them, our information being received from Sambani, our interpreter, who saw them in the morning, and described them as being sickly half-starved creatures. Whence they had come, or whither they were going, I was alike unable to find out.

With regard to the Portuguese Slave Trade, I am unable to make any general statement, on account of native reports being very unreliable, unless thoroughly sifted.

What I have learned regarding Portuguese jurisdiction gives me the impression that it is defective:—

1st. On account of the limited force at the disposal of the Government in Quilimane and along the Zambezi, which is proved by the attitude of the Landeens, and the fact that those Portuguese who have suffered from their raids have been afforded no protection, nor do the perpetrators of such outrages appear to have been brought to justice.

2ndly. In there having been little or no effort made to advance, by religion and education, the social condition of the natives under their rule. Many of these having as masters men who are themselves convicts, have copied their vices, without receiving any moral principle to keep these in check.

4. *Observations on Health and Climate.*—The climate of Lake Nyassa is in every respect much superior to that of the Shiré Valley or along the Zambezi River, and though no one need expect to be entirely free from fever on the lake, it is, however, of a much milder character than that of the rivers.

Attacks of fever are more frequent from January to June, while from June onwards an increase of vigour is observable in all, and during August, September, and October, a severe attack of fever is uncommon, except in individuals who have been engaged in river work.

No. 251.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 5, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" has returned, after having completed the surveys of the harbours of Kismayo, Manda, and Shela, at Lamo, and of Tanga Bay.

The entrance and anchorage at Kismayo is now laid down, and a clear passage fixed by leading marks erected on shore. Those constructed by Captain Mackillop, of the Egyptian Navy, being found of no use whatever in navigation and very likely to mislead, have been pulled down.

At Manda, where there is a magnificent harbour, the approaches have in like manner been fixed, so that no vessel need be afraid in future of entering there.

Shela Roads, in Lamo Bay, have also been surveyed, a thing much needed, as existing charts are dangerously incorrect, and one of Her Majesty's ships was thereby nearly lost not long ago.

The survey of Tanga Bay I have already reported upon. This has now been finished, and Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope in order to recruit the health of the ship's company and escape the most unhealthy time of year on this coast. It is at present proposed that Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" should again return in the month of June to proceed with the general survey of the coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 252.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 6, 1878.

I INCLOSE copy, in translation, of a letter written by Suleiman bin Obeid, the Sultan's Agent in Urori, with reference to Captain Elton's visit, as it shows that the subject of better communication with the interior by means of roads, on which it appears Captain Elton enlarged in speaking to the Zanzibar Agent and adviser of the King, is one that has attracted some attention, and that Captain Elton's visit may prove of considerable use to future explorers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 252.

Suleiman bin Obeid and Mohammed bin Dubesh Baluchi to His Highness Seyyed Barghash.

(After compliments.)

14 El kaada, 1294.

THIS letter is written from El Urori, and at the time there is war between us and the Machinga, and Merere, the Chief, is fighting there; and when we were informed that you did not approve of our leaving our post in El Urori, we at once returned, and we are now at headquarters, and all particulars of this war will be told you by Captain Elton,

who arrived here while the Machinga were still besieging the place, and was in the stockade with us for eleven days. The enemy lost over sixty people, and we had one killed and thirty-one wounded; and they have retreated to their own country, where they have been attacked by the Mackangwara. And Captain Elton did good service when here, and for six or seven days he assisted us greatly; and he conversed with me and with the Chief regarding the making of a road and examining for a railroad from the coast to El Urori, and again from this place to a harbour on the north of Nyassa Lake.

On this subject we refrained from giving any reply, not knowing your wish, and we shall await instructions that we may know whether to assist or obstruct any such undertaking.

No. 253.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture and condemnation of a vessel taken at Myanterano, on the west coast of Madagascar, as having landed slaves which had been shipped from the Portuguese dominions in the Mozambique, near the Moma river.

As no one appeared for the owner of the vessel, and as the captain and crew ran off and concealed themselves when the vessel was boarded in harbour, and so escaped seizure, I am unable to ascertain any particular connected with the shipment. I believe the vessel had just landed about 200 slaves that had been shipped in or near the Moma river, not very far, therefore, from the town of Mozambique.

As this is the only seizure of a slave vessel that has been made in the Mozambique Channel for a very considerable time, although for upwards of two years that part of the station has never been without one or more ships of war, there is reason to think that the Mozambique Slave Trade has been very much reduced.

I ought to state that Myanterano, where the slaves were landed, is a Sakalava district, wholly independent of the Hova Queen at Antananarivo, with whom the Treaties are made, who cannot, therefore, be held in any way responsible for the landing of slaves in question, and who is doing all in her power to stop the Traffic.

I shall call the attention of the Acting Consul at Mozambique to the fact that a shipment has recently taken place, in order that he may make inquiry and mention the circumstances to the Governor-General. I do not, however, anticipate that the present Acting Consul will be able to throw any additional light on this or any similar affairs, as he is himself a merchant, and not in a position to act independently in a matter such as the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 253.

Case No. 2 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, being without papers or colours, the master whereof is unknown, said to be owned by Sherif Tende Halwa, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; seized, as liable to forfeiture, by Richard E. Tracey, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 18th day of January, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant John E. Bearcroft, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the vessel without name, colours, or papers, whose master is unknown, and said to belong to Sherif Tende Halwa, of the dimensions and description specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized at Myanterano, on the west coast of Madagascar, on the 20th day of December,

1877. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence of the seizors, and, in default of an appearance for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel above-named had conveyed slaves from the mainland of Africa in the Mozambique, and that these slaves had been landed in Madagascar in contravention of Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. Hereby confirming and approving the destruction of the vessel by the captors as justifiable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof we have signed this Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 7th day of February, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 254.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report, as regards the Zanzibar Slave Trade, that during the past month no attempt has been made to renew it by sea, and the officers who have returned from charge of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," stationed in the Pemba Channel, say they have not heard of any slaves having been landed in that island during the last three months. Only a few slaves, purchased from tribes near the coast, are known to have passed Pangani or Dar-es-Salam this month, but there has been no trace of Nyassa slaves having arrived at Kilwa, or proof that they have been taken by land to the north.

The Trade, therefore, continues to be in abeyance, and I am told by Captain Elton's companions that the Chiefs on Lake Nyassa speak of the Traffic as ruined, there being no market for them at the coast, and they are now trying to dispose of their slaves inland in exchange for ivory.

In some places on the Lake slaves were allowed to go where they pleased; a year ago they would have been all marched to the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 255.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 7, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th January, reporting the further proceedings of the persons who had signed the Memorial to the Sultan, urging him to take measures in support of slave labour, and the steps which you had taken in the matter.

In reply I am directed by his Lordship to inform you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 256.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 7, 1878.

I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th January, reporting the death of Captain Elton and the progress of the survivors of the expedition under his charge, and I am to express to you his Lordship's approval of the arrangements you made with the senior naval officer that Her Majesty's ship "Vulture" should proceed to the coast of the mainland to convey them to the Island of Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 257.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 7, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting on the state of the Slave Trade during the month of January, and to state to you that his Lordship has read your Report with much satisfaction.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 258.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 25, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Earl of Derby to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Report by the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal on the position of the freed slaves who have been sent to that Colony from Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 258.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir H. Bulwer to the Earl of Carnarvon.

My Lord, *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal, February 1, 1878.*
 IN your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd December, 1876, inclosing copy of a correspondence relative to the disposal of slaves liberated on the east coast of Africa, was copy of a letter from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, to the Earl of Derby, in which were given at some length the considerations which have induced the Consul-General to send liberated slaves to Natal in preference to other places. Whilst concurring generally in the remarks made by Dr. Kirk, I was somewhat surprised to find that he had been informed by the Protector of Immigrants here that this Government was prepared to take 1,000 more slaves at any time that he might please to send them. This and other considerations led me to make an inquiry into the condition and distribution of the liberated Africans already in the Colony, the demand which existed for their services, and how far this Government would be justified in receiving any further considerable number of these people.

2. With this view I brought the matter under the consideration of the Executive Council, and I beg to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of the following papers on the subject, namely, Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Minute by the Colonial Engineer, Minute by the Protector of Immigrants, Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Report by the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, Regulations adopted by the Governor in Council and published.

3. I would more particularly direct your Lordship's attention to the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, which gives a concise account of the liberated Africans in this Colony from the time of their first introduction, in August, 1873, and to the new Regulations which, after due consideration by me in Council, have been published. These Regulations embody so much of those previously published, and of which your Lordship has been furnished with copies, as appeared desirable, and the Rules Nos. 2, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, and 22 make further provision for the reception, distribution, and management of these people.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) HENRY BULWER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 258.

Minute by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Colonial Secretary,

HIS Excellency in Council directs that the Protector of Immigrants be requested to complete the Return furnished by him, by adding thereto the term of service for which each liberated slave was bound on assignment, and the date of such assignment; also to report what means are taken to carry out the Regulations respecting their education and visitation, how often they are visited, and what means he has of visiting those in districts remote from the Depôt, and how he communicates with them, not knowing their language; also to state how he would dispose of the 1,000 more liberated slaves, which he informed Dr. Kirk he was ready to receive into Natal.

His Excellency in Council further requests that you will be good enough to ask the Colonial Engineer to report whether, in view of the inconvenience he is frequently complaining of—of the difficulty of obtaining labourers for the Public Works—he thinks it would be advisable to employ liberated slaves for that purpose.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

(Signed)

W. H. BEAUMONT,

May 9, 1877.

Acting Clerk, Executive Council.

Inclosure 3 in No. 258.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary,

MY chief difficulty in taking all the liberated slaves would be with reference to the women and children, for whom I would have also to provide accommodation and food. This would render necessary the establishment of camps similar to that which has now for some years existed at Pinetown, and slave labour would in this manner be more expensive than the ordinary native labour of the Colony. I have no want of native labour in the coast counties, where I most feel the want is in the counties of Pietermaritzburg and Clip River. Perhaps, therefore, it would be possible to establish the whole of the women and children at Pinetown, and to distribute the men where most required throughout the Colony. I would in this way be able at once to find employment for a considerable number of liberated slaves, but as you do not tell me what number may be expected, I am unable to say whether I could employ them at all.

(Signed)

A. H. HEINE, *Captain, R.E.,*

May 23, 1877.

Colonial Engineer.

Inclosure 4 in No. 258.

Minute.

Colonial Secretary,

IT has been found that the only way to complete the Return as desired by his Excellency was to make a copy of the register herewith inclosed. Seventy-seven freed slaves having been allotted since the date of the Return, names and numbers will not correspond.

2. When making my round of visits to estates on which Indians are employed, I also see the Africans in the district. At Maritzburg, whither I went last month for this purpose, I found that it would involve almost a house to house visitation; this being a very difficult matter to carry out, I issued a notice to such employers as I had not visited, directing them to send the Africans in their employ round to my office. In most cases they were accompanied by their masters.

3. In some instances the regulations with regard to the education of the children are being carried out. I am afraid, however, but little progress has been made in this direction. As I said in my Report of the 26th April last, until they have acquired a knowledge of English it is impossible to expect that the regulations should be carried out in their entirety.

4. There is an interpreter of the Mahsa languages attached to the Immigration Department.

5. With reference to the question how I would dispose of the 1,000 liberated slaves which I informed Dr. Kirk I was ready to receive, I have very little doubt from the

inquiries made that I could assign double the number, as they are wanted by every class of employer.

(Signed) MURDOCH McLEOD,
Protector of Immigrants.

July 3, 1877.

Inclosure 5 in No. 258.

Minute by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Colonial Secretary,

HIS Excellency in Council directs that these papers be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Honourable the Commandant and yourself, for your Report.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. H. BEAUMONT,
Acting Clerk, Executive Council.

September 5, 1877.

Inclosure 6 in No. 258.

Report.

To his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

THESE papers are founded on a letter from Dr. Kirk, British Agent at Zanzibar, to the Foreign Office, which letter was forwarded to your Excellency for your information by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Kirk's letter treats of the various methods for the disposal of the liberated slaves passing through his hands. He considers that the best destination for these people would be the mission stations in the Zanzibar Dominion; failing this they can, he thinks, be nowhere so well disposed of as in Natal. Though Dr. Kirk's reasons for preferring Natal to other neighbouring communities bear some signs of incomplete information on the subject, there is no doubt that the liberated slaves who have been brought to this Colony have been disposed of very easily and satisfactorily, finding employment beneficial to both the employers and the employed. It does not appear that Dr. Kirk's Report has been referred to this Government by the Secretary of State, with the view of any action being taken thereon; but it is presumed that your Excellency in Council desires to take this occasion of inquiring into the number and condition of the liberated slaves in the Colony, and that the reports and returns obtained from the Protector of Immigrants are referred to the Sub-Committee for the purpose of making a statement thereon.

It appears that the first introduction of liberated slaves into this Colony took place in August 1873, and that up to the present time 502 of both sexes—namely, men 215, women 136, boys 97, girls 54—have been landed at Durban. The deaths have amounted to 65, 39 of which took place in the depôt before assignment to employers. Considering the condition in which these people arrive here, the number of deaths in depôt cannot be regarded as high, and there is no doubt whatever that all due care is taken of and proper medical attendance given to the liberated slaves while they are in the hands of this Government. The percentage of deaths in depôt on the 502 arrivals amounts to 8 per cent. The deaths while in service amount to 26 during the 4 years since the first arrivals. There have been only 9 desertions, a fact which, it is submitted, goes far to prove the contentment of these people with their lot. Children of the liberated slaves born in the Colony are returned as numbering 17, two of which number have died. The exact statement of the liberated slaves and their families now in the Colony and under the supervision of the Protector of Immigrants is as follows:—

Total number landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502
Less 65 deaths and 9 desertions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
								428
Plus 15 births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
								443
Number now in the Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443
Of the 502 arrivals—								
Arrived in 1873	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
" 1874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
" 1876	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
" 1877	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
								502

The Protector of Immigrants' statement of the ages of these people at the date of assignment shows them to be all in the prime of life or young people. One man is returned as being aged fifty-four at the date of assignment, but very few of the people are over thirty. The majority of these liberated slaves are assigned to residents on the coast, and the adults are employed, it is stated, with a few exceptions, in field labour, the children as domestic servants. Some of the people are to be found in the service of employers in nearly every district of the Colony.

The period of assignment of adults has varied from five to three years, the shorter term is that provided by the regulations now in force. Children are assigned until the ages of eighteen and sixteen, their wages commencing at twelve years old. The rates of wages given range from 4s. to 8s. a month for adults, and are fixed on a rising scale. Apprenticed children receive, boys 3s. a month, girls 2s. a month, with an increase at the rate of 1s. per month per annum. All receive rations, lodging, and medical attendance in addition to wages.

The annual returns and information hitherto furnished to the Protector of Immigrants connected with these people appear to have been imperfect, as in order to procure the information called for by your Excellency in Council, he was compelled to issue a circular to employers.

It is recommended that instructions be issued for the keeping up of the supply of the information now procured. With regard to the education which is being received by boys and girls, it is not believed that, except perhaps in some very few cases, there is any regular attendance at school. The children are, however, learning to work, and those in domestic employment are also learning English. No complaints of their treatment seem to have been preferred by them to the Protectors of Immigrants. There are good grounds for believing that the people generally are contented, and in a condition somewhat superior to the ordinary Kaffir, being more permanently employed and very frequently in domestic service, and thus brought more into contact with civilizing influences than is, in ordinary cases, the native of the country. It is believed that fresh arrivals of these people could easily be disposed of, but the best way to test the demand would appear to be to allow the supply to continue until we find some difficulty in dealing with it. The Protector of Immigrants or the Magistrates of the districts should, we think, be instructed to make an annual visitation of these people. A Makoan interpreter is attached to the Protector's office, and affords him the means of communicating with those of the immigrants who cannot speak Kaffir or English.

It is difficult to see how a systematic instruction of children can be insisted upon or carried out, and though the present system may have its imperfections, the Sub-Committee believe that the immigration of these people into Natal has been more beneficial in a material point of view than would have been their assignment either to Seychelles planters or to East Coast missionaries. In Natal, as Dr. Kirk points out, the liberated African has a chance of raising himself in the social scale, which he could scarcely have had in the Seychelles Islands, where land is scarce. On an East Coast mission station the liberated slaves' propinquity to the native life of his own race would have gone far to weaken any civilizing influences which might have been brought to bear upon him by the missionaries. To such influences he is immediately subjected in a country in which he is a stranger, and in a life which thoroughly transplants him from the sphere of his own customs and traditions. The term of assignment of many of these people will come to an end in 1878 and 1879, and there is no doubt whatever but that they will then be able to sell their labour very advantageously and support themselves in comfort.

(Signed) C. K. PEARSON, Colonel,
Commandant, Natal.
F. NAPIER BROOME,
Colonial Secretary.

October 2, 1877.

Inclosure 7 in No. 258.

Minute by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Colonial Secretary,

REPORT of the Sub-Committee read and considered by his Excellency in Council, and herewith referred back to the Sub-Committee to embody, in the form of regulations for the reception, disposal, and supervision of liberated slaves, the recommendations and suggestions made or approved by his Excellency in Council, and to re-submit the same for further consideration.

For the information and guidance of the Sub-Committee, copies of the existing Rules and Regulations are herewith inclosed.

By command of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,
(Signed) W. H. BEAUMONT,

November 3, 1877.

Acting Clerk, Executive Council.

No. 259.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 19, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report there is much reason to fear that to the list of recent casualties among African explorers and missionaries we shall have to add the names of Lieutenant Shergold Smith, R.N., and his companion Mr. O'Neil, of the Church Missionary Society, who are said to have been killed at one or other of the islands towards the south of the Victoria Lake.

When last heard of, having opened the Mission by stationing Mr. Wilson with King Mtesa, Lieutenant Smith had returned to the Island of Ukerewe, and was about to recross the lake for Uganda in the native vessel which he had finished and fitted out for sea.

I have now received a letter written a month ago at Unyanyembe by Saeed bin Salim, the Zanzibar Agent, reporting the news of the massacre of Lieutenant Smith and his companions as it reached him; and I inclose a copy in translation of this letter, together with that of another addressed to the Sultan, in which a few additional particulars are given.

From the bearer of these letters I gather that he had been dispatched the day after receipt of the news at Unyanyembe, and, although not stated in either of the letters, that two natives were believed to have escaped from the island, where, it is said, eighty-five persons were killed. I have, however, desired that, if this is so, these men may at once be sent to Zanzibar.

It is said that some of King Mtesa's people, natives of Uganda, who had followed Lieutenant Smith after his visit, were likewise killed, and that, so far as was known at Unyanyembe, none but the two natives referred to, and who still remained in Usukuma, had escaped from the general massacre.

The bearers of the letters throw no light on the immediate cause of the attack, but it is supposed by them to have been in retaliation for what took place some time ago on a neighbouring island on the occasion of Mr. Stanley's visit, which it appears has caused a widespread feeling of insecurity and apprehension that makes the approach of white men jealously regarded by all the islanders. We know from what happened to Lieutenant Smith on his first voyage, on which occasion he lost his eyesight and when several of his companions were wounded, that the islanders had not been taught by that unfortunate occurrence to respect or fear white men. Should this tale, as now reported, prove even in part true, these people will have come to know that at close quarters firearms may be of little service, and that although a passing traveller may shoot them at long range with impunity, the time will come when this can be avenged. For confirmation or refutation of the above report we must now be content to await the arrival of messengers with further and more direct evidence. In the meantime a message has been forwarded to Unyanyembe asking for further information; and I have also desired Mr. Morton, an English trader, now supposed to be with Mirambo, an Unyanyembe Chief of great influence, to do his best to collect and send to the coast authentic details, and, if an occasion should present itself, to secure (if possible) the missing boats and dhow, without which those now on the way, in hope of joining Lieutenant Smith, would find themselves on the south of the lake unable to proceed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 259.

The Governor of Unyanyembe to Dr. Kirk.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

7th Moharram, 1295 (January 4, 1878).

IT is incumbent upon me to inform you what took place in the region of Kerewe, where a collision occurred between Lieutenant Smith, the European, who is one of

your people, and the natives of Kerewe. They fought, and Lieutenant Smith and his companions were killed, also Msabha and some of our people who were with them were killed, and there was no cause for this attack, but it came from the heart of the native, and God is the helper.

Now I send messengers who may convey to you this intelligence, and we have charged them not to exceed fifty days going and returning, and please give them the means of support on the journey, and also your reply, and what you think best to be done.

And we have also written to our master, Seyyid Barghash, on this matter. And as to Mr. Morton, he is not at present with us, but has gone to Mirambo, and we have sent to tell him of this, and we anticipate he will return here and advise us what steps ought to be taken pending further orders, and I shall not fail to keep you informed should anything further transpire regarding this.

Inclosure 2 in No. 259.

The Governor of Unyanyembe to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

7th Moharram, 1295 (January 4, 1878).

THERE is nothing that we should report to your Highness unless what has happened in the region of Kerewe, where the Christians, together with your subject Msabha, have been murdered, and both sides fought, but the ammunition of our people ran out, and this happened upon them; and in sending messengers, we allowed them fifty days to go and return with your Highness's orders, and we are ready to obey whatever you command. There was no immediate cause for this attack, but it was in the hearts of the people of the island to do it, and besides this, your servant, Mohammed bin Khasib El Kharusi was attacked by the Watuta, and killed, and the whole of his property lost, and another of our people has been killed by Watuta.

No. 260.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 28, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to state that during the present month ten slaves owned by the deceased freed slave of an Indian have been manumitted under the rule as reported by me on the 8th January, 1878.

Such an instance as this, in which the slave of an Indian freed by the British Government acquires property which he invests in slaves will serve to show the practical importance of the arrangement which is now being put in force, and the discouragement thereby given to investments in slaves. Until this became the rule these slaves would have been sold on the death of the owner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 261.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of seven slaves proceeded against at their own request on the ground that having been introduced by sea in contravention of Treaty they were entitled to their freedom. The case was prosecuted before the Court by Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and in each case the fact has been fully established that the slaves were introduced after the Treaty of 1873, and so entitled to freedom.

In the case of four of the slaves the owner absconded before the summons could be served on him, and although he is believed to be in the island he has not yet been arrested. In this case it was shown that he had formerly been engaged in the Kilwa Slave Trade, and that he absconded knowing that evidence would be found against him as having been personally engaged in the contraband traffic.

In the case of the other slaves the owners appeared. They had not been imported by the present holders, but having been introduced after the prohibition, and in contravention of Treaty, were sold here to third parties who may or may not have had a criminal knowledge that the slaves they bought had been imported against law.

I have asked the Sultan to apprehend the owner of the four slaves who absconded, and against whom there is proof of slave dealing. In the case of the others the slaves have been freed, which is sufficient, as they were not the importers, and it would be difficult to bring home to them in an Arab Court a guilty knowledge at the time they made the purchase.

Your Lordship will see that the case of these slaves has no reference to the present state of the trade, as all had been imported a considerable time ago.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 261.

Case No. 1 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, against six male and one female slaves, namely, Bora, Afia, and Kupata, two males, owned by Allarakhia, of Zanzibar; also Mkadi, female, and Songoro, Mabruki, and Katorofili, males, owned by Hemed, of Arabia; also Farjala, *alias* Ngozi, owned by Ismael, of Zanzibar, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, a Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's Ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 15th day of February, 1878.

APPEARED personally, Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, dated the 11th day of January and 24th day of January respectively, setting out the circumstances under which the above-named slaves were severally seized here in Zanzibar, as having been conveyed and imported by sea into the island of Zanzibar, subsequent to and in contravention of the provisions of the Treaty of June, 1873, entered into by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers and by the owners of the above-named slaves, having found sufficient proof that Bora Afia and Kupata were imported into Zanzibar by Alarkia subsequent to June, 1873, and that they have since been placed in the hands of a British subject, by whom they have been worked as slaves; further, that Mkadi, Songoro, Mabruki and Katorofili were introduced very recently into Zanzibar by sea by Hemed, and that Farjala, *alias* Ngozi, was introduced in like manner by parties unknown but within a recent period, and that all the above have been so imported in contravention of the provisions of Treaty, do adjudge the same to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 15th day of February, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's Ship "London," seven slaves condemned here in Cause No. 1 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 262.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 2, 1878.

I HAVE on various occasions had the honour to bring before your Lordship the steps that are being taken to introduce a better system of transport than that hitherto employed in East Africa, and to economize labour, by replacing the native porters hitherto employed in caravans, whether of European explorers or of Arab traders, by bullock-waggons, such as are used in Cape Colony.

The first attempt of this kind was made last year by the London Missionary Society, with a view to facilitate communication with the Lake districts, where it is their intention eventually to open a station. Before committing themselves, however, to so great an undertaking, the society sent Mr. R. Price to examine and report on the first part of the road, in order to ascertain whether an available line could be found through country free of the tsetse-fly, an insect deadly to oxen, and known to exist on the Bagamoyo caravan route and elsewhere on the coast. Mr. Price was one on whose reports the Society had every reason to place confidence from his long personal experience of Africa, and on being informed by him that the country between Saadani on the coast and Mpwapwa offered no obstacles to bullock-waggons, and was, moreover, free of the tsetse-fly, the Society went to considerable expense in order to give the experiment every chance of success. For this purpose Mr. Price was sent to the Cape to engage experienced drivers and purchase a team of trained cattle. With these and others obtained in Zanzibar he set out on the Saadani road, intending to reach Mpwapwa. So many of the cattle died, however, that he was obliged to stop short of the Ushagara mountains and return to Zanzibar for a fresh team of oxen.

The mortality on this occasion was attributed to over-driving, but others which followed suffering in a like degree caused me to suspect that Mr. Price might have overlooked the presence of the fly. I therefore asked one of the missionaries to collect and forward to me specimens of all the biting flies met with on the road, and I cautioned him particularly in doing so not to overlook the smaller and more insignificant insects. I have now received a collection of flies made by Mr. Hore, which proves that at two places at least on Mr. Price's route the tsetse-fly is most abundant, and has, without doubt, been the cause of the heavy mortality among the cattle so soon as those districts have been entered.

This untoward discovery will necessitate the abandonment of the present track and a careful examination, so as (if possible) to find a route outside the fly country.

The Missionary Societies having, after the loss of so many cattle, succeeded in taking their waggons as far as to the foot of the hills, it may now be hoped they will be able to proceed with fresh teams purchased in front as far, at least, as Unyanyembe, if not up to the borders of the Tanganika Lake. In many parts of Ugogo and the Unyemwezi country cattle are abundant; and the natives will, no doubt, be able to indicate the limits of any district that may be infested with the fly.

The Belgian explorers had intended to use bullock-waggons on the journey inland. This they will have to reconsider before setting out on the Saadani road; and I trust the two surviving members of the expedition will occupy themselves in making us better acquainted with the laws that limit the tsetse within certain limits.

I inclose herewith a specimen of the tsetse-fly, being one of those taken by Mr. Hore when biting his cattle in the open plain beyond the Rukigura River; the others I have distributed for information of explorers now setting out for the interior.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 263.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 5, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the past month there has been no appearance of any attempt at a renewal of the Slave Trade, which continues to be in complete abeyance both by land and sea.

Mr. Maples, who is in charge of Bishop Steere's station inland, between Lake Nyassa and Kilwa, reports that no slaves pass anywhere near Msasi, and that he is convinced that

no slaves have passed anywhere within sixty miles of where he is for some time back, thus confirming the last report received from that quarter where slaves were seen being taken inland to the lake countries, after having reached the coast, where it was found impossible to dispose of them.

Fearing that in consequence of the stoppage of the Kilwa supply, slaves might now be brought in greater numbers from tribes further north, I sent the most able native informer I possess to Pangani, with orders to go inland to Tongwe and visit a Chief who had been before deeply engaged in the trade, and still is not without cause suspected of being ready to embark in it again. I am told, however, that no slaves have passed that way for some time.

There can be indeed no doubt that for five months not only has the Pemba traffic, that alone took 12,000 yearly, been stopped, but that the land traffic is also closed for the present.

Whether these results will be permanent or only temporary, depends now on ourselves and on His Highness the Sultan, for there can be no longer a doubt that, acting in concert, the trade can be stopped, at the same time nothing has been more clearly shown by years of useless expenditure and labour, than the fact that, without the co-operation of the local Government, our isolated efforts are productive of but small results, and that these are of so mixed a nature that the Sultan's good will and support have been found to be invaluable.

It is now expected that before next mail, the present crew of officers and men of Her Majesty's ship "London" will, after two years' service, be relieved and proceed home to England, and I venture to think that on the present occasion it would be considered by the Naval service generally, a pleasing act were some official notice taken of the eminent service they have rendered towards obtaining the above favourable results, for I attribute the success of my endeavours to stop the land Slave Trade and the continuance of our influence with the Sultan, to the intelligent and hearty co-operation rendered by Captain T. B. Sullivan and those under him.

It would be a difficult thing to name any one officer as peculiarly deserving of the consideration of the Admiralty in connection with these operations, were it not that so many have been compelled, from one cause or another, to go home before the close of the Commission. I can therefore safely bring forward the name of Lieutenant Lloyd W. Mathews, as one who came here while the land Slave Trade was at its height, and who has served to see both this and the Pemba trade paralyzed and brought to a close. I have shown my appreciation of this officer's qualifications by asking that he might be permitted to act on shore during Mr. Holmwood's absence; but as no reply has been received, I understand that Captain Sullivan will allow him to remain here on half-pay for a short time at his own request, pending sanction from the Admiralty, in order to enable him to proceed with the organization of the Sultan's new military force. Lieutenant Mathews will thereafter return to Europe, and I would now venture to bring that officer's name prominently before your Lordship on this occasion, in connection with the arduous and severe boat services of the past two years, the real hardships of which are little known, although seldom equalled even in actual warfare.

In acknowledging and thus bringing before your Lordship the services of the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship "London," and mentioning the name of Lieutenant Mathews, I feel that I am only doing justice to those who have worked hard, and who have had the good fortune to see their efforts successful in stopping the Slave Trade for the time being at all events on this coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 264.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 6, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that the sad news, already told on native rumour alone, regarding the murder of Lieutenant Shergold Smith, R.N., and Mr. O'Neil, of the Church Mission Society's party sent to Uganda, has been confirmed beyond all doubt, two of the survivors of the party having been seen and examined by Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton writing from Unyanyembe on the 16th January says that, being at Itumbu, on the way to Zanzibar, with a large caravan of ivory from Mirambo, he received

a letter from Sacid bin Salim on the 12th of that month telling him of what had happened at Ukerewe. The following day Mr. Morton left the caravan and proceeded to Unyanyembe, where he arrived on the 15th.

From two natives who were present and took part in the affair, and who with a third are the only survivors of the whole party, he learned that the attack took place on or about the 7th December, 1877, the immediate cause of dispute put forward by the Chief of Ukerewe being in regard to compensation for the wood of which the vessel built by Lieutenant Smith, which was bought in an incomplete state from Songoro, had been constructed.

It appears that after the vessel had been launched the Chief stopped her sailing until his demands were met. This was done by pledging certain goods of Songoro for a tusk of ivory; on that being arranged the Mission party sailed for Kagei, where the dhow was shipwrecked.

Lieutenant Smith and Mr. O'Neil then set off in the boat "Daisy" to cross the Lake to Uganda and there construct another vessel, but were forced to return to Kagei on account of bad weather. From Kagei they again sailed for Ukerewe to redeem the goods pledged, but found the Chief not disposed to give them up. As things became serious some of the party and of Songoro's people, being women and children, were sent to an island half-way to Kagei, and after the Mission boat had left with these people the main party were attacked by the natives. So long as ammunition lasted they were able to hold their own and drive back the enemy, burning at the same time half the village in self-defence, but the main part of their stores being at Kagei on the mainland, their stock of ammunition was soon expended, whereupon the natives rushed in and killed them with spears and arrows; the fight lasted from morning till afternoon, and it was not till 9 on the following morning that the boat returned, when the three survivors who had concealed themselves in the bushes managed to swim off and get on board.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to recover the bodies of Lieutenant Smith, Mr. O'Neil, and of Songoro, which was seen naked and mutilated on the beach.

In all probability this is as full an account as we shall ever receive of this lamentable affair.

It appears clear that the murder was a premeditated affair, but the natives, knowing they had no chance against modern rifles so long as the party were possessed of their whole store of ammunition, awaited an opportunity such as this when the Mission stores had been removed.

I am told that the Arabs of Unyanyembe are planning an expedition to recover the goods of Songoro that have been lost, and Mirambo is most anxious to avenge the murder of the Europeans, and wishes me to give him advice.

I find Seyyid Barghash has already written to the Governor of Unyanyembe to assist any who may have escaped from the massacre, and a letter has also been sent by his Highness to Mirambo, the powerful Unyamwezi Chief, asking him to recapture, if possible, the vessels of the Mission if they had fallen into the hands of the natives, and keep them until some one comes to take them. We now know, however, that the dhow was lost near Kagei before the fight took place, and that the boat returned to that place safely.

The question now remains to consider whether anything further can and ought to be done by us. I am of opinion that any steps taken should be directed by the Sultan of Zanzibar. I annex a copy of his Highness' letter to Mirambo, written before the particulars were known, which will show the views of Seyyid Barghash on the general policy to be followed in dealing with natives; he will, no doubt, now write more definitely, and in all likelihood the result will be to place Mirambo as paramount Chief under the Government of Zanzibar, in possession of that part of the south of the lake and of the islands, leaving him to settle in his own way all matters with the islanders, who, whatever may be the cause of their revenge, must be made to regard life and property.

The question is, however, one with which the Arab traders will no doubt deal in their own fashion, and Mirambo will, no doubt, be ready to act on this occasion in order to place his power on a more secure footing than it is at present, and obtain a recognition from the Zanzibar Government of his position.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 264.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Sultan Mirambo.

(After compliments.)

19 Safar, 1295 (February 15, 1878).

I HAVE received a letter from the Governor of Unyanyembe, in which he tells me that the Christians have been killed by the natives of Ukerewe. I much regret this sad occurrence, because it is our strong desire to maintain security and peace on the trade routes and among the native States, and it is against my wish that any cause of disturbance should arise, for it is through opening up these countries to Europeans that we must look for the increase of trade and the prosperity of the inhabitants. If the road is quiet caravans will pass and goods become abundant. But the natives of the interior cannot as yet appreciate this; they do not see or understand their own interests, but give way to their passions.

Now I write to you, and, having explained my views, I would desire of you to use every endeavour to recapture the boats and vessels of the Christians, and to recover their property, and that of all who have been killed; and, having done so, to keep them safely until some one shall come to you authorized to receive them, and we have addressed you on this occasion, trusting in your friendship to us, and knowing that you are the nearest Chief who has authority in these places, and from your former letters to us we know you will be ready to act for us, and let us know what you may stand in need of.

No. 265.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 7, 1878.

WITH reference to my report of the 6th instant, regarding the present state of the Slave Trade on this coast, I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information copy of a report by Captain E. Tracey of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," who has been for some time past watching the coast, and who now leaves the station to go to the Red Sea in order to act against the Slave Trade, which the Khedive of Egypt is determined to put a stop to with the aid and co-operation of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 265.

Captain Tracey to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

"Spartan," Zanzibar, March 6, 1878.

AS this ship has just returned from a short cruise on the coast between Wassen and the southern part of Mafia, for the suppression of slavery, I think the information we obtained through our interpreters, and by personal observation as to the actual state of the Slave Trade will be interesting to you, and at the same time satisfactory.

From all we could hear the Slave Trade appears really finished, and that this desirable object has been obtained in a very great measure, if not entirely, by the loyalty of the Sultan in carrying out the Treaty is evident. Our ships and boats would no doubt capture a good many dhows if the Sultan did not take means to prevent them embarking slaves, but, at the same time, it would be quite impossible to blockade effectually a narrow channel like Pemba, and slaves could be carried across in canoes without exciting the suspicion of the cruisers; cruisers can diminish, but, of course, never extinguish Slave Trade.

At Tanga and the adjacent ports we were told that no cargo of slaves had been run for more than a year. This may or may not be the exact truth, but it is very significant. The information obtained at Pangani, Kipumbwe and Saadani was much to the same effect. At Bagamoyo the officer in charge of our boats, Mr. John E. Bearcroft, Lieutenant, was informed that the slave dealers had really no chance of embarking slaves, as the Sultan's soldiers kept them in very good order and paid them numerous and unexpected visits. The general idea conveyed to my mind was, that so long as the present vigilance is observed the revival of the Slave Trade is almost impossible. I do not know enough of

the station, however, to speak with confidence about what might happen at another season of the year. Nothing suspicious was seen by our boats in the Mafia channel, but they had not time to gather information on shore.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

No. 266.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the loss of the Pinnacle of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," and of five of the crew, which took place on the coast of Madagascar.

The boat, it appears, was upset in a squall, and part of the crew only succeeded in reaching the shore, which they did, without being able to save food, clothing, or water.

The survivors proceeded by land for 40 miles along the coast in a northerly direction, and arrived at Majunga in an emaciated condition.

This is the second accident accompanied with loss of life that has taken place among the boats engaged in the Slave Trade suppression within a recent period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 267.

Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 12, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 5th and 7th ultimo, reporting on the state of the Slave Trade in the Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and I am to instruct you to express to the Sultan the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the traffic in slaves in His Highness' territories is, for the present at least, at an end. You will also state to His Highness that Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in acknowledging that this satisfactory state of things has been mainly brought about by the loyalty and good faith with which he has carried out his Treaty engagements with this country for the suppression of that traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 268.

Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 12, 1878.

YOU are aware that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the expediency of offering to the Sultan of Zanzibar some substantial recognition of the sense which they entertain of the entire good faith with which His Highness has acted in carrying out his Treaty engagements with this country, for the suppression of the Slave Trade and of the traffic in slaves within his dominions.

They considered that this object could best be carried out by presenting the Sultan with a supply of arms for the military force which it is understood that he is at present organizing, and with a suitable armament for the vessel which has recently been built for His Highness in this country, and which it is believed is now approaching completion.

I am accordingly directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that 500 stand of Snider rifles with their bayonets and a supply of ammunition, together with seven Whitworth guns, have been prepared for presentation to His Highness, and will be shipped on board his vessel, which is expected shortly to proceed to Zanzibar.

I am to instruct you to address a letter to the Sultan in suitable terms, begging His Highness's acceptance of these arms and ammunition, as a proof on the part of Her Majesty's Government of their appreciation of the loyalty and good faith with which His

Highness has carried out his Treaty engagements with this country, for the suppression of the Slave Trade in his dominions, and you will arrange to make the presentation in such a manner as may appear to you to be desirable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 269.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 15.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 19, 1878.

I HAVE given to the hand of Captain Pasley, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," a parcel to be forwarded to your Lordship containing a sample of mineral found in the hills distant not more than thirty miles inland from Machinga Bay, on the Zanzibar coast, a little way to the south of Kilwa.

This mineral appears to be a kind of anthracite, with a larger amount of incom-bustible matter than usual.

The geological system in which this occurs is probably continuous with that which contains the coal beds of the Zambesi and the Rovuma, although what is found in both these places more closely resembles true coal, burning freely in an open fire, which this does not. In both these localities the coal is, however, too far inland to be of any immediate value, whereas this mineral occurs near the coast and opposite to a good place of shipment.

The subject is one that may be thought worthy of being further examined, and I would ask that the specimen now sent may be submitted for an opinion to the Director of the School of Mines.

As only a few hundred weight of surface material have been brought down by natives sent by the Sultan to examine the southern district of His Highness's dominions, I have not been able to learn anything regarding the thickness of the deposit, but as the bed is near the coast there will be no difficulty in making an examination if it is found to offer useful results either in itself or as an indication of coal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 270.

Mr. Lister to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th January, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Alexandria reports that as far as he can ascertain, Colonel Gordon has no intention to interfere, on the part of the Egyptian Government, with King Mtesa, with whom Colonel Gordon desires to be on good terms so long as he does not molest the Egyptians.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. V. LISTER.

No. 271.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 20, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Decree in the case of a native vessel condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade.

This vessel was arrested and proceeded against by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Lynx" as being fitted for the Slave Trade, the proof of which was said to consist in the existence on board of three slave neck rings of which no proper account was given. In the ordinary course of the Slave Trade these three rings would not have been alone of use to confine slaves, and as there was no evidence at first to lead to the inference that they were the remains of more complete slave fittings, I should have released the vessel had not the plaintiff, on the second day of hearing, asked to be allowed to amend his

petition, and show that the evidence of the master given at the first day's hearing was on one important point false, and that he had on oath denied touching at a certain port on the African coast, where he had in fact remained two days, and had there bought and taken on board a slave who had been brought here, and was still kept in the vessel. Also, that when the master of the vessel voluntarily produced his crew before Her Majesty's Consul-General, when each signed articles of agreement for service in the vessel, he (the Captain) did not allow this slave to appear, but detained him on board, and fraudulently brought forward another person to answer to his name and personify him without the consent or knowledge of the party; in this way getting the slave's name entered on the ship's papers as if he were a free man who had been engaged and signed articles, for the purpose of disarming suspicion should the vessel be visited and the crew mustered by any of our cruisers. The seizers argued that this was of itself a dealing in slaves forbidden by Treaty, and that the criminal knowledge on the part of the master was shown by the false evidence given by him in the case, and by his producing another person to personify the slave at the Consulate.

After a long investigation, conducted in presence of the master, the truth of these charges being fully established, and the charge made by the master that the slave-irons had been placed where found by the seizers themselves rebutted, and as the three slave-irons found on board were shown to have been sufficient to confine one or two slaves and to constitute slave fittings, the vessel was condemned and destroyed in harbour by order of the Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 271.

Case No. 4 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel "Fathelkheir" her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male slave called Nasibu, owned by Abdallah bin Rashid and Mohammed bin Rashid, whereof Mohammed bin Rashid is master, seized as liable to forfeiture by Francis M. Ommauney, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy commanding Her Majesty's ship "Lynx," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 7th day of March, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared the said Francis M. Ommauney, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel called the "Fathelkheir," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, owned by Abdallah bin Rashid and Mohammed bin Rashid, of which Mohammed bin Rashid is master, with one male slave named Nasibu, on board, was seized at Ras Ndege on the African Coast, on the 3rd day of March, 1878, I the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, and examined the witnesses produced, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and one male slave, called Nasibu, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed this decree and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 13th day of March, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 29, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Decree of condemnation of two slaves seized by the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," off Pemba, on the ground that they had been introduced into that island since the transport of slaves by sea became illegal.

These slaves were found by Lieutenant Mathews in a canoe adrift on the sea. They said they had been imported within a recent period, and had not lived more than one year in Pemba, that finding their importation had been illegal, and being beaten and illused by their master, they had taken possession of a canoe for the purpose of giving themselves up to the English and claiming protection.

As this story appeared true, and no owner appearing to defend the suit after due notice issued, and ample time given for all parties interested to do so, I gave Decree of condemnation in favour of the seizers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 272.

Case No. 3 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the two male slaves named Saadallah and Muftah, whereof Musa of Pemba was owner, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., in command of Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 21st February, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lloyd W. Mathews, Esquire, R.N., a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the two male slaves, namely, Saadallah, of the Nindi tribe, and Muftah, of the Nyamwezi, were seized at sea off the island of Pemba, on the 21st day of January, 1878, I, the said Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers, and examined the two slaves, and in default of an appearance for the defendants or those interested in the slaves after citation duly published in Pemba, and certified to by the local Governor, having found sufficient proof that the two slaves above-named had been conveyed and transported as slaves into Pemba after the time when such conveyance was illegal under term of the Treaties subsequently between Great Britain and Zanzibar for the suppression of the Slave Trade, do adjudge the abovesaid two male slaves, Saadallah and Muftah, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony thereof, we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 28th day of March, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male slaves named Saadallah and Muftah, captured by the boats of that vessel, and condemned here in Cause No. 3 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

Zanzibar, March 28, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 273.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed Quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 273.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending March 31, 1878.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.			
		Natal.	Cape of Good Hope.	Seychelles.	In Town.
February 8, 1878	1	..	1	..	..
" 10, "	1	1	..	..	..
" 10, "	1	1	..	..	..
March 2, "	1	..	..	1	1
" 13, "	4	..	..	..	..
" 22, "	1	..	..	..	1
" 22, "	1	..	..	..	1
" 22, "	1	..	..	..	1
" 26, "	3	..	..	..	1
" 26, "	3	..	..	..	1
Total . .. ..	..	2	1	1	6

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 274.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 30.)

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, April 1, 1878.

I HAVE received a note written by the Rev. C. J. Wilson, the only survivor of the ill-fated Uganda mission party from Nyui, a village in the country of Unyamwezi, dated the 8th February last, giving a few additional particulars regarding the murder of Lieutenant Shergold Smith and his companions. We are told that after it became certain the mission-boat could be of no further assistance, having received on board the few who escaped from the massacre, the native in charge proceeded across the lake to Uganda, and informed Mr. Wilson of all that had happened to his companions; some of the Uganda people also managed to escape from the island and informed King Mtesa, who, I am told, intends sending war canoes to punish the Chief of Lukinge.

Between the people of Uganda and one of the chiefs of the island where the massacre took place, hostilities had recently occurred, and, fearing a return of the Uganda canoes, he and his people had fled, but the chief by whom Lieutenant Smith was killed had been friendly with Mtesa. Some of Mtesa's canoes had, however, very lately been prowling about the coast of the mainland, and people living on Jordan's Nullah had been attacked, seized, and sold as slaves, some of them to Songoro, where Lieutenant Smith appears to have found them.

The attack on Lieutenant Smith was evidently an act of premeditated treachery, cunningly concealed, until an opportunity occurred when the party were without the means of escape and few in numbers, and whatever King Mtesa may do to the men who took part in this outrage will be well deserved.

Herewith I inclose for transmission to Mr. Wright, Secretary of the Society, part of the journal and a letter of the late Lieutenant Smith, sent open for my perusal by Mr. Wilson. These are accompanied, as your Lordship will see, by well-executed plans of those parts of the lake visited by the party.

At present Mr. Wilson remains in Unyamwezi, where he will in time be joined by Messrs. Mackay and Tytherleigh, who have left the coast and are now travelling inland.

No. 275.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received April 30.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 4, 1878.

I HAVE received letters from the principal Arab traders residing in the Unyamwezi country, and from Sultan Esika, the son and successor of Mkasiwa, informing me that Saeed bin Salim, the Governor, has been expelled from Unyanyembe by Sultan Esika, and that Abdullah bin Nasib has been chosen to act in his place as representing the Arab community.

I need not say that it is satisfactory to know that Saeed bin Salim has been removed, but I am sorry that his successor should be so worthless a fellow as Abdullah bin Nasib, who, while possessing the vices of a low half-caste, has none of the hospitality and other redeeming qualities of his predecessor.

Although Unyanyembe is a refuge for men who have failed here, there are to be found among the Arabs who visit these lands for trade men of honour, who would not stoop to act as Saeed bin Salim has done.

The removal of the late Governor and the appointment of his successor is an affair with which His Highness has had nothing to do. I have often urged him to remove Saeed bin Salim, but the Arabs as a class opposed the change, and although the Sultan could have deprived him of his title, he had not the power to compel him to return to the coast, and so long as he held the influence it was useless for the Sultan to depose him nominally.

The Arab traders inform me of serious misunderstandings that have again arisen between them and some of the native Chiefs, including Mirambo. These they attribute to the intrigues of Europeans now in that country, and who, they say, put themselves forward as agents sent by the British Government to induce them to resist the Arabs.

I have written to remove, if possible, this unfortunate feeling, and have made it clear to the Arabs and native Chiefs that, since Dr. Livingstone visited that country, no one has appeared on the part of the British Government or of this Consulate, and that letters of recommendation granted by me are only to secure friendly treatment at their hands, but give no authority to the holders of them to speak in my name, or to draw bills on my credit.

These are matters ill-understood by Arabs, who attach undue importance to a letter of recommendation, and it has become necessary that this should now be clearly made known.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 276.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 13, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, copies of correspondence relative to a mission which the Church Missionary Society are sending out to Uganda, together with a copy of a letter which his Lordship has addressed to King M'tesa, acknowledging his kindness and hospitality to English travellers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 276.

Mr. Hutchinson to the Marquis of Salisbury.

*Church Missionary House, 16, Salisbury Square,
April 26, 1878.*

My Lord,

I AM directed by the Committee of this Society to thank your Lordship for your kindness in directing that they should be furnished with copies of the despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, giving particulars of the death of their missionaries, Lieutenant Shergold Smith and Mr. T. O'Neill.

The Committee desire me also to ask your Lordship's kind offices under the following circumstances:—

Your Lordship will have perceived, from the despatches of Dr. Kirk, that our mission party had succeeded in reaching the kingdom of Uganda, where they had left one of their number, in the month of July of last year. From the letters received by the Committee, it appeared that the mission party had had a most favourable reception from King M'tesa, and their accounts of him all speak in the highest terms of his kindness, intelligence, advance in civilization, and desire to become acquainted with the truths of Christianity.

In order to strengthen the mission thus begun, the Committee, without loss of time, are sending out, via Egypt and the Nile, a party of four missionaries, Mr. Charles Pearson, the Rev. George Litchfield, Mr. John W. Hall, and Mr. Robert W. Felkin. They start on the 8th of May, proceeding, via Suez, the Red Sea, Berber, and Khartoum.

The Committee would be deeply grateful if Her Majesty's Government would bespeak for this party the kindly offices of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Cairo, to forward them on their way, with their mission stores.

They would also ask that each member of the party might be furnished with a passport by your Lordship.

From the letters of their missionaries, the Committee feel assured that King M'tesa would value most highly any acknowledgment by Her Majesty's Government of his kindness to English travellers, and of the great desire he has expressed to cultivate friendly relations with this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. HUTCHINSON,
Lay Secretary, Church Missionary Society.

Inclosure 2 in No. 276.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Hutchinson.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 4, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you inform his Lordship that the Church Missionary Society are about to send out to Uganda a party of four missionaries, and I am to state to you that his Lordship will have much pleasure in instructing Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt to afford to those gentlemen his good offices in forwarding them on their way with their mission stores.

Lord Salisbury will also address a letter to King M'tesa acknowledging his kindness and hospitality to English travellers, and pointing out to him how much both he and his people are likely to benefit by cultivating friendly relations with European countries.

I am to add that instructions have been given to the Passport Department of this office to issue passports to the gentlemen named in your letter on application.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 276.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Mr. Vivian.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 8, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, copy of a letter from the Church Missionary Society, relative to a mission which they are sending out to Uganda, together with a copy of the reply which his Lordship has caused to be addressed to the Society, and I am to instruct you to afford to the gentlemen who compose the mission your good offices in forwarding them to their destination with their mission stores.

I am also to inclose a letter which Lord Salisbury has addressed to King M'tesa, and which I am to request you will forward to its destination by the first safe opportunity.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 276.

The Marquis of Salisbury to King M'tesa.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1878.

THE Government of Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, have heard with much pleasure of the kindness and hospitality which you have shown to English travellers who have from time to time visited your Majesty's dominions, and they desire to return their thanks for the same, and to point out to you how much you and your people are likely to benefit by cultivating friendly relations with European countries.

Her Majesty's Government desire to assure your Majesty that they entertain the most friendly feelings towards yourself and your country, and that it is their sincere wish that the territory over which you rule may continue to advance in prosperity.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 277.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo, relative to the state of affairs in the Unyanyembe country, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the communication which you state that you made to the Arabs and native Chiefs relative to Europeans who visit that country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 278.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 17, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to transmit Decree of Condemnation in the case of a vessel and six slaves taken by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" off Pemba.

The slaves here taken were old residents of Zanzibar, whose masters had been tempted to part with them for the high prices offered by Pemba planters. There was not found among these slaves a single one who could have been challenged as a raw slave, but it was clearly shown that they had been recently sold for shipment and false papers of freedom given to each one in order to remove suspicion: while between presents of beads and clothes on the one hand, and threats of punishment, in event of their not acting the part of free natives going on the voyage of their own free will, on the other, they had been sent off to Pemba with the connivance and knowledge of the master of the vessel who would have delivered them to their new owners.

In the case of one of the slaves, it was found that the deed of freedom with which she had been supplied was a forgery of the handwriting of one of the Zanzibar Kathis, and that the attestation attached to it was also a forgery of the Sultan's signature. The author of this has been arrested and given over to the Sultan, by whom he is being punished for the double offence of shipping slaves and forging the Sultan's signature.

I was fully satisfied that the master of the dhow was a party to the transaction, and that he himself was the principal in the case of one of the slaves in his dhow before condemning the vessel.

It will be seen from the expedients to which slave dealers are now driven in order to convey slaves by sea to Pemba, that the ordinary traffic has for some time past been stopped, and that few slaves have reached that island for many months past.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 278.

Case No. 5 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel known as the "Yasmin," under Zanzibar colours and papers, of which Kaibu bin Jumah was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against one male and five female slaves, belonging to different owners, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 25th day of March, 1878, before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

PERSONALLY appeared the aforesaid Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., and produced this sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Yasmin," the master of which was Kaibu bin Jumah, owned by Sultan bin Seif Mogheiri of Pemba, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, taken after condemnation by the captors, together with one male and five female slaves belonging to various owners, was seized off Pemba on the 22nd day of March, 1878. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and examined the master, and also having examined the slaves, in default of their owners appearing after being duly cited, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the one male and five female slaves were being conveyed to Pemba, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar for suppression of the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the one male and five female slaves hereafter named on the annexed receipt, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and have caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 5th day of April, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," the following slaves, condemned by Decree dated 5th April, 1878, in Cause No. 6 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file:—

1. Makalimali	..	..	..	..	..	Female.
2. Marashi	..	..	..	..	..	"
3. Suria	..	..	..	..	..	"
4. Zafrani	..	..	..	..	..	"
5. Bahati	..	..	..	..	..	"
6. Taufiki	..	..	..	..	..	Male.
Total, 6 slaves.						

Zanzibar, April 5, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 279.*Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 17, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the recent introduction of five slaves into Zanzibar on board of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers which carry the mails. The first case was that of a Georgian female shipped at Aden in the mail steamer that arrived here on the 4th March, while four Abyssinians, of whom one was a male and the other females, came by the following steamer on the 3rd of the present month.

I am indebted for the first notice of the renewal of this traffic to General Loch, of Aden, who furnished me with copies of depositions made before the magistrate at Aden with reference to the first of these cases, and advised me to watch the parties on their arrival in Zanzibar, as there was a strong suspicion that the Slave Trade was being clandestinely carried on, although there was not sufficient proof found by the authorities at Aden to justify proceedings being taken, as the woman herself connived at her removal, and gave herself out as wife of a Persian who was expected to follow shortly.

Before the arrival of the following mail, having made inquiry and found reason to believe that this woman was in reality a slave who had been sent by Khalil to Zanzibar to the order of the chief Kathi, Sheikh Hamoud el Farai of this place, I brought the matter before His Highness, who caused Khalil to be arrested on board the vessel.

It was not, however, till two days later that I discovered there had been with him in the same steamer four other slaves, who were landed later in the day and deposited in town. That Khalil was in these transactions only the agent of some wealthy man is admitted, but I have to confess having failed to obtain what could be considered legal proof against the chief Kathi, or that Khalil was acting for him in this, and under the circumstances I could not press the Sultan to punish him. I have no doubt, however, in my own mind that this was the case, and I believe that had the matter not been taken up these slaves would all have been disposed of on behalf of Sheikh Hamoud at an early date to Pemba Arabs, and at prices that would lead to a repetition of the traffic.

As it was impossible to bring these charges home to the Kathi, I have been reluctantly forced to ask for the punishment of Khalil and two of his abettors, and the Sultan has at my request placed these three men, whose guilt is evident, in prison, and deported them for life from his dominions under pain of arrest and further punishment should they return, shipping them in irons on board of the vessel that takes them from Zanzibar.

In such a case as the above it will be seen that officers of the Government and of the Ship Company are equally unable to protect the flag from abuse, for these slaves are not taken to Aden until the owners are perfectly satisfied that they will work with them in carrying out the deception should an inquiry take place. Only on arrival here do the slaves find they are not married or to be married, as they have been taught to imagine, but that they are for sale, and even if they did know they were being brought to Zanzibar for sale they would even then gladly escape from the hands of the Egyptian or Turkish slave dealers of Mekka and Jeddah into a harem, where, from being highly valued, they are probably better treated for a time than the legitimate wife of the house.

I am well aware that since this abuse was first brought forward the officers of the British India Steam Navigation Company have done all they can to prevent its recurrence, and that in one case at least the captain of the ship has on his own responsibility refused to take on board suspicious females even after the magistrate at Aden had failed to discover that they were slaves. We are, therefore, the more indebted to the Sultan for taking the steps I urged upon him in this case for the purpose of discouraging a repetition of such an abuse by his people of a friendly flag, and of the facilities given by the British Government of legitimate commerce.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 280.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1878.

ALTHOUGH a revival of the Slave Trade is not apparent at the coast, and the business of the slave-dealers continues, as it has been for many months past, limited to a petty smuggling traffic, I am led to apprehend that it is in contemplation to attempt once more bringing slaves to the coast, and that Nyassa slaves that had been detained near the lake as unsaleable are now on their way to the coast.

I am told that slaves have been taken from the Nyassa Lake to the Portuguese dominions in the direction of the Zambezi, while others are supposed to be ready to start for the East Coast, probably to arrive near Kilwa, and it is said that Mponda, one of the principal slave-trading Chiefs at the south of Lake Nyassa, will come himself this year to Kilwa. It is not certain, however, that the caravan he brings down includes slaves, and it is just possible that he may be coming with ivory, in consequence of the recent assurances given him that he and other native Chiefs will be protected in future against the

extortions of the elders of Kilwa, who hitherto have, by their demands, made legitimate trade impossible.

I shall take what steps I can, with the limited means at my disposal, in order to be fully informed of what passes on the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 281.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1878.

ALTHOUGH I cannot now report fully on the case of a dhow with cargo seized and destroyed by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" at Madagascar, but not condemned in Court, it is necessary I should state briefly, and in a preliminary manner, the result of the trial which has just closed, as I understand a representation on the subject has been sent through the French authorities on behalf of the present owner of the cargo, if not also regarding the vessel.

The papers in this case not having been drawn up, I am unable to forward a copy of the Decree, the substance of which will be that, with a *prima facie* cause of seizure, the proceedings against the vessel were justifiable, but that the vessel having been destroyed before adjudication its actual value must be paid, restoration being here impossible; that, however, no further compensation can be sustained.

The cargo was sold by order of the seizers, as being, in their opinion, the most judicious course to follow, under the circumstances, in the interests of those concerned, including therein the seizers themselves, who proceeded before me in Court against both vessel and cargo.

Even had the vessel been condemned, the result shows that the cargo would have been restored, and I shall hereafter have to assess the damage after communicating with the parties, one of whom is resident on the west coast of Madagascar, at a place called Morandava, and the other at Nossi Bé.

The vessel had cleared out of Nossi Bé, where she loaded the cargo, of which part was shipped under a French bill of lading, now in my possession; but the vessel herself was not French or under French protection, and had no French papers beyond the port-clearance. The vessel had no papers, but was under the red flag common to Zanzibar and other Arab States; she was not in any sense, however, a Zanzibar vessel, although the captain and owner were both Zanzibar subjects; she had been built in Madagascar, but the owner and captain disowned the Hova Government and claimed to be resident in Sekalawa territory in Madagascar, within which the vessel was built.

I mention these details at the present time in order to show that the question of jurisdiction was well considered, and that the vessel was not French, but fell within the jurisdiction of this Court under clause 3, sec. 3, 36 and 37 Vict., cap. 59, a class of vessel omitted, however, in the 3rd section of the Slave Trade Consolidation Act, 36 and 37 Vict., cap. 88, by which I believe bounties are regulated, a question that here does not arise, the vessel not being condemned.

Should any representation be made to your Lordship on this subject previous to the receipt of a more full report, I think the above remarks will be sufficient to show that French interests will receive, together with others, all due protection, and that compensation will be awarded on production of proof of value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 282.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that as some of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" engaged in watching the Slave Trade in the Pemba Channel have for some time been expected back, and anxiety is felt for their safety on account of the stormy weather which has lately prevailed in these parts, His Highness has placed one of his

steam yachts at my disposal for the purpose of picking up and, if necessary, assisting the missing boats.

Lieutenant Cutfield proceeds accordingly to-morrow in the steam-ship "Deerhound" to search the Pemba Channel for the missing boats.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 283.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival here of a further party of missionaries attached to the Church Missionary Society, who are about to proceed to Uganda.

Mr. Morton, who has now come back from the interior, tells me that the Reverend J. Wilson has returned to Uganda.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

P.S.—I have just received intelligence of the death, in Usagara, of Mr. Tytherleigh, the companion of Mr. Mackay, and who, on the departure of the latter, was left in charge of the caravan and goods.

J. K.

No. 284.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received May 27.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of messengers from Mirambo, paramount Chief of Unyamwezi, sent for the purpose of assuring Her Majesty's Government, through me, of his desire to open friendly relations and assist in all measures that may lead to increased intercourse and trade in the countries over which he has made himself the paramount Chief.

As Mirambo holds the principal routes leading to Ujiji, the Upper Congo, and the Victoria Lake, and possesses power sufficient to assert his position, it is evident that his good will is a matter of considerable moment at the present time.

For the purpose of gaining his confidence, I have more than once taken occasion to address friendly messages to him, and he, knowing the power and influence of the British Government, has shown himself ready to meet my wishes.

He now sends a message by Mr. Morton, an Englishman, who took up stores for the Church Missionary Society, but who is not otherwise connected with that mission, asking that some one should be sent to help and advise him, and offering every assistance in his power to whoever may be sent to teach his people. He is above all desirous through the friendly relations that he hopes to establish with the British Consulate and through the British Government with the Sultan to improve the means of communication with the vast country over which he is the supreme Chief, and to abolish the restrictive taxes levied by petty coast Chiefs, matters that so thoroughly meet my own views that I intend assisting him in this through the Sultan.

At the present time, the Arab power in Unyanyembe is so divided and weak, that the only hope I see of order being maintained is through some powerful native Chief, and in Mirambo we have one, both powerful and intelligent, who has, moreover, shown a most marked wish to be guided by good advice, and sees his own interests bound up in the support he thus obtains.

Mr. Morton arrived only this morning from the mainland, so that I have not had time to hear fully all he has to tell; but I consider this a most opportune offer on the part of Mirambo, and one that, followed up judiciously, may eventually be of great use to ourselves, especially to the traders and missionaries who are now in central Africa. Through Mirambo I hope eventually to see the extortinate system of black mail now levied on native and European caravans modified and reduced to a reasonable amount, a change that of itself would do much to increase trade.

I have received from Mirambo a present of ivory, sent as credentials to introduce his agent.

This ivory I propose to sell, and to expend the amount realized in a return present, to include such things as he is likely to value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 285.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 17th ultimo, reporting the circumstances attending the recent introduction of five slaves into Zanzibar on board of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in the matter, and to instruct you to express to the Sultan the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the steps taken by His Highness in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 286.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd instant, reporting that the Sultan of Zanzibar had placed at your disposal one of his steam yachts, to search for and assist, if necessary, the missing boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

I am to instruct you to convey to His Highness the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his courtesy in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 287.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd instant, reporting the friendly advances made to Her Majesty's Government by Mirambo, the permanent Chief of Unyamwezi, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the course of action which, as stated in your despatch, you propose to adopt towards that chief.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 288.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 31, 1878.*
WITH reference to my despatch of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith a list, which his Lordship has received from the War Department, of the stores which were issued by that department for the service of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 288.

Major-General Campbell to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Sir,

War Office, May 23, 1878.

IN reply to your letter dated 2nd instant, requesting a list of arms and other warlike stores intended for the use of the Sultan of Zanzibar, I am directed by the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance to transmit herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a list of the stores which have been issued from this department for service of His Majesty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Director of Artillery and Stores.

Inclosure 2 in No. 288.

STATEMENT of Issues out of Her Majesty's Stores for Service of His Majesty the Sultan of Zanzibar ("Glasgow.")

Articles.	Quantity.
Accoutrements—	
Bags, leather ball, all ranks, buff, infantry	500
Belts, leather—	
Pouch, buff, infantry, rank and file	500
Waist, ditto, ditto, without lockets	500
Frogs, leather buff, infantry, rank and file	500
Haversacks, canvas, white, general service	500
Locketts, union brass, rank and file, with crown only	500
Pouches, leather ammunition, black, infantry rank and file, 50 rounds	500
Slings, leather, musket and rifle, buff, infantry, long rifles	500
Belts, leather shoulder, with ball bags	20
Ditto, ditto, sea service, brown, with pouches, 30 rounds	20
Belts, leather waist, brown, sea service, with buckets	20
Caps, leather knee, brown, naval reserve	5
Frogs, leather, brown, sea service	20
Haversacks, canvas, white, without brass slides	20
Pouches, leather ammunition, brown, sea service, 36 rounds, for Adams' central fire pistol, for breech-loading ammunition	5
Holsters, leather, brown, for revolvers, sea service, Adams	5
Slings, leather, musket and rifle, brown, sea service	20
Arms, interchangeable—	
Rifles, breech-loading Snider, with cleaning rods, per '53, steel barrels III, long butts	167
Ditto, ditto, ditto, short butts	333
Arms, parts of—	
Bayonets, common, complete, with locking rings, rifle breech-loading Snider, per '53	500
Bayonets, common, parts of, scabbards, leather, complete, breech-loading Snider, per '53, and Martini-Henry	500
Arms, non-interchangeable—	
Rifles, breech-loading Snider, naval, per '58, with cleaning rods, sword bayonets, and leather scabbards, iron barrels II**, 2nd class	20
Arms—	
Axes, boarding, handled.	5
Pikes, boarding	10
Pistols, breech-loading revolver, Adams', mark III, interchangeable	5
Chests, arm for 20 arms patt. '53, prepared for foreign service, with fittings	25
Ditto, ditto, without fittings	3
Casks, vat—	
$\frac{3}{4}$ -ton	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ -ton	1
Cases, packing	1
Ordnance—	
Fuzes, complete, percussion, Rl. Laby.	390
Implements, fuze and shell, parts of, keys, iron, fuze and plug, general service	14
Pockets, leather tube	8
Plugs, metal fuze hole, general service	455
Shells, filled, rifled muzzle-loading, without fuze, hole plugs, 9-pounder, common	298
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Shrapnel-Boxer	157
Shot, case, rifled muzzle-loading, 9-pounder	145
Straps, leather tube, long or fuze box, and tube pocket	8
Boxes, wood, shell, or shot	125
Cylinders, tin, No. 33	78
Cases, wood packing	15

Articles.	Quantity.
Bolts, elevating, eye, 9-pounder	7
Ordnance, wrought-iron, without sights, rifled muzzle-loading 9-pounder 6 cwt., land	7
Pins, keep, elevating eye, 9-pounder	7
Sights, rifled muzzle-loading gun, 9-pounder 6 cwt., land—	
Muzzle	7
Tangent 12°	7
Scale 5°	7
Brushes, gun, prasava, with staves, 9-pounder rifled muzzle-loading	3
Caps, canvas, sponge, gun rifled muzzle-loading 9-pounder	14
Irons, priming sets, 7½ inch sea, consisting of bit, drift, and pricker	14
Sponges, gun, wood, stave, rifled muzzle-loading 9-pounder	14
Tampeons, wood, gun, rifled muzzle-loading 9-pounder	7
Wadhooks, ditto, ditto	7
Case, packing	2
Priddy's Hard stores—	
Cartridges—	
Flannel, filled, rifled muzzle-loading 9-pounder, 1½ lbs.	510
Ditto, empty, ditto	85
Small-armed ball, breech-loading Snider rifle, mark IX	100,380
Keys, metal, powder cases, metal-lined	6
Lanyards, friction, tube, naval, short	12
Tubes, friction, quill, with loops, short	550
Boxes, wood—	
Ammunition, small arm, tin-lined, I	239
Tube, large	1
Cases, wood, powder, metal-lined, half	17
Cylinders, tin, No. 19	22

No. 289.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 8, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Release of a native vessel arrested on a charge of Slave Trading, against which, however, the charge was not proved.

There is no doubt that here the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London" were deceived by dishonest informers, whose testimony was found to be next to worthless when fully investigated in Court; but this the officers had not the means of knowing at the time, and there was no opposition made to an order restoring vessel and cargo without demurrage.

The case has, therefore, been closed, and a discharge in full given by the owners.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 289.

Case No. 6 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the British vessel, of which Majliwa is master, called the "Mambo kwa Mungu," her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against the cargo therein shipped, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 15th day of April, 1878, before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

PERSONALLY appeared the aforesaid T. B. Sullivan, and produced the sworn declaration of Sub-Lieutenant Legh, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," which set out the circumstances under which the British vessel or dhow called "Mambo kwa Mungu," owned by Abdulali Jaffarji, of Zanzibar, was seized at Pemba on the 8th day of April, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade, together with the cargo on board thereof at the time. I, the said Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers,

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and examined witnesses on both sides, having found that the seizors have failed to show that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with the cargo therein, to be released from arrest and restored to the possession of Abdulali Jaffarji or his lawful attorney, in the same state and condition as that in which they were seized and detained, but without claim for damage or otherwise.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 3rd day of May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 290.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 11, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree condemning eleven slaves taken on one of the outlying islands of Pemba, these being raw slaves just landed by some vessel unknown on that island, and restoring four slaves who by false representations had been taken and proceeded against as part of the above cargo of slaves lately brought over from Tanga and in process of conveyance to Pemba.

These eleven slaves now condemned are the only evidence we have had for many months that raw slaves are still obtainable, all those taken of late having been old domestic slaves in process of transit from Zanzibar to Pemba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 290.

Case No. 7 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against thirteen male and two female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture, as having been transported by sea in contravention of Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 15th day of April, 1873.

APPEARED personally, T. B. Sullivan, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced before me his sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances under which thirteen male and two female slaves, owned by parties, some of whom are unknown, were seized at Jungu Island, Pemba, on the 28th March, as having been lately introduced as slaves from the mainland of Africa by sea, I, the said Judge, having examined the seizors and owners of some of the slaves, and after citing all parties claiming therein to appear, having found sufficient proof that the ten male and one female slaves, as named in the receipt hereto annexed, had been imported by sea from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Jungu, Pemba, very lately, and in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the above-named ten male and one female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And as regards the three male and one female slave, named in the Schedule hereto also annexed, having found that they were fugitive slaves from Pemba, and that there is not sufficient proof that they had been introduced against Treaty, do order that they be released from arrest and restored to their lawful masters.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 9th day of May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," the following slaves condemned by Decree, dated 9th May, 1878. Zanzibar Admiralty Court File:—

Male.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Alilema. | 6. Bora Afia. |
| 2. Feruzi. | 7. Salmin. |
| 3. Cha-nadzi. | 8. Sudi. |
| 4. Mhondogma. | 9. Mabruki. |
| 5. Barasuku. | 10. Saadulla. |

Female.

11. Bahati.

Total, 11 slaves.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, May 9, 1878.

*Slaves restored by order of Court.**Male.*

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Hassani, Makua. | 3. Hassani, alias Khamis, Gindo. |
| 2. Katema, Nyassa. | |

Female.

4. Ulaiti, Nyassa.

Total, 4 slaves.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, May 9, 1878.

No. 291.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 11, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation in the case of a native vessel owned by a British Indian residing here, in which case there was the clearest proof that a slave girl was being conveyed to Pemba by the master.

While of this the proof was very sufficient, it was equally clear the owner had done all that a judicious owner could do to prevent his vessel taking slaves, he having personally visited the vessel and only left her when ready for sea, giving instructions that on no account whatever were passengers to be admitted at intermediate places where the dhow might anchor.

Notwithstanding this the native captain shipped the slave after the owner had gone. I have, therefore, ordered this man to undergo a year's imprisonment with hard labour in the chain-gang.

The cargo on board the vessel at the time of seizure, and which belonged to other parties, was not proceeded against by the Plaintiff, and has, therefore, been ordered to be restored.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 291.

Case No. 10 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named the "Mabruk," under British colours, and having papers issued at the British Consulate at Zanzibar, whereof Khamis was master, owned by Ghela Rheumal, a British Indian subject, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave, found on board thereof, named Faida, owned by Saidi, seized as engaged in the Slave Trade, and liable to forfeiture, by T. B. Sullivan, Esquire, a Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of May, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared the said Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel named the "Mabruk," under British colours, and having papers issued at the British Consulate at Zanzibar, whereof Khamis was master, owned by Ghela Rheumal, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with one female slave named Faida, belonging to Saidi, on board thereof, was seized off Pemba on the 15th day of April, 1878, I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the said female slave, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In witness whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 10th day of May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 292.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that, taking advantage of the movements of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," I this month visited Kilwa with a view to ascertain, if possible, the nature of the caravans that were said to be arriving from the Nyassa districts.

The very limited time at disposal rendered personal inquiry of little value, but I was able to leave behind, with definite instructions for his guidance, Baraka, the most able and intelligent of the Consular servants, to report fully hereafter regarding the Slave Trade. I discovered that several parties which set out a year ago from Kilwa had returned only a few days previous to my arrival, bringing down about 200 elephant tusks from Nyassa, and so far as I was able to ascertain few, if any, slaves accompanied these trading parties.

With regard to the Chief Mponda, of whose departure from the Lake for Kilwa I had been informed by Dr. Laws of the Livingstonia Mission a month ago, I ascertained that he and his party were close at hand, and that others were not far off, sent by Mataka and Makangira.

It will be the chief duty of my servant to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature of these caravans on their arrival, and to learn whether they are chiefly for the sale of ivory or of slaves.

So far as I was able to ascertain, the Slave Trade was in abeyance at Kilwa and the people rapidly taking to other means of living, and to the development of the local resources of their country, which, while the Slave Trade continued, lay totally neglected.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 293.

Dr. Kirk to the Earl of Derby.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of vessel and four slaves, being No. 9 on the Court File.

In this case the native master was shown to have been engaged in transporting a slave boy on his own account at the time of seizure, and also to have taken three other slaves for conveyance to Pemba. There remained no doubt that the master did so with a full knowledge of the consequences, and that it was against the law; at the same time no suspicion of knowledge of the use that was being made of the vessel attached to the owner, a respectable Indian trader of this place.

The native master has been made over to the Sultan and sentenced to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for one year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 293.

Case No. 9 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Mambo kwa Mungu," under British colours, and having papers, is sued at the British Consulate at Zanzibar, whereof Amu was master, owned by Nasar Dosa, a British Indian subject, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also against three male and one female slaves found on board thereof, owned by Fereji and others, seized as engaged in the Slave Trade, and liable to forfeiture, by T. B. Sullivan, Esquire, a Captain in Her Majesty's Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 13th day of May, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared the said Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel named the "Mambo kwa Mungu," under British colours, and having papers issued at the British Consulate at Zanzibar, whereof Amu was master, owned by Nasar Dosa, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with three male and one female slaves, as named in the receipt hereto annexed, belonging to Fereji and others, on board thereof, were seized off Pemba on the 18th day of April, 1878, I, the said Judge, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said three male and one female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 13th day of May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," the following slaves condemned by Decree dated 13th May, 1878, in Case No. 9 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File:—

Male.

1. Mabruki.
2. Kumna.

3. Songoro.

Female.

4. Suria.

Total, 4 slaves.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.**Zanzibar, May 13, 1878.*

No. 294.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 29, 1878.

I CONTINUE to receive reports from the various missionary parties that are now travelling in Central Africa which throw light on the distribution of tsetse fly, which proves the fatal difficulty that now stands in the way of opening up a better means of transport with the Lake regions.

When it appeared that the pioneers sent out by the London and Church Missionary Societies had failed to recognize the fly, I distributed to all who were in the country authentic specimens, to enable them to distinguish it with certainty, and thus fill up the map and mark the geographical distribution, so as to indicate the parts infested, and impassable to cattle and horses.

The result has been to show that all along the line of road from the coast—as far, at least, as Central Ugogo, the furthest point yet explored—there exist wide districts of fly land, to enter which with cattle would be certain loss; but there is, I am glad to say, good reason to hope that these infested districts are isolated, and may yet be avoided when the exact limits of the fly country have been more accurately defined.

I am told that between Kirasa, where the London Missionary Society lost their cattle and came to a standstill last year, there are wide tracts full of fly, and whereas the road through Ugogo was thought to be free, it is now found to have districts twenty miles wide that are wholly unsafe.

The rule everywhere holds good that where the fly exists large game also abounds, but it by no means follows the game, for laws as yet unknown appear to limit its distribution, and although it disappears when the game is killed off in a part previously infested, it does not necessarily follow the larger animals everywhere in their migrations.

The natives on the line of road appear to have an intimate knowledge of the fly limit, so that cattle are safely kept by them, even in close vicinity of the dangerous districts.

Various preventives and antidotes are being tried, but without good result, and the only hope for infested districts at present seems to be in the extermination of all large game, a contingency too remote to be of any practical value.

It will thus be necessary either to look to other than beasts of burden as a means of trading with inner Africa, or to carefully select a line of road so as to avoid the fly country, or cross it where it is so narrow as to be safely passed in the night time, when the fly is asleep, and does not injure the animals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 295.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 29, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of twelve Roman Catholic Missionaries, who are proceeding to the Central Lake districts of Africa with a view to establishing permanent stations somewhere on the Victoria Lake and in the vicinity of Ujiji, or further west, as may seem desirable.

The leaders of this Mission appear to be men of intelligence and considerable African experience, and as bearers of letters of introduction from Her Majesty's Consul-General and from the Archbishop of Algiers, I have had an opportunity of making their acquaintance and knowing their plans.

Nothing could exceed the energy displayed by the two who first arrived in Zanzibar a month ago, for it is due to their arrangements that the whole party will probably be able to start definitely for the interior within a few weeks after landing here.

I am informed that this Mission is independent of the Society that has for many years been planted in the Island of Zanzibar and on the opposite coast, and that it is amply supplied with funds and supported by influential men in France.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 296.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 30, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 12th April, instructing me to express to the Sultan the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the Traffic in Slaves in His Highness' territories is for the present, at least, at an end.

I have, in accordance with your Lordship's orders, communicated this to His Highness, and have at the same time stated that Her Majesty's Government have much pleasure in acknowledging that this satisfactory state of things has been mainly brought about by the loyalty and good faith with which he has carried out his Treaty engagements with this country for the suppression of that Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 297.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in accordance with orders received from the Naval Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, Her Majesty's ships "Vestal" and "Vulture" will proceed to Aden immediately after they have taken in the necessary coals and stores.

Her Majesty's ship "London" is therefore the only vessel now on the East Coast of Africa.

In the absence of the cruizers of the Slave Trade Squadron on the coast I shall employ a larger number of natives on the coast, in order to enable me to make better use of the forces of His Highness, and thus prevent a revival of the Traffic which has been now so nearly suppressed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 298.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

REFERRING to my Report dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to state that the Sultan's steam-vessel "Deerhound" succeeded in finding the missing boat of Her Majesty's ship "London" and in towing her into harbour.

I have thanked the Sultan for the ready assistance so willingly given.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 299.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to convey to your Lordship a letter which His Highness Seyid Barghash has asked me to forward.

I inclose a translation of the same for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 299.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to the Marquis of Salisbury.

TO his Excellency, the exalted in renown and dignity, the eminent in power and position, the most revered and honoured Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the exalted English Government: may God increase his glory and renown. Amen.

Your appointment to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pleased us greatly. We rejoiced thereat because you are a [our] valued friend; and there can be no doubt that the exalted Government raised you thereto on account of your prudence and wise policy, which qualities truly belong to you. We pray God that you may attain to [higher] renown and glory, and that the friendship existing between us may abide evermore. We felt called upon to write you this letter by way of congratulation. May you abide in the keeping of God and under his guardianship always.

Written 28 Jamadi-'l-Awal, A.H. 1295 (31st May, A.D. 1878).

From your friend,

(Signed) BARGHASH BIN SAID.

No. 300.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch dated the 12th April, informing me that Her Majesty's Government, having had under their consideration the expediency of offering to the Sultan of Zanzibar some substantial recognition of the sense which they entertain of the entire good faith with which His Highness has acted in carrying out his Treaty engagements with Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and of the Traffic in Slaves within his dominions, have considered that this object could best be carried out by presenting the Sultan with a supply of arms for the military force which he is at present organizing, and with a suitable armament for the vessel which His Highness has ordered to be built in England.

As directed by your Lordship, I have informed His Highness of the circumstances under which Her Majesty's Government have made this substantial acknowledgment, and have in suitable terms asked his acceptance thereof, informing him at the same time that on arrival of His Highness' vessel, I shall take a suitable occasion of making over the arms in a way that will convince his people that the line of action so loyally adopted by him is fully appreciated by the British Government, and meets with their entire approval.

I inclose a copy in translation of a letter received in reply from His Highness, and I have the honour to state that I have good reason to know that the manner in which the British Government have testified their sense of his good faith is highly appreciated and fully understood.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 300.

The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Kirk.

(After compliments.)

Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

YOUR honoured letter of yesterday has been duly received, and your friend has understood that you have been directed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to inform us that Her Majesty's Government has been graciously pleased to signify their satisfaction at the efforts we are making faithfully to carry out Treaty engagements, and loyally to aid them in their humane endeavours, and have asked us to accept, as a token of good will and approval, a present that has been prepared of 500 muskets, and seven guns with their ammunition, &c.

You will be good enough to communicate to Her Majesty's Government how much we appreciate the gift and the motives that lead to it, and we are overwhelmed with the consideration shown to us and with their kindness, and may their reward for their support be from God.

No. 301.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, Foreign Office, July 15, 1878.
I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 31st May, and I am to convey to you his approval of the measures which, as stated therein, you propose to adopt to prevent a revival of the Slave Traffic during the temporary absence of Her Majesty's ships "Vestal" and "Vulture."

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 302.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, Foreign Office, July 19, 1878.
WITH reference to your despatch of the 19th March, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the School of Mines, giving the results of the analysis which has been made of the sample of mineral from Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 302.

Dr. Percy to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Metallurgical Laboratory, Royal School of Mines,
28, Jermyn Street, July 12, 1878.

Sir, THE sample of mineral from Zanzibar, mentioned in your letter to the Secretary of the Royal School of Mines, dated the 1st May, 1878, has been analyzed in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the School, and the results are as follows:—

Composition per Cent.								
Carbon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·67
Hydrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·57
Oxygen	..	..	..	..	..	..	}	12·73
Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sulphur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·58
Ash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·45
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·00
								100·00

The colour of the ash is buff. When a portion of the coal in coarse powder is heated to redness in a covered vessel, the gases evolved burn with a yellow smoky flame, and a coke, partly coherent and partly pulverulent, is left.

The percentage results obtained in coking the coal are as follows :—

Coke	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·34
Volatile gases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44·66
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21·00
									100·00

This coal belongs to the variety of coals designated lignites, which are nearly all characterized by the presence of a large proportion of water. I need hardly remark that, in the combustion of this coal, much heat will be lost by the conversion of the water into steam.

The percentage composition of the coal, exclusive of sulphur, water, and ash, is nearly the same as that of a lignite from Trinidad, as you will perceive from the following statement :—

Composition per Cent.

	Zanzibar Coal.	Trinidad Lignite.
Carbon	77·23	77·16
Hydrogen	6·01	5·95
Oxygen and Nitrogen	17·66	16·89
	100·00	100·00

The Zanzibar coal also closely resembles the Trinidad lignite in physical character.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.,
Lecturer on Metallurgy at the Royal School of Mines, London.

No. 303.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 25, 1878.*
I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th May, reporting your visit to Kilwa to ascertain the nature of the caravans arriving from the Nyassa district, and the state of the Slave Trade, and that you had left one of the servants of the Consulate at that place to report on the Slave Traffic; and I am to approve your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 304.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, June 18, 1878.*
WITH reference to my Report of the 27th May, I have the honour to state that Baraka, the Consular servant left by me at Kilwa on the occasion of my recent visit, has returned and reported fully on the present condition of the Kilwa Slave Trade, and the action of the Sultan's authorities there to stop the Traffic.

It appears from the report received that no slaves accompanied the ivory caravans that reached the coast about the time of my visit, and as these were the first that had come from the Nyassa Lake for several months, the Slave Trade from that quarter is known to have been for some time stopped.

During Baraka's stay of upwards of a month in Kilwa several small traders returned to Kilwa, bringing ivory and tobacco, also a few slaves, which were, however, so few, that it became impossible to follow them up. The Governor, however, on being told that slaves had been brought in small numbers to the town by natives of the place, caused

several arrests to be made on suspicion, and detained all foreign Arabs and all strangers who could not give a satisfactory account of their business and means of living.

In this way all suspicious characters were either placed under official cognizance or fled from the neighbourhood. I am sorry that Zohoro, one of the boldest and most reckless of the slave dealers, whose name I have on more than one occasion had to mention, effected his escape, having left the neighbourhood of Kilwa immediately on my arrival being known.

One Pemba Arab, who was said to have purchased five slaves, also made his escape with the slaves, no doubt proceeding north, following the less-frequented paths, and thus evading the search that was made.

The chief duty on which Baraka had been sent was, however, to watch the arrival of the larger native caravans that were known to be approaching the coast. During his stay at Kilwa the Nyassa Chief Mponda did not arrive, but several large parties came from Mataka and Makanjira, from the vicinity of Nyassa, bringing with them in all about sixty slaves. These were left in concealment a distance of more than two days' journey inland, and it was found impossible for the Governor, with the soldiers at his disposal, to discover them.

Baraka is of opinion, however, that, allowing for all possible arrivals that took place during the month he lived at Kilwa, there were not more than 80 or 100 slaves in all brought down from Nyassa. These slaves, unless in a few isolated cases, were not allowed to enter or come near the town, and the Governor, by the clean sweep he made of all suspicious characters, has certainly done all he could to discourage the petty trading that still goes on, and that, under whatever rule this country may be, will continue more or less so long as slavery exists and slaves are marketable goods.

So far, therefore, as our present information goes, there have not been more than 100 slaves brought to the coast near Kilwa within the past three months, a state of things fully supported by the fact that captures of raw slaves by our cruisers have for a year almost entirely ceased.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 305.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 22, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that on Friday, the 21st instant, the arms given by Her Majesty's Government to the Sultan of Zanzibar were formally placed in the hands of his soldiers, and the troops, 500 in number, inspected before the palace by His Highness, who expressed himself greatly pleased with the appearance of the men.

The progress made in drill and discipline by the native force under Lieutenant Matthews' command, reflects the greatest credit upon that officer, and is of greater value, seeing he has none but natives trained by himself to command the companies.

The drill of the companies first formed has now sufficiently advanced to allow of rifle practice being commenced; for this purpose butts have been constructed with a range available at present up to 400 yards, and I am told that the men make even now very creditable shooting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 306.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 29.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that during the past month two cases of native vessels charged as engaged in the Slave Trade have been heard and decided, and in both a Decree of restitution has been given. It will, however, be some time before the cases are closed to enable me to transmit the usual papers.

Although the cruisers have all been withdrawn from the East Coast of Africa, there is no evidence of any attempt at a renewal of the Slave Trade by sea, and the Pemba

Channel continues to be watched in as efficient a manner as formerly by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

I have already reported that the Kilwa Slave Trade would appear to have collapsed; at the same time my fears that an attempt would be made to obtain slaves from tribes further north is being confirmed. Hitherto slaves from Uganda and Manyema have been practically unknown in Zanzibar. The results of slave raids described by Livingstone and Cameron have not reached the Island of Zanzibar. Desolating wars carried on as these travellers describe probably resulted in a comparatively small number of slaves, and these few may have been absorbed in the interior where, as in Ugogo, they are exchanged for ivory. They certainly did not reach the East Coast, where even now the few that are here of these tribes have almost all found their way down in one way or another through caravans led by white men.

I think we must now be prepared to see an attempt made to march slaves from the Tanganyika and Victoria Lakes to the coast, as I have before indicated as likely to be one of the probable alternatives to which the dealers would resort if the Nyassa supply was cut off. I am told by the London Missionary Society's party now on the route between Mpwapwa and Unyanyembe that large Arab ivory caravans of from 100 to 400 porters bearing elephant tusks have been seen accompanied by small gangs of slaves, natives of the Upper Congo districts and of Uganda, marched in chains. Slaves brought as far as Mpwapwa are clearly destined for the coast, and it will, under the circumstances, be expedient for the Sultan to reoccupy a military station commanding the central road, which has for some years past been abandoned, and to extend his immediate supervision and authority further inland.

In any case it is to His Highness we must look to meet the danger, as the transport of slaves by land is an offence against his municipal law alone, and not in contravention of any Treaty stipulation.

His Highness has certainly shown himself of late ready to do more than we could have expected of him, and I feel sure he will now do all he can to prevent a renewal of the traffic. At the same time, it would be most desirable that the coast districts should be visited by some one deputed from this Consulate more often than is at present possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 307.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for transmission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a list of all cases that have been adjudged in the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the half-year ending 30th June, 1878.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in 307.

RETURN of Prizes in respect of which Proceedings have been taken before Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction, during the Half-Year ending the 30th June, 1878.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	Number of Slaves Seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.	Net Proceeds of Sale.	Amount Remitted.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	7 slaves..	Her Majesty's ship "London"	T. B. Sullivan	7	Jan. 11 and 24, 1878	Feb. 15, 1878	Condemnation ..	13 12 6	..	..
2	Native vessel ..	Her Majesty's ship "Spartan"	R. Tracey ..	..	Dec. 20, 1877	Feb. 7, "	Ditto ..	7 14 0	..	..
3	2 slaves ..	Her Majesty's ship "London"	T. B. Sullivan	.. 2	Jan. 21, 1878	Mar. 26, "	Ditto ..	8 16 0	..	..
4	"Fathelkheir" ..	Her Majesty's ship "Lynx"	T. Ommanney	..	Mar. 5, "	Mar. 13, "	Ditto ..	23 13 0	..	..
5	"Yaameen" ..	Her Majesty's ship "London"	T. B. Sullivan	.. 6	Mar. 22, "	Apr. 5, "	Ditto ..	15 7 6	..	..
6	"Mambo kwa Mungu"	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Apr. 8, "	May 2, "	Restitution ..	17 14 0	..	..
7	15 slaves ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. 15	Mar. 28, "	May 9, "	Condemnation of 11 slaves ..	16 3 0	..	..
8	"Fathelkheir" and cargo ..	Her Majesty's ship "Vestal"	W. H. C. Selby	..	Feb. 19, "	May 8, "	Compensation for vessel and cargo ..	..	..	..
9	"Mambo kwa Mungu"	Her Majesty's ship "London"	T. B. Sullivan	.. 4	Apr. 18, "	May 13, "	Condemnation ..	14 3 6	..	..
10	"Mabruk" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. 1	Apr. 15, "	May 10, "	Ditto ..	15 0 0	..	..
11	"Shauri Moja" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	.. 1	Apr. 12, "	June 29, "	Restitution ..	18 0 0	..	..
12	"Burengeni" ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	May 11, "	June 26, "	Ditto ..	9 8 0	..	..

* Claims still unsettled.

JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1878.

No. 308.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 2.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed Quarterly Return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 308.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 30th June, 1878.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.			
		In Town.	French Mission, Zanzibar.	Church Mission, Mombasa.	Dead.
April 5, 1878	5	6	..	..	..
May 10, "	10	..	1	..	..
May 31, "	7	..	..	..	1
June 3, "	7	..	..	9	..
June 3, "	9	1	..	3	..
Total	..	7	1	12	1

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 309.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 7, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th June, and to state to you in reply that the report which you give therein of the state of the Slave Trade at Kilwa, and of the steps taken by the Governor of that place to enforce the laws respecting it, appear to be satisfactory.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 310.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Slave Trade Case No. 11 of 1878, in which a vessel seized by boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the 12th April was released on the 29th June, the charge on which she had been arrested having been disproved in Court.

The arrest of this vessel was due to false statements made by a slave who, having escaped from his master in Pemba as a stowaway in this vessel, was observed and landed by order of the Captain on one of the outlying islands of Pemba which the vessel happened to pass when the fugitive slave was first seen.

The slave having failed in this attempt to escape, denounced the Captain of the dhow that caused him to be landed to the officer of one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" as having kidnapped him for the purpose of sale on the coast.

The seizers certainly had not the means to decide this case on the spot, and therefore rightly placed the matter in Court; but having fully examined into the matter after

taking evidence by commission in Pemba, it was proved beyond a doubt that the story of the fugitive slave was fabricated, and that his real history totally differed from that he gave to the seizers and repeated afterwards in Court.

I have caused him to be handed over to the State authorities to be dealt with for wilful perjury, the consequences of which might easily have been to cause loss of property and ruin to an innocent owner, and payment by Her Majesty's Government of a very considerable sum as bounty for the capture of a vessel that really was not engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 310.

Case No. 11 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel or dhow "Shauri Moja," of which Khamis bin Jumah was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against one male slave, named Kombo, seized as liable to forfeiture by Captain T. B. Sullivan, Esq., R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," on the 26th day of June, 1878, before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

APPEARED personally Captain T. B. Sullivan, and produced the sworn declaration of Lieutenant H. Mc. A. Cutfield, Esq., R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel or dhow called the "Shauri Moja," having papers from the Sultan of Zanzibar, owned by Hamed bin Khalfan, of which Khamis bin Jumah was master, was seized at Pangany, on the coast of the mainland of Africa, on the 17th day of April, 1878, I, John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the proofs and examined the witnesses produced on both sides, having found that the said vessel was not engaged in the Slave Trade as had been alleged, and that the slave Kombo had not been kidnapped and carried away for sale, do hereby order the vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture to be restored to the possession of its lawful owner, Hamed bin Khalfan, or his attorney, in the same plight and condition as that in which it was seized.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 29th day of June, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 311.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that the Slave Trade so nearly suppressed within the Zanzibar dominions shows signs of revival in the Mozambique.

I learn through a Portuguese local paper, the "Africa Oriental," of the 7th July, that on the 5th of that month a few slaves, saved from the wreck of a dhow lost near Matilana in-Conducia Bay, reached that city.

It appears from the statements of these people that they formed part of a cargo of upwards of 100 slaves, and that four dhows each filled with slaves left a creek in the vicinity of Mozambique about the same time bound for Madagascar.

The dealers, freed from the active watch kept over them by the late Consul Elton, and knowing that there are no English cruisers on the station and nothing to be feared from the present Governor-General, are profiting by the unfortunate combination of events, and embarking afresh in a traffic that under Captain Elton's skilful management showed signs of being stopped, and which could be stamped out if the Portuguese

possessed any real power beyond the confines of the posts they hold here and there on the coast.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 312.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a native vessel, with thirteen slaves seized near Pemba, to which island the slaves were being taken.

The slaves in this case had all been long resident in Zanzibar, where some of them had also been born. They were sold very lately to residents in Pemba, who, having preceded the slaves, made arrangements with one Baia, himself a freed slave and owner of a dhow, to convey them from the north point of Zanzibar to Pemba.

When visited by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," the slaves, knowing well that their transport to Pemba was illegal, at once gave information against the owner, and these statements being fully verified before me the dhow and slaves were condemned.

It will be seen that the offence here consisted in the conveyance against their will by sea of old slaves long resident in Zanzibar sold to speculators who were taking them to Pemba, and who, knowing the penalty in case of detection, had gone before to await their arrival.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 312.

Case No. 13 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Mambo Kwa Mungu," without papers or colours, of which Machano was master, owned by Baia, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with three male and ten female slaves on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of July, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, Esquire, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, called the "Mambo Kwa Mungu," owned by Baia, resident in Pemba, of which Machano was master, of the description and measurement contained in the certificate annexed, was seized off the Island of Pemba on the 6th July, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade, having at the time on board three male and ten female slaves. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the slaves, and in default of parties appearing for the defence of vessel or of slaves after notice duly issued, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of seizure was engaged in the illegal conveyance of slaves against their will and for purposes of trade from the Island of Zanzibar to that of Pemba, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also that said three male and ten female slaves, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 31st day of July, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 313.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree restoring the vessel in Case No. 12 to the owner. This dhow first detained on a charge of Slave Trade was subsequently ordered by Captain Sullivan to be released without reference to the Court, as he did not think that the evidence, however suspicious, would justify proceedings. As however the owner could not be found either here or on the coast, and the master and crew absconded and would not appear, the seizors thus left in possession had no course but to proceed against the vessel on the original grounds of seizure.

Thereupon a citation being publicly issued, the owner came forward, and having satisfactorily explained the suspicions that rested as to the employment of the vessel, an order of restitution was given.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 313.

Case No. 12 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Burengeui," sailing under a pass issued at the British Consulate, Zanzibar, No. 182 of 1877, owned by Nurbhai Ibraemji, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 27th June, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant W. C. B. Johnson, Esq., R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel called the "Burengeui," under a pass issued at the British Consulate, Zanzibar, No. 182, dated the 15th September, 1877, owned by Nurbhai Ibraemji, was seized at Pemba on the 12th day of May, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said Consul-General, having examined the proofs and heard the evidence on both sides, having found insufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner or his attorney in the same condition as that in which she was detained.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 27th day of July, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 314.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 17, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report having received a letter from Uganda, written on the 17th May last, by which I learn that King Mtesa expresses a strong desire to assist in facilitating direct communication with Zanzibar, and keeping up friendly relations with the British Agency here.

Mr. Wilson, of the Church Missionary Society, now with Mtesa, writes that there seems to be an interest excited in his especial work, and that he has pupils being taught to read and write English, while several of the Chiefs, who understand and can read Arabic, have expressed a wish to have Bibles in that language. These I am fortunately

able to supply without delay, and I shall send off in a few days a messenger with letters in reply to King Mtesa, who will take with him a few Bibles and other Arabic books.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 315.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 22, 1878.

I HAVE the honour, in continuation of my Report of May 3, 1878, to inclose copy of the Decree of Compensation in Case No. 8 of 1878, in the case of a native vessel and cargo destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "Vestal."

I have delayed transmitting any further Report on this subject, in the hope that I might be able to state the amount of compensation awarded to the owner of vessel and cargo. The settlement of claims having been unavoidably delayed, I have thought it well to place the Decree now in your Lordship's hands, and to report that the owner of the vessel has filed a claim for 1,000 dollars, which is probably above the sum that will be allowed, although the vessel was new, being on her first voyage, and of 98 tons measurement, as ascertained by the seizers.

The owner of one part of the cargo has laid a claim for 908 dollars, but as the cost price of the goods shipped at Nossi-Bé was in this case only 510 dol. 75 c., and the remainder of the claim consists of estimated profits, there will undoubtedly be a large reduction made when the case comes forward for hearing.

The remaining shipper, who had his goods under bill of lading, has not yet sent in his claim, and as he lives on the little-visited coast of Madagascar, it may be some time before he does so.

As, I believe, no appeal has been entered against the Decree in this case, I would ask to be informed whether I am authorized to pay at once any sum that may be awarded on the above claims. In the case of the vessel, I believe the award will be about 800 dollars, and it is in this especially that a speedy settlement would be felt as a boon, the owner being a poor man, whose only means of subsistence were in his vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 315.

Case No. 8 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called the "Fathelkheir," of no nationality, whereof Jumah was master; her tackle, apparel, and furniture, with the cargo on board thereof at the time of arrest, seized as liable to forfeiture as being engaged in the Slave Trade, by William H. C. Selby, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 23rd day of April, 1878.

APPEARED personally the aforesaid Commander W. H. C. Selby, R.N., and produced before me, the Consul-General, his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, called the "Fathelkheir," owned by Faki, of which Jumah was master, was seized, with her cargo then on board thereof, on the 19th day of February, 1878, in the port of Vila-Masa, Madagascar, as engaged in and fitted for the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Consul-General, having examined both parties in this cause, having found sufficient proof that, notwithstanding the presence on board of two shackles, the vessel was engaged in a legitimate voyage,

and not in the Slave Trade, do adjudge compensation to be paid to the owner for the loss of his vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, but only to the extent of the actual value of the same, lost through the destruction of the vessel; and, in like manner, do adjudge the owners of the cargo such compensation for the cargo that may be shown to have been shipped by them, and to have been on board of this vessel at the time of seizure, as may be hereafter awarded by the Court.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 8th day of May, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 316.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 23, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the Abbé Debaize for Central Africa.

This traveller is said to be commissioned by the French Government, and travelling at their expense; but, as he did not call upon me, or state generally what his object was, I am unable to give any information on the subject.

He has left Bagamoyo, following at present the regular Unyamwezi road, and has under his command a well-equipped and numerous party. I understand he is proceeding rapidly on his journey, having passed already the unfortunate Belgian expedition, which appears to progress slowly, and with many losses.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 317.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a vessel taken in the illegal conveyance of slaves from Zanzibar to Pemba.

Those taken were old Zanzibar slaves, purchased here for shipment to Pemba; they were being transported as slaves and chattels, and as such entitled to be freed.

As to the vessel, it was shown that the owner is a slave-dealer, and that on this voyage he shipped three female slaves, who were taken possession of from on board the dhow by the Sultan's soldiers. Imagining that by payment of money to the soldiers all danger had passed, he then shipped the two slaves captured in the vessel at Pemba.

When I came to inquire for the owner, it appeared that the Sultan's soldiers had reported the removal of these slaves after the dhow had sailed, and that the owner had therefore been placed in prison. It was not known, however, until I reported the case, that the dhow had actually sailed with slaves for Pemba.

It will be obvious, from the slaves now taken to Pemba being in almost every case old residents of Zanzibar, that the Kilwa traffic is practically at an end, those newly brought from the interior, known as raw slaves, being very rarely seen, as a reference to the cases in this Court will show.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

ZANZIBAR.

Inclosure in No. 317.

Case No. 15 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel called the "Matata," whereof Almasi was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two male slaves on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, on the 4th day of September, 1878.

APPEARED personally Captain T. B. Sullivan, R.N., and produced before me his sworn affidavit, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel called the "Matata," owned by Mohammed bin Ali el Asizi, of which Almasi was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the certificate annexed, having at the time two male slaves on board, was seized at Pemba on the 1st day of September, 1878, as engaged in the conveyance of slaves in contravention of the provisions of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having examined the slaves and heard the evidence produced by both parties, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, together with the two male slaves therein, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed this Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 11th day of September, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 318.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 16, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival on the 29th August of Her Majesty's ship "Undaunted," having the flag of Rear-Admiral Corbett, C.B.

During the stay of Her Majesty's ship "Undaunted" the Admiral was received by the Sultan, who gave a dinner at the Palace to the officers of Her Majesty's ships "Undaunted," "London," and "Fawn," and visited the flag-ship.

By His Highness' request, Admiral Corbett inspected the native force that is being organized under the direction of Lieutenant L. W. Mathews, R.N., and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and discipline.

On the 5th September Her Majesty's ship "Undaunted" sailed for Aden.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 319.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, September 18, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the London Missionary Society's party at the head-quarters of Mirambo, in the Unyamwezi country.

I have letters from Mr. Thomson, the leader of this party, dated 3rd August, in which he takes occasion to acknowledge the favourable reception given him by that Chief as the bearer of my letter of recommendation. I have further reports of more recent date from Mirambo himself, asking for my assistance with the Sultan to prevent trouble again arising in the interior of Africa, in consequence of the intrigues of the

Arabs at Unyanyembe with Mtesa, King of Uganda. I have submitted the matter to His Highness, who at once gave orders that I trust will restore confidence and restrain his people from causing another native war that, if begun, will be ruinous to trade and injurious to the advance of the missionaries and traders who are now making their way inland.

There is no doubt that the friendly relations subsisting between Mirambo, the most powerful Chief of that district, and the British Consulate is the best guarantee that can be had of peace, and His Highness, who is fully alive to the necessity of keeping the trade routes open, is most anxious to be informed, through me, of all that passes in the interior.

I inclose a copy of Mr. Thomson's note of the 3rd August.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 319.

Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.

Dear Sir,

Mirambo, August 3, 1878.

I AM anxious to send a note to you by this post, although I will be able to write only a few lines. We have arrived here on the 27th July, and we had a most prosperous journey from Mukoudoka, where I dated my last note to you, to this place. We have done it in twenty-three days, and three of these were Sundays. We have lost no men by death, none of our goods have been stolen, and our men have given us no trouble. We have not rested one day during all this part of the journey, except Sundays.

Mirambo has given us a most hearty reception, and has treated us very handsomely; a great part of which, I am sure, is due to the kind letter you sent him about us. He is a man of about 40 years old, 6 ft. 10 or 11 in., not stout, but well made and firm, very active, and has none of the put-on dignity which native chiefs so often put on. He is very quick, shrewd, and never at rest. His features are small, and he is quiet, but kindly in manner. He has twenty wives and five children living. He does not drink; beer and brandy he will not look at. He punishes his people if they drink too much. He is busy building a new town, Tembe-fashion, all round the outside, and has divided up the inside in the same way, but the most of the houses inside are round huts, very well built and thatched. There are very few of the houses finished yet, and every one is busy at work—men, women, and children. I have had to give him my breech-loading rifle as a present, and he is uncommonly pleased with it. I have also given him several other little things. He seems to like the Arab kind of clothing best. His new town covers about four acres of land; it is the largest I have seen in this country. Said-bin-Salim showed us great kindness as we passed. There seems to be a friendship between Mirambo and him, but Mirambo dislikes the Governor of Unyanyembe very much. I fancy that if Said-bin-Salim were to become Governor of Unyanyembe there would friendship strike up between the Arabs and this Chief. We have not gone to Unyanyembe; it was out of our way. We have had lots of tsetse every day since we left Ugogo till we arrived here, and this Chief says his country is full of it, and one only needs to see his cattle to see the truth of this; there is no hope of transport by oxen now for years to come.

Hoping you and family are well, and with kindest Christian regards to you and Mrs. Kirk, I am, &c.

(Signed) J. B. THOMSON.

We leave here on the 5th August, and hope to be in Ujiji by the end of it. You can spare to me to send me a letter. I will write to you from Ujiji. We are, and have been, all well.

J. B. T.

Inclosure 2 in No. 319.

Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.

Dear Sir,

Nyangkurn, Urambo, August , 1878.

MIRAMBO has asked me to write this letter to you. He says—

“ The white men of whom you wrote to me have come, and I have seen them with my two eyes. I lay my country open to all white men. I have nothing more to say than that when I see a white man I regard him as my friend.

“ If you would like to send me a present I would like a gun.

“ If the Sultan does not like Said-bin-Salim to govern Unyanyembe, I will be glad if he will remove Kisessa, and put another man in his place. Kisessa is a bad man for both black and white people. Already he has caused much mischief, and will cause bloodshed if he is not removed. The Unyamwezi people have become very bad under him, and I will have to defend myself and interests if a better man is not put in his place. Kisessa is making caravans pay hongo, and he is very bad. If the Sultan does not like Said-bin-Salim, let him call him to Zanzibar, and send another man, who will keep the people right and keep the roads open.”

Written by me,
(Signed) J. B. THOMSON,
Missionary of the London Missionary Society.

P.S. *August 4, 1878.*—The Chief wishes me to add to what he has already said—

1. That he has just received a message from Kisessa to turn us white men out of his country (referring to myself and party), and if he does not do so he (Kisessa) will shoot the Chief.

2. That he (the Chief) has heard from his own people that Kisessa is sending a native Chief, called Mwaji, with a lot of people, to Mwara, in East Ugogo, to rob Unyamwezi and Mazungu caravans.

J. B. T.

No. 320.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward the inclosed quarterly return of the disposal of freed slaves taken by our ships of war and condemned as forfeited in this Court.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 320.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending September 30, 1878.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How disposed of.		Remarks.
		In Town.	Universities' Mission, Zanzibar.	
July 10, 1878 ..	No. 13 of 1878 ..	13	..	
September 30, 1878 ..	No. 16 of 1878 ..	2	..	
September 30, 1878 ..	No. 17 of 1878 ..	5	30	
Total .. ..	.. ..	20	30	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 321.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 14, 1878.

ON the 18th September I had the honour to report the favourable reception given to Mr. Thomson and his companions on their arrival at the head-quarters of Mirambo. I now forward copy of a letter, date the 24th August, from Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, which shows how useful the support of this Chief has been to the expedition, Mr. Thomson having been enabled to pass, without difficulty or delay, where former travellers encountered many obstacles from within their own party and from the natives, caused chiefly through the intrigues and secret opposition of the Arabs of Unyanyembe, a place judiciously avoided by Mr. Thomson.

The Arabs engaged in the ivory trade of that country see in the friendly relations between Mirambo and Sultan which I am anxious to bring about the loss of a monopoly they long have held, and a diminution of the influence they have been able to maintain by playing one native tribe off against another, and retaining lawless armed bands of slaves who have been systematically employed to aid in this work.

Besides the letter, of which I inclose a copy, I have others in Arabic and Swahili, dated the 25th August, from the principal men of Ujiji, acknowledging the recommendation given by me to Mr. Thomson. These letters reached me on the 2nd October, having been taken by men on foot 600 geographical miles in thirty-eight days. The Chief of Ujiji asks in these letters for some small presents, which, as that district is about to be occupied by English Missions, and their goodwill at the beginning may prove of use, it will be politic for me to acknowledge, as I can do, with your Lordship's approval, out of the sum already placed at my disposal yearly for such purposes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 321.

Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.

Dear Sir,

Ujiji, Tanganyika, August 24, 1878.

WE arrived here yesterday, just eighteen days from Mirambo and seventy-three from Mpwapwa. I am sending off three men with some letters to-morrow morning, and as I have been busy looking for a healthy camping place I hope you will excuse this short note advising you of our safe arrival. We are all well; we have not had any of our goods stolen nor lost. I think we have made one of the quietest and most prosperous journeys which have ever been made to Ujiji. One or two men ran away, but all the others have come on well and given us little trouble. We have fixed on Kingonia Hill as the likely site for our station. It is the highest hill about here and seems very healthy, but there is no running water very near it. It is very convenient for the bay. However, we will have a further look round the country, and try and get as good a site in every way, with a running stream near it. It is really a fine place we have chosen at present; it overlooks all the country round and the lake too. Muinwa Heri, the Wali, and Bwana Musa, have been very kind to us. The Wali has just sent two letters to me to forward to you and the Sultan, and he has asked me to write on the back of his letter to you that he would like if you would send him a watch and a double-barrelled gun, but he has said nothing about the payment for them. I do not quite like to be writing such messages to you, but I do not know what understanding there is between you, and I do not like to refuse him. I asked him to write to you in Arabic, that you could read it very well, but he pressed me to write for him. If you have any communication to make to him I will be very glad to make it, and I think I will refuse to write such messages to you, unless you write me, and then I will do it with much pleasure. I hope to write more fully next month.

Hoping you, Mrs. Kirk and family are well, and with kindest Christian regards,

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. B. THOMSON.

P.S.—I trust the men will reach in time for the mail.

No. 322.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 14, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of papers relating to capture and condemnation of a vessel and slave, taken on a voyage from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba.

In this case the slave had been placed on board with the connivance of the master of the vessel, and although an old slave was being transported for sale to Pemba.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 322.

Case No. 18 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, of which Hamisi was master, owned by Saleh-bin-Mubarak, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with one female slave named Zanabu, on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture by H. E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 9th day of October, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel, name unknown, owned by Saleh-bin-Mubarak, resident in Pemba, of which Hamisi was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off the Island of Pemba on the 4th day of October, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade, having at the time on board one female slave named Zanabu. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence and examined the slave and the master of the vessel, also having examined the owner of the slave, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the illegal conveyance of a slave taken against her will, and for the purposes of trade, from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said female slave, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and have caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 9th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 323.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 29, 1878.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 17th August, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit for your information a copy of a letter which has been addressed by his Lordship's directions to the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, in reply to a letter received from that Society, in which they expressed a desire that you should be authorized to afford facilities to Ambassadors whom it was stated King Mtesa was desirous of sending to this country, with the view to enter into friendly relations with Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 323.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Secretary to the Church Missionary Society.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 18, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and with reference to the latter portion of it which relates to the desire of King Mtesa to enter into friendly relations with this country and to send Ambassadors to England, and the desire of the committee of the Church Missionary Society that Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar should be authorized to afford facilities to the King's messengers to visit this country, I am directed by Lord Salisbury to request that you will state to your committee that his Lordship would not feel himself justified in recommending to the Treasury any expenditure on account of the proposed mission from King Mtesa.

I am, however, to add that should King Mtesa carry into effect his project of sending messengers to England, they would, of course, on their arrival, be received with the courtesy and attention due to the Representatives of a King who has shown himself desirous of entering into friendly relations with this country, and has always received with kindness and afforded his powerful protection to British subjects who have visited his kingdom.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 324.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 7, 1878.*
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th October on the subject of Mr. Thompson's expedition, and I am to authorize your making such small presents to the Chief of Ujiji as you may consider judicious.

I am, &c.
 (Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 325.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 31, 1878.*
 I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of Decree of Condemnation in the case of a vessel and two slaves taken by order of the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "London" at Pemba.

This vessel had landed a considerable cargo of slaves (seventy-six in all) on one of the outlying islands of Pemba.

The master of the vessel admitted the charge, of which there was ample and independent proof, and stated that the owner of the vessel was a soldier in the Sultan's service, stationed at Kisiju for suppression of Slave Trade; that the vessel was now on her first voyage, and that although the slaves had not belonged to the owner of the vessel, they had been shipped by him not far from Kilwa, receiving from the slave-owners 140 dollars in advance, the balance (164 dollars) to be paid over on landing to the supercargo, a slave of the dhow owner, who also admitted the fact, but said that he had not received payment when the vessel was captured.

The fact that shipowners are found ready to risk a new vessel for the conveyance of slaves from Kilwa to Pemba at 4 dollars each shows that they consider the sea risk small if once they succeed in evading or arranging matters with the Sultan's officers on shore.

The captures that are again being made fully support what I have all along stated, that the traffic is not at an end, but in abeyance, and ready to be renewed, although not to the same extent as formerly, the moment the local officials begin to feel they are not watched and their doings taken speedy notice of by the Sultan.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 325.

*Case No. 16 of 1878.*Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel, name unknown, owned by Msafir bin Dervish, of which Kawambwa was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two male slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 30th day of September, 1878.

APPEARED personally Neville E. C. Legh, Sub-Lieutenant, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel, without name, of which Kawambwa was master, owned by Msafir bin Dervish, having two slaves on board, was seized near Pemba on the 25th day of September, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that she further had on this present voyage conveyed a cargo of slaves, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the two male slaves found at the time of seizure on board thereof, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and have caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 30th day of September, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 326.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation in the case of thirty-five slaves taken on one of the outlying islands to the west of Pemba by Sub-Lieutenant Neville E. C. Legh, of Her Majesty's ship "London."

These slaves were all natives of Nyassa and the interior, and knew nothing of the coast dialect. They had been shipped from near Kilwa, and landed on the island where found the day previous to capture.

The officer, Sub-Lieutenant Legh, and interpreter, on this occasion behaved with much judgment in securing so many of the slaves, although fired on and attacked by the Arab guard, one of whom was disarmed and taken prisoner.

This Arab, a native of Oman, has been given over to the Sultan to undergo a rigorous punishment in irons in prison.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 326.

*Case No. 17 of 1878.*Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the nineteen male and sixteen female slaves taken at Goat Island, near Pemba, as having been conveyed from the mainland of Africa by sea as slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General, on the 30th day of September, 1878.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Neville E. C. Legh, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit setting out the circumstances under

which nineteen male and sixteen female slaves were seized at Goat Island, near Pemba, on the 25th day of September, 1878. I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having examined the slaves and heard the evidence, after having examined the owner, having found sufficient evidence that the slaves at the time of their seizure were being conveyed from the mainland of Africa to the Island of Pemba against the provisions of Treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said nineteen male and sixteen female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and have caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 30th September, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 327.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, October 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Restitution of a vessel detained by order of the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship "London," and proceeded against as engaged in the Slave Trade.

The charge was having conveyed slaves from Zanzibar to Pemba, where they had been landed before the vessel was seized.

The proof, however, that slaves had been carried was found insufficient, in consequence of the witnesses who deposed to the fact giving irreconcilable evidence on every other point in matters that must have come equally within their own cognizance and observation.

At first hearing there appeared to be an overwhelming amount of native evidence against the vessel. This, however was weakened on cross-examination on its being shown that the witnesses had been in communication with each other both before and after the seizure, and that on collateral facts they gave opposite answers, that of necessity discredited their whole statement as to slaves having been taken on board.

I have received a certificate of the due delivery of the vessel to the owner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 327.

Case No. 14 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel called "Jua Manga," of which Khamis wad Baraka was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, seized as liable to forfeiture by T. B. Sullivan, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General on the 5th day of October, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel called the "Jua Manga," owned by Kassim bin Abdulla el Mendri of Pemba, of which Kamis wad Baraka was master, of the description and dimensions set forth in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized as engaged in the Slave Trade on the 30th day of August, 1878, at Pemba. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced by the seizers, and examined the owner in defence of his vessel, and also the master, having found insufficient proof that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner or his agent in the same condition as that in which she was seized and detained.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and have caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 5th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 328.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Restitution in the case of a vessel detained and proceeded against by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "London" as engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 328.

Case No. 20 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel called "Kawida," of which Shahali was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one female slave, said to have made her escape when being placed on board for conveyance to Pemba, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar, on the 9th day of October, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London" and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel called "Kawida," owned by Bint Nasar, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, of which Shahali was master, was seized at Pemba on the 6th day of October, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, having found insufficient proof that the vessel at the time of detention was engaged in the Slave Trade, or that the female slave proceeded against was to have been shipped and conveyed therein, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture to be restored to the possession of the owner thereof, or of her legal attorney, in the same state and condition as that in which they were seized and detained.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 9th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 329.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 1, 1878.

IN forwarding Decree in Case No. 19, I have only to observe that under the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty of 1873, the vessel in this case has been released, and the slave found on board thereof condemned as being therein against his will.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 329.

Case No. 19 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel called the "Mambosasa," under Zanzibar colours, whereof Rahani was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against one male slave, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esq, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 7th day of October, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N. of Her Majesty's ship "London" and produced his sworn deposition, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel "Mambosasa," of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, owned by Mahomed bin Seif, of which Rahani was master, together with one male slave on board thereof, was seized in Zanzibar harbour on the 6th day of October, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture to be restored to the possession of the legal owner in the same state and condition as that in which she was detained, and as regards the male slave named named Desduri, found on board of the said vessel, having found sufficient proof that he is a slave and that he had been taken on board to be used in the navigation of the vessel, and that he was there against his will, do adjudge the said male slave to have been legally seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and have caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 10th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 330.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree condemning nineteen slaves taken on the Island of Zanzibar, where they had been landed the previous night. These slaves I have examined, and find they came from the neighbourhood of the Nyassa Lake, and have been lately brought to the coast by native caravans. They had been shipped in a small dhow from a village on the mainland near Dar-es-Salem, and landed under an escort of seven Arabs, all well armed.

Mr. Legh, the officer in command of the party by whom the capture was made, deserves the highest praise for the conduct of the expedition undertaken and carried out by him. Having ascertained that the slaves remained concealed in the jungle, he proceeded, with part of his boat's crew, guided by a native, through jungle and over rocky ground at night. After walking for upwards of a mile in this manner, the party were suddenly fired on; when closing with their assailants, Mr. Legh, being in front, found himself engaged hand-to-hand with an Arab, who attempted to stab him with a dagger, his gun having been already discharged. At the same time one of the seamen, who had already parried one blow, would have been killed had his companion not shot the Arab when in the act of cutting at him a second time. After this the slavers retired to a little distance, and Mr. Legh, having secured his prisoner and the nineteen slaves, commenced his return to the boat, leaving the wounded Arab apparently dying, the bullet having passed through his chest.

It gives me much pleasure to bring Mr. Legh's conduct on this occasion before your Lordship, as I consider the expedition well planned, and, although full of danger, successfully carried through.

This, and other recent occurrences which I have had to report, will show that the Slave Trade, which has been stopped for upwards of a year, is only in abeyance, and

that it will require the greatest care and surveillance to secure permanent results. With a reduced staff, and no means of communication with the coast, I feel that it is impossible for me to do this. I have, however, to acknowledge the constant and ready help given me by His Highness the Sultan; it must be remembered, however, that he is not supported either by his own people or the sympathy of the foreign merchants, and that he is alone in his endeavours to give full effect to the Treaties for suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 330.

Case No. 24 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against ten male and nine female slaves, owned by Alibin Ahmed-el-Asiri, and others, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton Earl, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 28th day of October, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant Neville E. C. Legh, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit, setting out the circumstances under which ten male and nine female slaves were seized on the 25th day of October, 1878, at Uji, on the Island of Zanzibar, as being conveyed from the mainland of Africa by sea, and landed in contravention of Treaty by Alibin Ahmed-el-Asiri, and others. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides and examined the slaves, having found sufficient proof that the said slaves had been shipped from the mainland of Africa and landed at Uji on the day before capture by Sub-Lieutenant Legh, as set out in his affidavit, do adjudge the said ten male and nine female slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 29th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 331.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 7, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation in the case of ten slaves taken at Pemba by one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London."

These slaves had been landed on an island to the south of Pemba from a dhow coming from Pangani. They had been abandoned on that island by the dealers, who fled in their dhow on the approach of a man-of-war's boat.

The slaves when taken had secured a fishing canoe, in which they were endeavouring to escape from the barren island, where they had been left for several days without food.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 331.

Case No. 21 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against four male and six female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 25th day of October 1878.

APPEARED personally P. G. V. van der Byl, holding the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn affidavit, setting out the circumstances under which the four male and six female slaves were seized off the Nassoon Point, on the 20th day of October 1878. I, the said Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by both parties and examined the slaves, having found sufficient proof that the four male and six female slaves, as named in the receipt hereto annexed, had been conveyed by sea from the mainland of Africa as slaves, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar for the suppression of the Slave Trade, do adjudge the aforesaid four male and six female slaves to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 332.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 7, 1878.

I INCLOSE herewith Decree of Condemnation of vessel and four slaves taken proceeding from the harbour of Zanzibar.

The dhow in this case was the property of a British Indian, against whom there is not the smallest suspicion of complicity in the slave-dealing conducted by the captain for his private ends and profit.

That the four slaves were such as no captain could innocently or inadvertently take on board his vessel was admitted by the owner, who, on hearing the evidence, made no attempt to defend the captain, but allowed that slaves had been fraudulently shipped, although without his knowledge.

Whether the slaves, however, had been kidnapped, and enticed on board by an accomplice of the captain of the dhow, or shipped with the knowledge of their owner, was not satisfactorily settled. The dhow was ostensibly on a voyage to the south, and had letters and some cargo consigned for Chole, near Kilwa, and if the slaves had been stolen by the captain it may be he would have proceeded there at once, for stolen goods might be sold in any market; if, on the other hand, as I think most likely, the captain shipped the slaves for their owner, I have little doubt a deviation was intended, and the vessel would have proceeded to Pemba before carrying out the owner's instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 332.

Case No. 23 of 1878.

Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Asmeen," under British colours, and Consular Pass No. 76 of 1878, of which Kombo was master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; also against one male and three female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton E. G. Earle, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London." Before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 28th day of October, 1878.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant H. McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Asmeen," under British colours, and provided with a Consular Pass No. 76, dated the 11th May 1878, of which Kombo was master, owned by Karmali Madhani, a British Indian subject residing in Zanzibar, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off Kwali, near the south of the Island of Zanzibar, on the 25th day of October, 1878, as being at the time engaged in the Slave Trade, and having at the time on board one male and three female slaves. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, and examined the parties, having found sufficient proof that the vessel, at the time of her seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also the one male and three female slaves found on board thereof, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 28th day of October, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 333.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 7, 1878.

IN continuation of former Reports regarding the progress of the London Missionary Society party, which when last heard of had reached Ujiji, and selected there a site on which to build, I have the honour to forward copy of a letter, dated the 30th August, written by Mr. Thompson a few days after that announcing his arrival, in which he says that the Chiefs of Ujiji have declined to allow them to build before receiving express authority to this effect from the Sultan of Zanzibar and from myself.

No doubt the excess of zeal on the part of the Chiefs of Ujiji, who hitherto have shown no strong desire to follow advice or be guided by the wishes of His Highness or the British Agent, is caused by a desire to profit through the delay thus occasioned, and obtain extortionate rents for houses, &c., while occupied by the Mission.

I have applied to His Highness for the necessary orders to Mweni Kheri and his companions at Ujiji, to enable the Missionaries to build and act in every way as they may see necessary, and I shall write strongly myself and point out the advantage to the people in having Europeans settled near them, and the short-sighted policy of extorting money in the way they appear to have done; I shall also make use of Mirambo's influence in order to secure the object in view.

Although giving to Mweni Kheri and his companions little credit for a sincere desire to consult my wishes in this respect, it is obviously important to take advantage of the opportunity of extending an influence that may hereafter be most advantageously exercised in favour of British interests, and help in opening up Central Africa to commerce and civilization.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 333.

Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.

Dear Sir,

Ujiji, Tanganyika, August 30, 1878.

I TRUST you have got the note which I sent to you on Saturday last, 24th instant, advising you of our safe arrival here. To-day we are discharging our pagazi, and they will leave for the coast to-morrow morning, under the charge of Abdulla Songoro. I am sending this letter with them to give you more time to grant me the favours which I am asking by the postmen whom I hope to send to Zanzibar in ten days after this, and whom I expect to return at once with our English letters.

In my last note to you I mentioned that Mr. Hore and myself had gone round the neighbourhood in search of a good place for our station, and that the only one we had seen was on Kigoma Hill, which seemed suitable, but the water most scarce. On the day after the post left us, the headman of the town (Mweni Heri) sent to us to say the Arabs of the place wish us to let them know what our object was in coming into the country, and said he would call a meeting of them to hear what we had to say. Accordingly a meeting was called, and there were about fifteen Arabs present. I told them who we were and what our object was in coming among them. I said we had come to help to open up the country, to instruct the people, to improve their social and moral state, as well as to teach them all sorts of handicrafts and to better their domestic position. Further, I told them we wished to examine the lake and make ourselves acquainted with the people on its shores. In short, I told them that we had not come to trade, but we wished to encourage trade, and to do all we could to benefit the people morally and socially, and for these purposes we wanted to build or to buy houses and boats in such places as we could carry on our work with vigour and in health.

They told us of all they had done for other white men, and said they were willing to do the same for us, but that they could not give us permission either to buy or to build houses or boats until they heard from yourself and the Sultan. They said they were glad to receive the letters you sent them asking them to treat us kindly, which they said they would be glad to do. But they said that neither you nor the Sultan had said anything about our building or buying houses or huts, and they had great respect for you both, and were afraid to let us either build or buy houses or boats until they heard from you to that effect. They said, however, they were willing to lend or hire us houses and boats until we heard from you.

So the conclusion of the whole matter is that we are compelled to live in the town, which I believe to be very unhealthy; indeed, they themselves say it is so, and we have had to hire a house at 25 dollars per month. As for a boat, Mr. Hore sees none which would be of service to us unless it is considerably altered and improved, which he cannot do to another man's boat. Besides, the hire which they ask for a boat for six months is 600 dollars—more than half the price they ask to buy one.

In these circumstances I now write to you and ask your kind assistance. The letters which you kindly gave us when we started on our journey have been of much service to us, and secured the respect and assistance of all those for whom they were intended.

May I again avail myself of your kind offer to assist us, and ask you to write a letter for us which we can show to the Arabs, asking them to give us permission to carry out the objects of this expedition, and will you kindly ask them to allow us to build or to buy houses or boats in such places as we may find to be most healthy and suited to our work both on land and lake? Will you also be kind enough and remember us very kindly to the Sultan, and ask him for a letter of the same nature as the one I have asked from you? I am glad his influence is so much realized up here, and I will do all I can to extend it. If you will kindly do what you can for us in this matter, you will do great service to our expedition, and do myself as well as the directors a great favour.

I will write to you again in about ten days by our regular post, and hope you will be able to send the letters I now ask for by the men who will return to us as soon as they get the letters.

With kindest Christian regards to you and Mrs. Kirk, I am, &c.

(Signed) J. B. THOMSON.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that in dealing with the freed slaves which the present revival of the traffic has thrown as a charge upon my hands, I have been much assisted by Bishop Steere, the head of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, who has taken over all the slaves with a view to returning them in due time to their own country and locating them on the stations between the coast and the Nyassa Lake.

In placing them in Dr. Steere's hand, I have been chiefly influenced by the fact that nearly all the slaves lately taken come from the Nyassa Lake region, and are familiar with the dialects most spoken on the Mission station, and that by relegating them in a free state to their own land, we are utilizing the slaves themselves as a means towards breaking up the traffic.

I believe that under existing arrangements at the Universities' Mission, adult freed slaves are after the first year of apprenticeship self-supporting; yet as at the first there is always a certain outlay needed in providing houses, &c., I would venture to submit that this is a time when a money grant in aid of Bishop Steere's Mission would be of great service, and help materially in discouraging the Slave Trade.

I would also bring before your Lordship, as an additional claim the Universities' Mission has for assistance, the valuable work done by Dr. Steere, the head of this Mission, personally in reducing the languages of East Africa, particularly the Swahili dialect, the common means of communication on the coast from Somali land to Madagascar, and the language of trade of much of the interior. For any one to acquire this language is now as easy as it is to learn any other in which grammar, reading books, and exercises are published, and for all of these we are indebted to Dr. Steere's labours. By means of these handbooks we now possess in the navy a staff of useful officer interpreters able to communicate directly with the natives. By enabling naval officers to acquire a practical knowledge of the language within the limited time of their service here, I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Steere has been the means of saving the British Government from the payment of very many heavy claims for compensation for captures wrongly made, which would have been the inevitable consequence of depending upon such native interpreters as alone are to be had, but on whose imperfect and perhaps dishonest interpretation an officer is bound to act when without the class of officer interpreters, of which there is now usually more than one in every cruiser.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 335.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the occurrence of disturbances in South Somali land and the death of Sultan Ahmed Yusuf and Sultan Abubekr on the one side, and many of the Bimal Chiefs on the other, killed in battle.

For many years there has been a constant renewal of hostilities between the Bimal Somalis, who live behind Merka, and the followers of the brothers Ahmed and Abubekr, Sultans of Geledi and Abole, places lying back from Mogdisho and Brava.

Between Sultan Yusuf, the father of these Chiefs, and the East India Company, friendly relations formerly existed, and with these men themselves I have often been in correspondence. The Bimal Somalis, on the other hand, have always been unwilling to admit strangers or have relations with them, and the only time on which I ventured near their frontier it was necessary to return immediately.

I am told that the losses on both sides in this last conflict will probably bring about a peace of some duration, and so tend to the opening up of the country to foreigners.

There has also been fighting to the south of Brava, between the Kablala and the Tuini Somalis, and the former have been driven back to the Juba River. This will probably lead to the rebuilding of the old town of Tumbo, at the mouth of that river, and its occupation by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 336.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report having received reliable information of the arrival of a slave caravan, with about 300 slaves, at Lindi, in the month of October.

These slaves came from Nyassa, and were brought down to the coast by natives, not Arabs or Suahilis. When passing near one of Bishop Steere's stations in the interior they were seen by Mr. Maples, from whom I have received a full account of the state in which they then were. On coming near the coast the Sultan's Governor at Lindi prevented them entering any of the villages on the coast, but as they were taken over and kept about twenty miles inland by Abdulla bin Amr, a man of greater local influence than the Governor in those parts, nothing further was done. I at once communicated to the Commander of one of Her Majesty's ships near the Comoro Islands my suspicion that these slaves would eventually be shipped to Comoro or Madagascar, and asked that they might be watched. I have since heard that one dhow-load has been landed at Comoro.

On communicating with His Highness on the subject, I found he also had received intelligence regarding the same caravan of slaves, and that he had ordered Abdulla bin Amr to come to Zanzibar, when, I believe, he will be detained. In order, however, to follow out such cases to conviction, it is almost essential for this Consulate to be able to collect evidence on the spot, and not depend on native reports; this it is not in my power now to do.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 337.

Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 13, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that, in consequence of the frequent robbery of goods of travellers by the Wazaramo, near Dunda, inland from Bagamoyo, and other villages north of the Kingani, orders were given to the Governor of Bagamoyo to attack these places and punish the offenders. This has been done, and the chief men of the villages by whom the thefts were committed have been sent over to Zanzibar prisoners.

There are disturbances reported near Dar-es-Salam, but of these I have not received as yet a reliable account.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 338.

Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 23, 1878.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to inform you that his Lordship approves the line of action you propose to adopt for obtaining leave to build, and other facilities, from the Chiefs of Ujiji, for the London Missionary Society's agents, as reported in your despatch No. 139, of the 7th ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

No. 339.

Commander Tandy to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

APPROVED and forwarded for the information of Rear-Admiral Corbett, Commander-in-Chief, in compliance with Memorandum dated 17th October, observing that on putting the dhow into Court, it appeared the boy had been shipped at and belonged to Atab, on the Mohirah Coast, where the dhow also belonged, and where a particular dialect is spoken. She was therefore released without costs.

(Signed) D. G. TANDY.

Lieutenant Brooke to Commander Tandy.

Sir,

"Daphne," Muscat, November 3, 1877.

I have the honour to inform you that while cruising off Ras-el-Had on the 10th September with the cutter and whaler of this ship, I sighted a dhow, the wind being light. I made the best of my way under sail and oars, reaching the dhow about 12.15. After mustering the crew and thoroughly searching her, I found there was one boy on board who could not be satisfactorily accounted for by the master of the dhow, and who could not speak Arabic or any other language known by the interpreter, and having no papers except one dated March 6th, 1877. I therefore considered it expedient to take her to this ship for investigation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HOWARD BROOKE.

Inclosure in No. 339.

RETURN of Vessel detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—		Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.			Owners, and of what Place.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.				Relonging.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.	Where Shipped.	
1877 Sept. 11	Of Ras-el-Had ..	Teth- ch-Karim	Ahmed- bin-Shud	Tubarak on Awad, of Atab	Arab	Buteel.	18	..	88½	Atab on the Mahrab coast	Muscat	Atab	Zanzibar; on the March 6, 1877	In ballast	Muscat.	

“Daphne,” Muscat, September 9, 1877.

(Signed) D. TANDY, Commander.

Commander Powlett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Wild Swan," at Aden, November 20, 1877.

AT 9 A.M., 8th November, visited Aladdin Pasha, the Governor of Sowakin and Massowah, with whom was also Osman Pasha, the Commander-in-chief of the troops in the Soudan. On the 9th November the two Pashas visited the "Wild Swan," and were saluted with 17 guns on their departure.

At noon, 10th November, left Sowakin, and arrived at Massowah at 9 A.M., 12th November. There is a considerable quantity of coal at Massowah, the property of the Egyptian Government, the price of which is about 7*l.* a ton; but I believe that an arrangement might be come to at Jeddah for a supply at a more reasonable rate.

Both at Sowakin and Massowah it is stated that the Slave Trade has much diminished all along the western shores of the Red Sea, and that the Egyptian Government are making real efforts to suppress it entirely; but it is admitted that probably slaves in small numbers are exported to the neighbourhood of Jeddah and Hodeidah.

From the coast near Ras Raweyyah and Ras Beilul in the Red Sea, and Tajereh and Ras Hafun in the Gulf of Aden, it is stated that there is a small export of slaves, and I was told by one man that he had seen quite recently slaves sold in Jeddah, brought from a place he called Tocka, "eighteen hours by camel" north of Sowakin. There seemed to me to be a general unwillingness to discuss the question of slavery. All people give the same answer: "It is forbidden now, and the penalties for a breach of the law are rigidly enforced."

But it would appear that there is not a sufficiently strong police force employed to watch this large extent of coast, and there are no vessels engaged in doing so.

I am told that slaves from the Gulf of Aden are landed near Hodeidah, and thence shipped up the coast to Jeddah as passengers, by steamers trading between those ports. From inquiries made at Massowah, it appears that though no Treaty of Peace has been signed between the Abyssinian and Egyptian Governments, intercourse between these countries goes on as before the war. There has been no treaty made, I believe, owing to considerations of *amour propre* on the part of the Abyssinians, their Envoys not having been treated with due respect; but it is not expected that there will be a fresh appeal to arms, great hopes being entertained of the success of overtures made by Gordon Pasha, who, I am informed, has full powers to treat.

Nor is it expected that the Egyptian Government will insist on their frontier extending to the Maril River.

Trade with Abyssinia is not quite so brisk just now, owing partly to the disturbed state of the frontier since the war, and partly also to continued drought in Abyssinia, which threatens the whole country with famine.

After setting up lower and topmast rigging, left Massowah at 6 A.M., 17th November, for Aden, where I have the honour to report my arrival at 2 P.M. this day.

No. 341.

(No. 1.)—List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1877.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Date of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London	Matima (No. 20 of 1877)	June 8, 1877	July 10, 1877	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and cargo restored.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 21 of 1877)	„ 23, „	„ 14, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and sixteen slaves condemned.
Lynx	Mabruki (No. 14 of 1877)	May 16, „	May 20, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and a donkey condemned.
Ditto	Mswasi (No. 16 of 1877)	„ 22, „	June 6, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and cargo restored. Captors condemned in costs and expenses of suit, but without being liable for demurrage.
Ditto	Manbo Sasa or Nasri (No. 17 of 1877)	„ 22, „	„ 7, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and part of cargo, with one slave boy condemned; all other cargo restored to the lawful owners.
Ditto	Lehnida (No. 18 of 1877)	„ 26, „	„ 2, „	Ditto ..	Vessel and two slaves condemned.
Ditto	Mtessia (No. 19 of 1877)	„ 27, „	„ 12, „	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
London	Name unknown (No. 22 of 1877)	July 8, „	Aug. 6, „	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 23 of 1877)	„ 12, „	„ 6, „	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 24 of 1877)	„ 13, „	„ 6, „	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Five male slaves (No. 25 of 1877)	„ 6, „	„ 6, „	Ditto ..	Five male slaves condemned.
Vulture	Two vessels, name unknown (No. 27 of 1877)	„ 14 & 17 „	„ 29, „	Ditto ..	Vessel with the cargo on board restored.
London	Name unknown (No. 28 of 1877)	„ 26, „	Sept. 2, „	Ditto ..	Vessel condemned.
Vulture	One male slave (No. 26 of 1877)	„ 8, „	Oct. 1, „	Ditto ..	One male slave condemned.
Rifleman	Two male slaves; six female slaves	Mar. 13, „	Mar. 21, „	Consular Court, Muscat	Eight slaves condemned.
Ditto	Four male slaves; nine female slaves	„ 20, „	„ 21, „	Ditto ..	Twelve slaves condemned; one slave released.
London	Mabruki (No. 29 of 1877)	Aug. 28, „	Sept. 26, „	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown (No. 30 of 1877)	Sept. 6, „	Oct. 2, „	Ditto ..	Vessel restored; eight slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by Command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1877.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the Full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom Half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom Half Bounty refused.	Amount paid.
Oct. 17, 1877	Naval Prize Account	London ..	One male slave; three female slaves (No. 2 of 1877)	4	None	None	£ 20
„ 30, „	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Three male slaves (No. 7 of 1877)	3	None	None	15
Nov. 6, „	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	One male slave (No. 6 of 1877)	1	None	None	5
„ 10, „	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown (No. 4 of 1877)	34	None	None	170
							210

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

(No. 3.)—ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's ships of war, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st October and the 31st December, 1877.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Oct. 19, 1877	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 1 of 1877)	173	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 951 10 0
" 29, "	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 3 of 1877)	92	5 10 0	506 0 0
Nov. 7, "	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1877)	217	5 10 0	1,193 10 0
" 10, "	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 4 of 1877)	21	1 10 0	31 10 0
" 12, "	Ditto	Ditto	Malbruki .. (No. 9 of 1877)	86	5 10 0	473 0 0
Dec. 18, "	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 13 of 1877)	118	5 10 0	649 0 0
						3,804 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 342.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

December 31, 1877.

COMMANDER WHARTON, of the "Fawn," who has been surveying in the neighbourhood of Kilwa, reports that recently some slaves have been shipped from that neighbourhood.

Captain Sullivan informs me that the soldiers of the Sultan of Zanzibar have captured about 150 slaves, forty-five of whom were taken near the south end of Zanzibar; the remainder were landed on the south end of Pemba, and there seized by the Sultan's people.

The dhow which brought over the forty-five slaves was taken to Zanzibar Harbour, and there burnt by order of the Sultan. This appears to have been entirely the Sultan's own act.

No. 343.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, December 10, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to make the following report of a capture of a slave dhow by one of the boats of this ship:—

On the 17th November, Mr. G. Bryant, Acting Boatswain, while on detached service at Pemba, sighted a dhow standing in towards Brisk Island, and there run on shore. He boarded her, and found she carried no cargo, and her hold was laid with a platform of sand. There were on board a Nahaza and three crew, also two women slaves, who stated they had been sold by an Arab of Zanzibar to a Pemba Arab, and were then on their way to their purchaser, who had gone up by another dhow. The dhow was then detained. Permission having been given to the Nahaza and crew to land and cook their food, they took this opportunity to escape. After remaining off Brisk Island some time, in hopes of being able to recover the Nahaza and crew, Mr. Bryant towed the dhow to Mesal Island, Pemba, where a closer inspection of the dhow took place, which resulted in the discovery in the bilge of slave irons.

At the bottom of the dhow a light skeleton deck was laid down, upon which was placed mats. These mats were covered with sand, so as to allow slaves to sit upon.

Under these circumstances Mr. Simpson, Sub-Lieutenant, directed Mr. Bryant to proceed to this port in order that the case might be adjudicated, and on the 6th December Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, pronounced a decree of condemnation on both the slaves and dhow.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULLIVAN.

Inclosure in No. 343.

RETURN of Vessel detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at sea State of Detention and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigger.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves on Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1877 Nov. 17	Brisk Island, Pemba	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None	Dhow	4	..	81.56	Zanzibar	Pemba	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	..	..	3	..	..	Zanzibar.	Zanzibar	Slaves in fair condition. Vessel good. No deaths. Dhow condemned. Slaves emancipated.

"London," Zanzibar, December 10, 1877.

(Signed) T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, November 3, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report the following captures made by Her Majesty's ship under my command:—

1. On the 29th August last, Lieutenant L. A. de Sausmarez having received information that a dhow named the "Ukaia" had recently landed a cargo of slaves at Pemba, and had returned at once to Tangata, mainland of Africa, proceeded thither for the purpose of visiting her. He discovered her in a creek, a short distance north of Tangata. There being no one on board, took possession of and towed her down the creek, so as to allow a thorough search to be made, which could not be done where she was without exposing the men to an attack from the Arabs, which, from their well-known character, might be expected.

Being aware of this before going up the creek, Lieutenant de Sausmarez took every precaution to protect the men in case the Arabs opened fire on the boat. Screens were temporarily constructed with the masts, sails, and awnings, and other available articles in the boat.

Before the boat with the dhow in tow returning had cleared the creek, the necessity of this precaution was shown, as when the boat was about half way down, the Arabs who had assembled in a considerable number opened a smart fire, but fortunately without any one being injured. A few shots were returned, but with what result is not known. I cannot but think that in this affair Lieutenant de Sausmarez acted with considerable tact and judgment.

On clearing the creek the dhow was towed to Tangata, and anchored for the purpose of examination. It was found that although attempts had been made to remove the signs of her being engaged in the Slave Traffic, her hold was still in a filthy state from human excrement. Being unable to tow her to Zanzibar against the south-west monsoon, and believing that there was sufficient evidence to prove she was engaged in the Slave Trade, he towed her into deep water and sunk her. Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General examined this case on the 15th September, and on the 31st October pronounced a decree of forfeiture.

2. On the 22nd September, 1877, when Lieutenant Lloyd Mathews was cruising in the steam pinnace of this ship for the suppression of the Slave Trade off the mainland of Africa, he received information that a dhow engaged in the Slave Trade was lying in a river near Quali.

He proceeded to the place and discovered the dhow, which immediately bore up and would not heave-to until several shots had been fired across her bows. On boarding, Lieutenant Mathews found that there were two slaves being conveyed against their will, receiving no pay from the owner of the dhow, and threatened that if they did not work they would be sold in Pemba. A light skeleton deck was laid on the dhow, and on this mats were placed for slaves to sit upon. The dhow was then taken to Tanga, and messengers sent to Hawazi, the owner, to request him to appear and give an account of the suspicious fittings and presence of the slaves. The owner refusing to appear, Lieutenant Mathews proceeded to Zanzibar, in order that the case might be adjudicated. On the 26th, Dr. Kirk gave a decree of condemnation.

3. On the 22nd September, Lieutenant Mathews received information that another dhow, owned by an Arab named Jumani, and in charge of a noted slave-running Nahaza, named Abdallah, had run a cargo of 42 slaves from M'kombi river, near Quali, to Pemba in August last.

He proceeded to Quali, and found the dhow near the place she had shipped the slaves. The Nahaza was not on board. On making an examination it was found she had a flooring or skeleton-deck fitted. Lieutenant Mathews then towed her to Tanga, and sent for the Nahaza and owner. After waiting 12 hours for them to put in an appearance, he towed the dhow to Tangata, and placed a prize crew on board, returning himself to Zanzibar to place the case in the Vice Admiralty Court.

A decree of condemnation was pronounced on the 24th October.

4. On the 29th September Lieutenant Mathews proceeded to Pangani harbour in the steam pinnace, in search of a dhow concerning which he had received information that slaves were about to be shipped.

On reaching Pangani the dhow was found in the harbour. Lieutenant Mathews, on searching her, found a large quantity of sand in her hold, laid fore and aft to form a platform for slaves to sit upon, a number of mats to cover the platform, and a large

quantity of human excrement. This, with the information that she had always been employed in the Slave Trade, and was then ready to ship another cargo, caused him to detain her, and giving her over in charge to the Wali of Pangani he proceeded to this Port to place the case in Court. On the 23rd October, a decree of forfeiture was given by Her Majesty's Consul-General.

6. On the 30th September, when returning to the ship from cruizing off the mainland of Africa, Lieutenant Mathews passed a dhow off Kokotoni, and hailed her to heave-to. No attention was paid until he had fired two shots across her bows. On boarding, he found two slaves who had been recently landed at Zanzibar from the mainland of Africa. They stated that they were on board against their will, and that they were receiving no pay or clothes. Lieutenant Mathews took them on board his boat, and directed the owner to appear at Zanzibar before the Vice-Admiralty Court. This case was tried on the 12th October, and the slaves were declared to have been lawfully seized; but the dhow was released.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

Inclosure in No. 344.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at sea state latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.		
1877 Sept. 6	Mjengani, coast of Africa.	Utala	Unknown	Bahero Mallim Sali, of Mjengani.	Zanzibar.	Dhow.	Men. 3 Guns. 1 Tons. 107-82	Unknown	Unknown	Mjengani	None	Not known	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vessel not in a fit state to navigate to Zanzibar. Dhow destroyed.
Sept. 23	Off Tanga, mainland of Africa.	Mambo-kwa-Mungu.	Shali	Hwasi, Tanga.	None	Dhow.	Men. 3 Guns. 1 Tons. 25-85	Unknown	Unknown	Tanga	None	Sept. 23, 1877.	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slaves in fair condition. Vessel seaworthy. 2 slaves emancipated. Dhow destroyed.
Sept. 23	Quili, near Tanganyika, mainland of Africa.	Unknown	Abdullah	Juman-bi-Salmu, Tanga.	None	Dhow.	Men. 4 Guns. 1 Tons. 60-71	Ab Quili	Ab Quili	Tanga	None	Not known	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vessel in a leaky and unseaworthy condition. Dhow destroyed.
Sept. 29	Pangani, mainland of Africa.	Unknown	Sudi	Hamsu, Pangani.	None	Dhow.	Men. 4 Guns. 1 Tons. 84-99	In Pangani Harbour.	In Pangani Harbour.	Pangani	None	Not known	None	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vessel in fair condition. Dhow destroyed.
Sept. 30	Mkokotoni, Zanzibar.	Unknown	Unknown	Jarum Scuir; since owned by Atman and Atimbi, Zanzibar.	None	Dhow.	Men. 4 Guns. 1 Tons. Not known	Mkokotoni.	Zanzibar.	Zanzibar.	Stone.	Sept. 30, 1877.	Stone.	...	Jairan Sewg'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Slaves in fair condition. No deaths. 5 emancipated by order of Her Majesty's Consul-General.

"London," Zanzibar, November 3, 1877.

(Signed)

T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

No. 345.

Commander Powlett to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

(Extract.)

"Wild Swan," at Jeddah, December 20, 1877.

IN compliance with a telegram from the Admiralty, I left Aden with Her Majesty's ship under my command at 5.30 P.M. on the 5th December, and arrived at Jeddah at 2 P.M., 9th December.

I find it very difficult to obtain any information about the Slave Trade, and the following remarks are merely the result of hearsay. On the night of our arrival at Jeddah a number of slaves were hurried off to Mecca after dark, that had recently been brought into the town. Slaves are not landed at Jeddah, but a short distance north and south of it, and brought by twos and threes into the town, and then sold in secret, but by well-known brokers, who are even commissioned by people in Constantinople to buy and forward slaves by steamers.

Within the last month 160 slaves have been landed near Jeddah, from near Cid.

It would appear that the authorities, though not exerting themselves to suppress the traffic in slaves, do not permit the law to be too openly infringed: this has raised the price of slaves, the present price of young Abyssinian girls being from 200 to 30 dollars.

The Farisian Islands are used to land cargoes of slaves upon, where also they are employed in diving for mother-o'-pearl.

The supply of slaves is kept up from the Gulf of Aden and the Egyptian coast as follows, viz.: Baggalabs clear from (say) Mussáwa with papers for Jeddah, but on leaving Mussáwa they touch at some previously-arranged place on the coast, ship 20 or 30 slaves, run across the sea to some spot near Jeddah, then come into Jeddah without there being any trace of what they have done. They have no special fittings, and do not fasten the slaves (who are mostly children) in any way.

Then, again, slaves are landed near Hodeidah, and thence brought up by steamers as passengers.

I submit that laws framed to meet the case of slaving vessels making long voyages will be found wanting when applied to the Red Sea traffic.

No. 346.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.

Sir,

Admiralty, February 25, 1878.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Derby, that Rear-Admiral Corbett, in a letter dated the 4th instant, states that "nothing of importance appears to have occurred on the East Coast of Africa from the 14th December to the 9th January. No captures of slaves were made during the month of December, nor was any suspicious vessel fallen in with, either by the boats of the 'London,' or by Her Majesty's cruisers."

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.

No. 347.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Bombay, January 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a despatch which I have received from Commander Powlett, of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," dated Jeddah, 5th January, 1878, reporting the action taken by him in obtaining the release of a slave, a Dutch subject, from an Arab Sheikh, and his return to his home at the expense of the Turkish Government.

2. The immediate effect of Commander Powlett's representation to the Governor of Jeddah was very satisfactory; and I have approved of his having complied with the solicitations of the Dutch Consul.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 347.

Commander Powlett to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

(Extract.)

"Wild Swan," at Jeddah, January 5, 1878.

ON the 31st December I received a letter from the Dutch Consul (copy herewith), in consequence of which I visited him, pointing out that I could not interfere, as the slave had not sought the protection of the British flag. A few hours later a slave (Malay) came on board the "Wild Swan," and on communication with the Dutch Consul I found that it was the boy he had written to me about.

6. 1st January, 1878, I wrote to the Dutch Consul (copy herewith), asking him if he would give me full powers to act. I enclose a copy of his answer, in consequence of which I wrote to the Caimakan (copy enclosed), who replied on the 3rd instant, as per enclosed copy, sending 20 dollars and a ticket for Singapore at the same time, which 20 dollars I have given to the boy, and sent him in the steamer "Constance" to Singapore.

7. I am informed that it is a constant practice to land slaves on the "Brothers," and to carry them thence to Rosim; and I believe that slaves are still constantly landed near Jeddah.

Inclosure 2 in No. 347.

M. Hanegraaff to Commander Powlett.

Sir,

Dutch Consulate, Jeddah, December 31, 1877.

I TAKE the liberty of invoking another time your valuable assistance, this time in a slave question; and the particular benevolence which characterises you and which I might already experience, gives me reason to hope that you will not refuse my polite request.

A Netherlands India subject, named Bataivi, and a native from Macassar, the capital of the Isle of Celebes, applied to this Consulate to-day. This young man, an orphan since his youth, was taken to Singapore by an Arab named Bas Moos, who after a short stay there brought him to Mecca, where he sold him to a certain Sheik, Ibrahim Araki, who is well known by me.

During seven years he lived at Mecca in slavery, till, tired of Araki's ill-treatment, he escaped from thence, and for the last two months served in an Arab eating establishment in the Bazaar, until the day before yesterday he was discovered by the son of his would-be master, who took him to his house, tied and ill-treated him so unmercifully that the marks of the tortures are yet visible.

I have reason to suppose that you are here also to oppose slavery, and considering that it appears to me since five years that the Turkish authorities do not pay much attention to the representations of the Consuls to that regard unless they are supported by a man-of-war, I take the liberty of proposing to you the following, being under the impression that it will not be contrary to your instructions, and convinced that the Dutch Government will be very thankful to you for it.

Bataivi being from Macassar has been recognised by me as a Netherlands Indian subject, and granted a passport as such.

Sheik Ibrahim Araki was arrested yesterday at my request by the Governor for having premeditatedly bought, kept, and ill-treated a free born Netherlands Indian subject.

I now politely request your co-operation to make the said Sheik Araki pay to Bataiva a sum of 4 dollars per month over seven years, or 84 months, this amounting to 336 dollars, for having had him in his service for that time, and a passage from hence to Singapore; and might he refuse to pay this, to demand that he shall be imprisoned at Jeddah for two years, under the control of the Consulate.

According to my modest opinion, the best way for you to co-operate herein would be to represent the case very severely to the Governor of Jeddah, and to point out in your letter, which might be written in English, and translated by some confident person, that it does not directly regard the interests of a British subject, but that Great Britain does all in its power to stop slavery, with a philanthropical intention, and without consideration of the person it regards, and that you will not refuse my official request for your assistance. That the Turkish authorities are therefore politely requested to satisfy the claim.

I send you herewith the slave in question, with the official documents alluding to his case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HANEGRAAFF.

P.S.—I think it would be very useful if you would kindly hand to the carrier of this letter a few lines in English to the Caimacan, saying that you are ready to take up the matter and assist me, as it was only after I had threatened him that I would call upon your intervention that he would keep Sheik Araki in prison, and that otherwise the latter will simply leave for Mecca, and the matter stop there.

W. H.

Inclosure 3 in No. 347.

Declaration.

Dutch Consulate at Jeddah.

ON the 30th December, 1877, appeared before us, W. Hanegraaff, Netherlands Consul, and P. N. od Chys, Acting Chancellor, Sheik Ibrahim Araki, and admitted to have bought at Mecca, seven years ago, from a certain Hadramont, named Bas Moore, and for the sum of 20 dollars, a Netherlands India subject, named Bataivi, who has this morning taken refuge in the Consulate.

His frank declaration has been provoked by offering to declare to him the said Bataivi if he would only pay a few dollars to the Janissary of this Consulate; and, not having any suspicion, he (Araki) then offered to me the said Bataivi as a present from him, at the same time innocently declaring that the latter was thievish, lazy, and therefore of very little value to him.

We hereby declare the above statement to be true and faithful, and ourselves, moreover, ready to confirm this by oath.

(Signed) W. HANEGRAAFF.
P. N. OD CHYS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 347.

Commander Powlett to M. Hanegraaff.

Sir, "Wild Swan," at Jeddah, January 1, 1878.
I HAVE the honour to request that you will inform me whether you wish me to deal with Bataivi's case entirely, as I do not feel justified in making the demand upon the Governor that you seem to wish to be done?

2. In the event of your still adhering to your demand, viz., 4 dollars per month for seven years (or two years' imprisonment), as a punishment for Sheik Ibrahim Araki, I must withdraw from the case and send Bataivi to the Dutch Consulate; otherwise, I propose to demand a free passage to Singapore for Bataivi, leaving the question of the amount of punishment in the hands of the Governor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 5 in No. 347.

M. Hanegraaff to Commander Powlett.

Sir, Dutch Consulate, Jeddah, January 2, 1878.
IN reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honour to inform you that I adhere completely to your opinion as to the best course to take in Bataivi's case.

I shall therefore be very much obliged to you if you will insist upon Bataivi's getting a free passage to Singapore, and a small indemnity for food, &c., leaving the punishment of Araki with the Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. HANEGRAAFF.

Inclosure 6 in No. 347.

Commander Powlett to Mohammed Ali.

Your Excellency,

"Wild Swan," at Jeddah, January 2, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the case of a fugitive slave named Bataivi.

2. On the 31st ultimo, at 5 P.M., Bataivi came on board the "Wild Swan" to claim the protection of the British flag, stating that he had been enslaved by Sheik Ibrahim Araki, and had escaped from him, but that on the 29th ultimo he was found by Araki's son, who seized him, bound him, and otherwise ill-treated him.

3. Bataivi's story is confirmed by the Consul of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and I understand that Araki admits having kept Bataivi in slavery.

4. Bataivi, it appears, is a free-born Dutch subject. The fact, therefore, of Araki having kept him in slavery is of a grave nature.

5. I have the honour to request that your Excellency will inquire into this case, and cause Araki and his son to be punished if found guilty of what they are charged with.

6. I submit that Bataivi should be granted a free passage to Singapore by one of the vessels carrying pilgrims, and that he should be furnished with a sum of money sufficient to keep him from want on his arrival.

7. I should feel honoured by your Excellency informing me of what steps you may take in regard to Bataivi's case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 7 in No. 347.

Mohammed Ali to Commander Powlett.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Jeddah, December 24, 1877.

I HAVE been put in possession of your favour regarding Bataivi, the Dutch subject, and what has been done by Araki and his son, and you request the consideration in the said case, and to put Araki and his son to the punishment they are liable to suffer if found guilty. I have the honour to inform your good self that I have investigated the claim, and found that Bataivi was not a long time in Araki's service, and Araki has liberated Bataivi as soon as he knew that he was a Dutch subject. But regarding Araki's son, he is in Mecca, and Araki is in gaol with the other man who assisted Araki's son; and I am writing to his Excellency the Governor-General, in order to punish them according to rules; and, as you submit, I have recovered from Araki 20 dollars for Bataivi's expenses from here to his countries, with a passage-money. Herewith I beg to forward you a ticket with 20 dollars, for which I beg you receive the same, and allow Bataivi to leave Jeddah by the first steamer starting to-morrow, and oblige.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) MOHAMMED ALI.

No. 348.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Bombay, February 4, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter which I have received from Captain Bosanquet, of Her Majesty's ship "Diamond," dated 22nd January, 1878, reporting his proceedings up to that date, in watching the Straits at the entrance to the Red Sea, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Anti-Slave Trade Convention with Egypt.

2. After the system of watching the Egyptian coasts has been in force for some time longer, I shall be in a position to give their Lordships the result of our endeavours to prevent the traffic in slaves, which is undoubtedly carried on from Egyptian ports in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

3. It is very probable that I shall find it necessary to detach another vessel (in addition to the "Diamond" and "Wild Swan"), for this service from the East Coast of Africa, where the Slave Trade has now been reduced to very small proportions.

4. It is also probable, however, that the cruising in the Red Sea will have to be given up during the hot months. All accounts that we have go to show that, as a rule, slaves are not carried at that time of year; and valuable lives would most likely be sacrificed for no results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 348.

Captain Bosanquet to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Diamond," at Aden, January 22, 1878.

HAVING considered the manner in which the duty upon which I have been ordered could be best performed, with the limited means at my disposal, I have to report as follows:—

1. The information furnished to me by the Assistant Political Agent (Captain Hunter) at Aden, which I forwarded to you, states that slaves are shipped outside the Red Sea at Zeyla, Lehadu, and Tejurah. Those three places can be effectively watched by one boat stationed at the Mushaleh Islands during daylight, but only one can be watched at night time, on account of their distance apart. The coast about there is rocky and difficult, and outside the reefs too difficult for a boat to anchor securely; also fresh water cannot be readily procured. Slaves are not landed outside the Red Sea during this monsoon, but any that may be shipped at the above ports pass into the Red Sea, *en route*, mostly for Hodeidah. For the above reasons the most effective station for a boat or boats is the Straits at Perim, which in the widest part is only eleven miles across, and there the traffic from the Gulf of Aden can be intercepted.

2. Inside the Red Sea in the southern part, slaves are said to be shipped from Assab, Beilul, Eid, and Hanfilah. The vessels carrying them run across to the Arabian Coast opposite, and converge on Hodeidah (or close to Ras Mujamelah.) It is obvious that a single ship with her boats cannot stop the departure of slaves from so many places, also, if stopped at certain points by watching them, the effect would be that the points of shipment would be continually changed as required; but, as the slave traffic converges on certain points, the best means of arresting it is to watch those points, which can be done by one ship and her boats with some success; the violence of the wind and the roughness of the sea in these parts preventing it being done quite effectually.

3. I left Aden on the 7th instant, and proceeded to the Mushaleh Islands, in the Gulf of Tejurah, where I picked up the pinnace the next day and took her into Perim Harbour. I was there joined by the cutter, under Lieutenant Streeten, who had been watching the Straits from an anchorage under one of the Seven Brothers' group in the daytime, and from one on the southern coast at night.

4. I left Perim next day (9th), the cutter remaining as before to watch the Straits, and despatching the pinnace to cruise to the southward of Mokha, and intending in the ship to watch off Ras Mujamelah, immediately to the southward of Hodeidah, from whence all vessels can be intercepted. I anchored about two miles off Mokha for the night, and as it came on to blow considerably, I deemed it inadvisable for the pinnace to cruise on such an exposed coast, so as she ran down and joined me next day, I sent her on to Ras Mujamelah, where there is good shelter, and instead of going there myself remained in her stead off Mokha.

The pinnace on her way up the coast, and when "lying-to" in a heavy breeze and sea, lost the dingy by swamping (see special report).

Three dhows were boarded whilst lying here (off Mokha), coming from the southward, and four others, seen to the southward at sundown, slipped passed us unobserved on their way up the coast towards Hodeidah.

5. I left the anchorage off Mokha on the morning of the 14th, and running down with steam and sail anchored under Ras Mujamelah the same evening. Here the pinnace rejoined me. She had boarded two dhows coming from the southward, and one eluded her, which should have been intercepted. Several others were at anchor here, on their way down the Red Sea, wind-bound.

6. Leaving the pinnace and a cutter to watch at the above place during my absence, it being necessary to be back at Aden by the 21st instant, I started on the morning of the 16th for Perim, using six boilers for steaming against the wind, still stiff from the southward. That afternoon the wind moderated, and was light next day, when I anchored in Perim Harbour.

Here the cutter, under Lieutenant Streeten, rejoined. No dhows had been seen coming from ports south in Gulf of Aden, but the weather had necessitated his taking shelter part of the time under Cape Sigan, on the African shore. One of the boats which ran from the Gulf of Tejurah to Perim with water, brought information that slaves had been shipped in a dhow off Lehadu when the pinnace was cruising off Mushaleh Islands, but that seeing that boat coming into the shore these slaves were landed and hidden away.

7. Having relieved the crew of the cutter, and left her to continue on the same duty in the Straits, I departed on the morning of the 20th for this port (Aden), and arrived next day.

The Arabian coast being in quarantine with Aden, I did not communicate with any part of it.

It is evident that the difficulty of efficiently performing the work in these waters is the force of the wind, often aggravated by the strong cross tide or currents.

The smaller class of vessels under your command, such as the "Rifleman" or "Vulture," would not be able to perform the duty required in this part of the Red Sea during this monsoon, and afterwards, I am informed, that the slave traffic ceases for the year from the Gulf of Aden inwards.

8. The "Wild Swan" left Jeddah, to cruise off Suakim and Mussowah, on the 6th instant. She will come to Aden on the 26th instant to complete coals and provisions, leaving her boats cruising whilst so absent, and return immediately to her post. I cannot communicate with her by the British India steamers, as they do not call at Arabian ports whilst they are in quarantine.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET.

No. 349.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Bombay, February 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of some notes made on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea by Commander Powlett of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," after a cruise on the Egyptian and Turkish coasts during the past three months.

2. With reference to the first paragraph of the inclosed Memorandum, I may observe that I had already considered it necessary to increase the number of ships for present work in the Red Sea, and I ordered the "Spartan" to proceed from Zanzibar to Aden, where she will probably arrive towards the end of March.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 349.

Memorandum with regard to suppressing the Slave Trade.

I THINK that the duty of suppressing the Slave Trade cannot be efficiently performed with less than three ships, viz., one between Perim and Hanfelah, keeping boats at Perim to examine dhows entering the Red Sea, and boats at Eid to watch that part of the coast, the ship cruising off Hodeidah.

One between Mussawah and Ras Makdah, with boats watching Annesly Bay and Kor Nowarat.

One between Ras Makdah and Ras Raweyyah, despatching boats occasionally to watch inner channels between Ras Makdah and Mersa Durur.

2. The water is indifferent all along the coast, but can be obtained at Disu Island, Mussawa, Akik, and Sowakin. Fresh provisions can be obtained at the three latter places.

3. The constant and strong breezes all along this coast make boat service always difficult and often dangerous.

4. I think, therefore, that in order to carry out an efficient blockade of the coast, a special class of fast-sailing small craft will have to be resorted to, provided with steam

cutters to assist them in calm weather. The strong currents and indifferent charts, and want of anchorage, render the blockade by ships a service of danger.

5. At Jeddah it is said that 20,000 slaves are annually imported to the Arabian coast; but I believe this is an exaggerated estimate. The season of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca is probably the time when slaves are brought over mostly, as there is then the readiest sale for them.

6. The places stated to be used for embarking slaves are the Gulf of Tejurah, Ras Beilul, Eid, Kor Nowarat, Mersa, Sheek, Barud, Ras Raweyyah, and it is said that slaves are landed on the "Brothers" islets, and thence to Koseis, but I suspect that all the small anchorages are at times resorted to. Slaves are landed near Hodeidah, Jeddah, and Yembo chiefly.

7. I asked the Governor of Jeddah if he thought Lith and Kimfidah were also used for this purpose; but he said, "No, because the Bedouins would steal them." And on my saying, "How do the Bedouins get their slaves?" he said, "They come to Jeddah for them."

8. I am not in possession of information as to the persons engaged in this traffic, but suspect that it does not come amiss to any one owning a baggalah, as no discredit appears to be attached to it. I believe that the traffic though is chiefly carried on in Turkish-owned vessels, which may render the Convention with Egypt of little use unless Turkey joins in a similar one.

9. The slaves come from tribes a short distance inland on the Egyptian coast; I have questioned several, who describe their country as being a few days' journey inland.

10. The vessels carrying slaves are not specially fitted for the purpose, the run across the Red Sea being so short a one, and the slaves being nearly all girls and very young boys. Abyssinian girls command the highest prices.

11. I do not think that there is now much, if any, traffic in slaves from the interior of Africa; the measures recently taken by the Egyptian Government have rendered this branch of the trade very perilous to those engaged in it.

12. It is, probably, hardly necessary for me to remark that it is very difficult to obtain reliable information about this traffic, as those knowing most about it would not be inclined to impart their knowledge to an English naval officer.

13. At Jeddah I set my Somali interpreter to learn what he could in the bazaar, but he was at once denounced as my spy, and warned that the consequences of even talking about such matters might be serious to him, he being known as belonging to the "White Swan," and this on the day after our arrival at Jeddah.

14. If such a thing would be justifiable, I believe that captures might often be made close to Jeddah by boats sent inside the reefs after dark, as slaves are landed quite close to the town.

15. I mentioned this to the Governor, who did not deny it, but said that it was done without his connivance, and that the quarantine officials took bribes from the slave-dealers, and winked at what was going on.

16. I believe that amongst the senior officer's instructions there is a list of reputed slave-dealers in a letter from Morice Bey to the Khedive.

17. The postponement of the Convention with Egypt until the 1st January, enabled the Mecca slave-market to be abundantly supplied for the Hadj. One man told me that he saw as many as 1,000 slaves there at one time this season.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT, *Commander.*

"*Wild Swan*," at Sea, January 17, 1878.

"*Diamond*," at Aden, January 28, 1878.

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET,
Captain and Senior Officer.

No. 350.

Captain Bosanquet to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"*Diamond*," at Aden, January 25, 1878.

HAVING received from the Admiralty, by the mail of the 23rd instant, a copy of a communication to you dated the 11th January, 1878, inclosing an extract from a letter of the Foreign Office of the 5th January, 1878, by which Her Majesty's ships in the Red

Sea are prohibited from acting against Egyptian vessels in Turkish waters, I beg to inform you that I shall remove the two boats from cruizing off Ras Mujamelah, near Hodeidah, and endeavour to find some useful place for them where they may obtain shelter on the Egyptian coast.

It is my duty to represent to you that by so limiting the area for operations of Her Majesty's ships, the chances of effectually stopping the traffic in slaves are considerably lessened, as slaves can be shipped anywhere on an enormous line of coast and run across to the other side, the distance across varying from 20 miles above Perim as far as Assab, 75 miles across from Eid, and 115 from Hanfelah; and with the strong winds incessantly blowing, this can be done in from three to fourteen hours—that is to say, during one night.

The vessels can then coast along in Turkish waters untouched.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET.

No. 351.

Commander Ommanney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the afternoon of the 22nd May I was steaming up to Ras Ndege, with the intention of anchoring, when the dhow named in the margin ("Mamboosassa") rounded the Cape. As she neared the ship I fired a gun, and as she did not take notice of this, but bore up for the shore, I lowered a boat and sent her in chase.

The cutter returned with the dhow in the evening, having found a slave boy and chain and iron on board.

She having damaged herself when running into Mboamagi Harbour to escape, and not being seaworthy, I destroyed her, and she has been condemned by the Consular Court, Zanzibar.

She sailed from Simbouranga River for Zanzibar.

Boy is a native of Ghindooland, and it was by the accident of one of the Seedies being also a native that I could communicate with him, no one in the dhow being able to do so. He was shipped at Kikunia, and had evidently been kept in a barracoon at that place, where there were a number of slaves, part of a caravan shipped from there by a Banyan for a Banyan at Zanzibar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure in No. 351.

RETURN of Vessel detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—		Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slave and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.	
1877 May 22	Off Bar Ndege ...	Mamboosasa.	Allie bin Macamey	Mamoo-ba-Waridgee.	English ...	Dhow ...	13	..	98-05	Simbouranga .	Zanzibar	Zanzibar	Unknown	India-rubber, copal, and firewood.	Owner	1	..	Kiknaia	Zanzibar	Slave good. Vessel leaky; unseaworthy. One boy emancipated.

“Lynx,” Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

(Signed)

FRAS. M. OMMANNEY, *Commander.*

No. 352.

Commander Ommanney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that Sub-Lieutenant Ainger, who accompanied Lieutenant Browne, as reported in my letter of the 25th June, 1877, boarded the dhow named in the margin ("Multafia") at anchor off Kilwa Kivuiji.

Finding a slave-chain, he detained her until arrival in the ship, when I decided to send her to Zanzibar for adjudication.

I transferred the crew of the "Likindee" to her, her own being on shore, and sent her, under charge of Mr. Ainger, to Zanzibar.

Mr. Ainger rejoined the ship on her arrival at this place, and reported that the case was only partly heard when he left Zanzibar.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

No. 353.

Commander Ommanney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Majunga, July 24, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that the dhow named in the margin ("Multafia"), sent by me from Kilwa Kivuiji to Zanzibar for adjudication, has been condemned by the Consular Court, and destroyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

No. 354.

Captain Tracey to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Spartan," at Majunga, January 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 4th inst., Lieutenant John E. Bearcroft rejoined this ship from detached service in the cutters, and reported to me that he had destroyed a slave dhow at Mantyrano, on the 21st ultimo, under the following circumstances.

On arriving at Mantyrano on the 20th December, he learned that a full cargo of slaves had been landed there a few days previously. On the following morning, the tide being favourable, he proceeded up the creek at daylight, and inspected the dhows grounded there. He had no difficulty in identifying the slaver, as the natives were endeavouring to clean her out, but fled when they observed the approach of the boats. On boarding her he was satisfied that she had lately carried a cargo of slaves. The temporary deck in the hold of the ship was covered with matting, which but partially hid the remains of human excrement and half-consumed cassava. Fittings for a second deck, the remains of large water chatties, which had been broken on the decks, and several water casks lying on the beach close to her, were evidence that she had been engaged in the conveyance of slaves. Lieutenant Bearcroft landed with his interpreter, and endeavoured to find an owner for the dhow, but though the owner was supposed to be present, he would not declare himself. Under these circumstances Lieutenant Bearcroft, assisted by Sub-Lieutenant R. B. Colmore, surveyed the vessel, and her mast being unshipped, and the yard and sail removed, ordered her to be burned, which was accordingly done.

I think myself that in this instance a *bond-fide* slave dhow has been destroyed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

Inclosure in No. 354.

RETURN of Vessel detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, If at Sea, state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths and the Number Emancipated.		
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.	
1877 Dec. 21	Manbyrao ...	Unknown	Unknown	Shereef Mtendy-halwa, Berave.	None	Sail and yard removed; mast unshipped.	None	None	135	Unknown	Unknown	Manbyrao	Unknown	None	Burnt ...	Hull seaworthy; mast unstepped; yard and sail removed.

“Spartan,” *Moyunga*, January 9, 1878.

(Signed)

RICHD. E. TRACEY, Captain.

No. 355.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Undaunted," at Bombay, March 4, 1878.

HER Majesty's ships "Diamond" and "Wild Swan" have been actively engaged during the past month in watching the coasts of Egypt for the prevention of the traffic in slaves. The advantage of their having been so employed has not yet, however, become apparent.

The "Vulture" reached Zanzibar on the 14th January from the Mozambique. On hearing of the death of Captain Elton, Her Majesty's Consul for Portuguese possessions, from sunstroke, on his return to the coast from an expedition to Lake Nyassa, and receiving information that the remainder of his party (including Mr. Cotterill) were expected to reach the coast on the 28th January, Captain Sullivan despatched the "Vulture" to Bagamoyo to await their arrival, and convey them to Zanzibar. She returned with them to that port on the 1st February.

No. 356.

Commander Wharton to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Fawn," at Zanzibar, January 31, 1878.

IN continuation of proceedings, I have the honour to inform you that I left Zanzibar on the 13th December, for the north, and have been employed without intermission up to this date, when I have returned to this port.

2. I have completed plans of the following places, with their approaches—

- (1) Kisimagu Bay (Refuge Bay).
- (2) Manda Harbour, with Lamu Bay and Bar.
- (3) Tanga Harbour (commenced before).

The plans are all too large and complicated to be generally copied by the cruisers, but I will leave a tracing and directions with the Senior Officer at Zanzibar.

3. We have had a fresh north-east monsoon to contend against, and but for my two steam cutters should have only been able to do probably one of the places.

4. At Kisimagu occurred a little difficulty with the Somalis, which, though rather a long story, ought to be detailed for your information, and it gives also an excellent instance of the relations of the Arabs with that independent race.

5. On leaving Zanzibar I had provided myself with letters from the Sultan and Dr. Kirk to the Arab Governor of Kisimagu, the former directing that every facility should be afforded for our operations, and specially that our marks should be respected.

On arrival an officer conveyed these to the Governor, who at once made the contents known in the settlement, and the same afternoon marks were put up.

6. Next morning, while measuring a base on the beach close to the fort, large numbers of armed Somalis surrounded the officers who were observing at either end, and told them the flags they had put up must come down.

These flags were plain red ones, which I had chosen on purpose, as being Arab, to hoist near the fort. The officers remonstrated and appealed to the Arab guard, which had been sent by the Governor with each officer; but the Somalis far outnumbered them, and insisted that there was only one Arab flag allowed, that on the fort, so the officers wisely packed up their instruments, the Somalis politely assisting to pass things down to the boat.

7. Interviews with the Governor and Somali Chiefs ensued, in the course of which the following facts appeared:—

(1.) It was evident that the Somalis recognised the fort only as an Arab possession, although the Arabs claim the whole seaboard region.

(2.) That the Somalis had taken it into their heads that, under the pretext of surveying, we were disguising a similar intention to that of the Egyptian filibustering expedition of 1875, as it seems that they also made a survey of the bay, and the two things were not unnaturally associated in the Somali mind.

(3.) That not only the Somalis of the town were to be dealt with, but that numbers had flocked in from the country.

(4.) That the Arab Governor was not strong enough to quietly enforce Seyd Burghash's orders.

8. The Governor was warlike, and offered to fight if I would give the word, but

seeing that that alone meant that his supremacy was disputed, and that it would probably end in our being drawn into the struggle, I declined.

9. After some palaver the Somali Chiefs, who professed themselves unable to restrain their "young men," said that the flag should be untouched for two or three days, more they would not be answerable for. Accordingly a party proceeded next day to replace them. However, they were informed by the Governor on landing that the Somalis had held a council of war, and acquainted him with their determination of fighting if the marks were hoisted at all.

10. Under these circumstances I again declined to provoke a conflict, the end of which I could not see, more especially as we had just a sufficiency of observations at those spots to proceed with the survey.

11. Another of our marks, a white flag, a mile distant from the town, was pulled down, but was replaced and guarded by the Arabs; afterwards others, further from the town, were not molested, and the survey was completed without further difficulty.

12. Before we left, the Somali Chiefs expressed to the Governor their regret for what had happened, laying all the blame on the country people.

13. I should add, that all our parties from the beginning were armed, as Dr. Kirk had given me a hint that accidents might happen.

14. The only thing I did not quite like at first was that our people, with arms in their hands, should have to retire before the natives; but, considering that our parties were not attacked, but simply warned off the premises by those who considered themselves the rightful owners of the soil, I hope that you will think that neither the officers nor I did wrong in avoiding a collision with them.

15. I have learnt that since our departure the Governor has confined some of the Chiefs in his fort, getting one of his soldiers killed in the capture.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. L. WHARTON.

No. 357.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

"Undaunted," at Aden, March 16, 1878.

FORWARDED for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. I have approved of these slaves having been received by Her Majesty's ship "Fawn," and sent to Natal.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 357.

Commander Wharton to Captain Sullivan.

Sir, "Fawn," Zanzibar, February 7, 1878.
I HAVE the honour to report that the two fugitive slaves came off to Her Majesty's ship "Fawn" at 3 A.M. on the 19th January last, whilst at anchor in Lamu Harbour a few hours previous to our departure for Zanzibar, and claimed protection.

2. They both complained of ill-treatment, and one was wretchedly thin, and bore a few marks that might have been stick marks. I had no time to investigate the matter, but brought them both on here. They now state they wish to be sent to Natal, being fearful of being enslaved if landed here without protection, which the Consul-General states he cannot extend to them.

3. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will forward these two fugitives to the Colony of Natal, whither they are willing to be sent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. WHARTON.

"London," at Zanzibar, February 8, 1878.

Submitted for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, observing that I have forwarded these fugitive slaves to Natal to the care of the Protector of Immigrants.

(Signed) T. B. M. SULLIVAN, *Captain.*

No. 358.

Captain Sullivan to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, March 1, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture of seven slaves, under the following circumstances:—

1. On the 11th January I was informed that two male slaves, owned by a Zanzibar subject named Alarackia, had been conveyed by sea from the mainland of Africa near Bagamoyo and imported into Zanzibar since the time that such conveyance had been declared illegal, under Treaty of 5th June, 1875, also that three male and one female slaves had been lately taken from Kilwa by land to Dar Salaam, and brought over from thence to this island by an Arab, who compelled them to work on his Shamba at Jamiga, on the road to Mkokatonis. Having obtained possession of these slaves I placed them in Her Majesty's Consular Court, to secure them the freedom to which they were entitled under the conditions of the above Treaty, and Her Majesty's Consul-General having heard the evidence decreed them to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen.

2. On the 24th January I discovered that a slave boy, named Farjola, had been introduced into Zanzibar, within a very recent period. He was of the Nyassa Tribe, and had been brought across Lake Nyassa by slavedealers, from a place named Kotakota, on the western side of the lake, then taken to Kilwa, by land to Bagamoyo, and from thence by night to Zanzibar, in a small vessel. He having been introduced into Zanzibar in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and the Sultan of Zanzibar, I considered myself justified in placing him also in the Consular Court for adjudication, and on the 14th February, 1878, Dr. Kirk pronounced a Decree of forfeiture.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULLIVAN.

Inclosure in No. 358.

RETURN of Slaves Detained and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—		Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of being conveyed over.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication; and the Number Emancipated.	
		Slaves.	Master and Owner.			Men.	Gun.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1878 Jan. 11	Zanzibar	Boris Afa Kupata Makdy, female Songoro Mabruti Katovadii	Allarakhia. } Hamed }	Zanzibar. } Arabia }	...	...	...	...	Mainland of Africa	Zanzibar.	Mainland of Africa	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	Zanzibar.	Slaves in fair condition; 6 emancipated.
" 34	Zanzibar	Farjula, alias Ngusi.	Ismaci	Zanzibar.	5...	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Ditto	... 1 emancipated.

"London," at Zanzibar, March 1, 1878.

(Signed) T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

No. 359.

List of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1877.

Name of Capturing Ship or Seizor.	Name of Prize.	Date of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adju- dication.		
T. A. Wall, Esq., Com- mandant of British Sherbro'	Canoe, name unknown .. (1 slave)	1877 Aug. 11	1877 Nov. 3	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	Canoe and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto	Canoe, name unknown .. (8 slaves)	27	12	Ditto	Canoe and 8 slaves condemned.
London	Ukais (No. 31 of 1877)	Sept. 6	Oct. 31	Consular Court, Zan- zibar	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Mambokwa Mungu .. (No. 33 of 1877)	22	26	Ditto	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 34 of 1877)	22	24	Ditto	Vessel condemned.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 36 of 1877)	29	23	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Burengani (No. 37 of 1877)	29	23	Ditto	Vessel restored.
Ditto	Native boat (2 male slaves. No. 38 of 1877)	30	12	Ditto	Boat restored; 2 slaves con- demned.
Ditto	Two male slaves .. (No. 32 of 1877)	4	Sept. 25	Ditto	2 slaves restored.
Ditto	Ndege (No. 39 of 1877)	Nov. 15	Nov. 21	Ditto	Vessel restored.
Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 40 of 1877)	17	Dec. 6	Ditto	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as under-mentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1877.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the Full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom Half Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who died for whom Half Bounty refused.	Amount paid.
1878							
Jan. 19	Naval Prize Account	London	1 male slave .. (No. 15 of 1877)	1	..	..	£ 5
Feb. 13	Ditto	Rifleman	1 male slave; 6 female slaves	7	..	..	75
15	Ditto	Ditto	4 male slaves; 8 female slaves	12	..	..	£0
							100

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st January and the 31st March, 1877.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage	Rate of Bounty, per Ton.	Amount Paid.
1878						
Feb. 16	Naval Prize Account ..	Lynx	Lehindi (No. 18 of 1877)	86	£ s. 5 10	£ 473
Mar. 15	Ditto	Ditto	Mtefia (No. 19 of 1877)	60	5 10	330
15	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown .. (No. 21 of 1877)	68	5 10	374
						1,177

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 360.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

Aden, April 14, 1878.

THE "Wild Swan" should arrive at Aden from the Red Sea (where she has been cruising in concert with the "Diamond" for prevention of the Slave Trade) in the course of this week. She will probably require to refit and give leave to her ship's company.

The "Vulture" and "Vestal" were by last reports dated the 3rd April, 1878, cruising off the coast of Madagascar and in the Mozambique Channel for the prevention of the Slave Traffic. Captain Sullivan had then ordered the "Vestal" to return to Zanzibar. At present I find these two ships, together with the boats of the "London," a sufficient force to prevent sea Traffic in Slaves, which I am glad to say has been reduced to very small dimensions on the East Coast of Africa, where our cruisers have been employed.

No. 361.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Aden, April 20, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, reports of proceedings of Her Majesty's ships "Diamond" and "Wild Swan," recently employed in the suppression of Slave Trade in the Red Sea. Both Captain Bosanquet and Commander Powlett have been energetically engaged in watching the coasts of Egypt and Arabia for the past three months. No doubt the known presence of these two ships has acted as a check to the traffic across the Red Sea, though to what extent it would be difficult to determine.

2. During the whole period since the Convention with Egypt came into force only one dhow that proved to be carrying slaves has been boarded, and she, having been seized by the "Wild Swan," and her crew and slaves handed over to the Egyptian Government at Suakim, was then discovered to be a Turkish vessel.

3. As Captain Bosanquet very truly remarks, the means at our disposal for preventing the passage of dhows and boats across the Red Sea, a voyage of a few hours only, are so small as to have but little effect; and I agree with him that the suppression of sea traffic in slaves is only to be attained by the Egyptian Government establishing an efficient police along the whole of their coast.

4. The Turkish Government appear powerless or unwilling to stop slaves from being landed on their territory, and we have no authority to board Turkish ships, which, according to Commander Powlett, are the chief carriers of slaves.

5. During the period between May and October the traffic in slaves is, as a rule, but small, in consequence of the heat of the weather and strong winds in the Red Sea; I shall, therefore, only continue to employ one ship cruising up and down the coast for the present; boats will not be detached; and as the hottest part of the season approaches, I believe that I shall find it necessary to withdraw the vessel from the Red Sea until the temperature may cease to be dangerous to the lives of the officers and crew, which I do not feel justified in exposing to undue risk at a time when, at the best, there is only a very remote probability of there being any Slave Traffic carried on.

6. Before concluding my letter I desire to bring to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the very zealous and active manner in which Captain Bosanquet and Commander Powlett, under his orders, have carried out the wishes of Her Majesty's Government, in their endeavours to check the traffic in slaves; and I have expressed to them my high appreciation of their services and of the assistance which they have received from the officers under their command engaged, who have been called upon to perform very arduous duties, often under most trying circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 361.

Captain Bosanquet to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"*Diamond*," at Aden, February 24, 1878.

I HAVE to report to you that I left Aden on the 28th ultimo, under sail, and arrived at Perim the next day, where I was recognized by the cutter stationed there. This boat having been exposed to bad weather and become very leaky was hoisted in to repair, and I left in her place the steam cutter to watch the narrow straits.

2. Leaving Perim on the 30th for the northward, and having repaired the cutter, on my passing Assab Bay, I left her to watch that place, and proceeded on in the ship to Ras Mujamdah, where I anchored the next day. Here the pinnace and other cutter rejoined.

3. Leaving Ras Mujamdah under steam on the 1st February, taking with me the two boats mentioned above, I crossed to the African shore, and left the pinnace at the Islet of Jezerat Kurdumigat, out of sight of and to the northward of Eid, to watch that place and intercept dhows coming from the southward. I then proceeded on for Hanfelah (Meyda), and anchored at dark the same day about ten miles off it, and sent the cutter in to examine dhows and endeavour to obtain information.

4. The boat having returned the night following (3rd), I left under steam the next morning to pass back to the southward along the African coast, and continuing under steam arrived off Ras Beilul on the 6th, and anchored in the bay. I ascertained from a small fishing dhow that came in whilst I was there, that the town of Beilul, said to be a considerable place, was inland on the western side of the bay, and we afterwards observed some dhows with masts down lying off that part of the coast.

5. I left Beilul on the 8th, and passed down the coast towards Assab to communicate with the cutter, but not seeing her proceeded towards Perim. I anchored in the harbour of that island the next day, when the steam-cutter and the cutter mentioned above rejoined the ship.

6. I regret having to report that the steam-cutter has become non-effective, the boiler being worn out and several holes in it.

7. I left Perim on the 11th instant, and ran down under a stiff breeze for Beilul, and anchored in that bay the same afternoon (the wind blowing violently in the squall). I sent a cutter down the next day, when the wind moderated, to try and find the town of Beilul; the officer in charge was unable to discover it, but it was described by the men left in one of the dhows lying on that coast as being several hours' journey inland.

These dhows had their masts down and gear landed, the crews being up at the town.

The anchorage is much exposed, and whilst the south wind is blowing stiffly the ship's boats could not watch that part with safety to themselves. Beilul is said to be the place from whence the greatest shipment of slaves takes place between Perim and Massowah.

8. Having left a cutter in Beilul Bay to intercept dhows coming from the southward and, as far as weather would permit, to watch the dhow anchorage off Beilul, I proceeded in the ship, under sail, on the 13th for the northward, and communicated the next day, off Jezerat Kurdumigat, with the pinnace, and having provisioned her, proceeded on.

The wind came foul from the north-west on the 15th, and with that wind blowing I consider no Slave Traffic takes place in this part of the Red Sea.

On the afternoon of the 17th I anchored off Hartan Point, close to the narrowest part of the South Massowah Channel; a boat belonging to an Egyptian Government vessel came on board here, and the officer informed me that their boats were watching the Dahalik Islands and South Massowah Channel, by orders from Malcolm Pasha (Captain, R.N.).

9. On the 19th I weighed, under steam, to proceed back along the coast, with the object of changing the crews of the boats, and returning to Aden by the 24th instant, in accordance with my intentions, as reported to and approved by you, and having effected this, at Eid and Beilul, arrived at Aden this day.

10. In concluding this letter of my proceedings, I beg to state that I am very doubtful whether any slaves have been run during this month in this part of the Red Sea. Should any be brought down—it being known that the boats and ship are on the look-out—extra precautions will be taken as to the place and time of shipment, and I believe the run can be effected without any difficulty or probability of being known and stopped by us.

The winds are variable now, south-east and north-west winds blowing alternately.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET.

Inclosure 2 in No. 361.

Captain Bosanquet to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir, "Diamond," at Aden, April 12, 1878.

IN pursuance of your orders, I left Aden under sail on the 11th ultimo, to cruize in the Red Sea.

1. On passing Perim the following day I sent in to obtain information as to whether the "Wild Swan" had been seen. It appeared that an English man-of-war answering her description had passed through to the eastward some days before.

2. I arrived at Beilul on the 13th ultimo, communicated with my boat there, and left for Eid the next day.

3. On arrival at Eid (15th) I found that the crew of the pinnace, under charge of Mr. Williamson, Sub-Lieutenant, were living on shore, where they had been for a fortnight, the boat having been swamped in the surf in a strong breeze from the north-east, and much damaged in consequence.

4. Having taken on board this boat to repair, and left a cutter in her place, I left the same day (15th) for Hanfelah, proceeding under sail, and anchored there on the 16th, and I visited the two villages. This is a great fishing station, and there are always dhows from different parts, even as far distant as Muscat, employed in catching and drying fish, principally shark and turtle, and doubtless, if the opportunity occurs, running any slaves which may arrive for shipment to Hodeidah or its neighbourhood.

5. Leaving Hanfelah on the 19th, I anchored near the Asarka Islands (South Mussowah Channel) the next day, and obtained bullocks for two days' fresh meat.

6. I left the above anchorage on the 22nd, and returned slowly along the coast to Eid, and from thence stood across on the 25th to cruize between Hodeidah and Jebel Zukur, outside territorial limits; but as it came on to blow hard on the morning of the 27th, and I had only one small boat—the whaler—for boarding dhows should they pass, I stood back under sail for the African coast, and fetched into Eid.

7. The next morning (28th) the thermometer at 9 o'clock was at nearly 90 degrees, although blowing fresh, and the ship lying about a mile from the shore; and as the boat there has to lie close in under the land, composed of black scoriæ, and under the awning the thermometer there would probably be over 100 degrees, I considered it unadvisable to leave a boat at Eid any more. Leaving that place under steam the same evening, I arrived at Beilul next day.

8. The "Simoom" communicated on her way north on the 31st; and learning from you that the "Wild Swan" had not left for Aden, I proceeded on the 1st instant to the northward, to endeavour to communicate with her or her boats, in obedience to my sailing orders, leaving a cutter to cruize off Beilul.

9. I communicated with Mussowah on the 3rd instant, and learning by telegraphing to Suakin that the "Wild Swan" had been seen about the 18th ultimo off Akik, and deeming it probable that she had a boat there, I proceeded on for that place. The telegram sent by you to the "Wild Swan" arrived at Suakin on the 12th March, and that ship not being there, it was forwarded on the same day to Mussowah.

10. When approaching Akik on the afternoon of the 5th, and whilst passing to the northward of the Amarat Islands, with the intention of anchoring inside them, wind being from the northward, the ship struck on a shoal, and hung there about five minutes, when, having run the guns forward to raise the stern, she lifted off into deeper water, and I anchored. (See Special Report.)

11. I sent a boat in to Akik the next morning to inquire about the "Wild Swan" or her boats, and obtained the information that "Wild Swan" had been there on the 22nd, and then went to the Tellah-Tellah Islands, to the northward, in the Suakin Group, where she left two boats, supposed to be still there. Upon this I left the same afternoon, anchoring again at 8 P.M.

12. The next morning (7th), I visited Ras Makdah at the south entrance of the Suakin passage, and then steamed over for the Tallah-Tallah Islands, but there being no boats at these places, I stood out into the deep sea passage to return to Aden.

Having picked up my boat at Beilul Bay on the night of the 10th, I continued my passage, arriving at Aden this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET.

Inclosure 3 in No. 361.

Memorandum by Captain Bosanquet.

ON reviewing the subject of the Slave Traffic in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, and the operations for suppressing it since the Anti-Slave Convention came into use.

Although no vessel has been captured by the two cruizers yet, probably a considerable deterrent has been placed on the traffic by the knowledge that ships ("Diamond" and "Wild Swan"), and their boats have been attempting to waylay those engaged in it.

1. The information supplied which represented the traffic as at its height from October to the end of February, is probably correct, as it is at the time of the Mecca pilgrimage that the greatest demand occurs, when the pilgrims purchase the slaves, which are then carried back with them, either as passengers in the ships carrying pilgrims, or overland by those who so come to Mecca. (See also Reports by Commander Powlett of the "Wild Swan.")

2. The nature of the cruising grounds on which Her Majesty's ships in these waters are employed, is so totally different to those on which they have hitherto been engaged on the east coast of Africa and Madagascar, that I am not at all sanguine of there being any visible sign of success by captures, although it is possible that an occasional vessel may fall into the hands of the cruizers.

When it is considered that the distance across the Red Sea just above Perim is only 20 miles, and at Hanfelah 100 miles, and that with the strong winds blowing during the slave season, vessels can run across in one night; also that the Hanfelah, the Farisin Islands, and the multitude of islands on the Dabalak Bank off Mussowa, are used for harbouring, and from thence running slaves, and that the navigation about these islands, which abound with coral reefs of the greatest intricacy, is very dangerous, and that ships cannot be safely navigated amongst them; again, that every native vessel, and especially the pearl fishing boats of the above islands, are all more or less engaged in the traffic, it will be apparent that the small force employed by us can be of little avail.

3. The effectual suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, must depend principally on the efficiency of the means employed by the Egyptian Government on shore, but even with the best intentions and endeavours it cannot then be effectual unless the Turkish Government also co-operate to prevent the import on the Arabian coast. No amount of watching only by Her Majesty's ships and their boats can be of avail to any extent when the transit can be effected during a dark night.

4. The executive officers of this ship have performed their work in the boats with great diligence, and under great difficulties from exposure to the violence of the wind, and also to the cross seas at this time in the Straits of Perim, but the visible results are nil, as the whereabouts of the ship and boats were soon ascertained.

5. Doubtless the two months grace (from the 4th November to the 31st December, 1877), accorded by our Government to the Khedive, by which the action to be taken by us on the Anti-Slave Trade Convention was deferred, was diligently employed by the slave traders. (See Reports by Commander Powlett).

Beilul is, by all accounts obtained, the principal place of reception, and from whence most of the slaves have been exported in that part of the Red Sea which is south of Mussowa.

This town, although not visible from the coast, is a few miles inland from the western side of the Bay of Beilul. Dhows have been observed by us lying off that part of the coast, but on examination it was found to be an exposed anchorage for boats, and they cannot therefore lie near it for effectual watch, as the winds, as stated before, are generally very strong.

Information was obtained by one of our boats at that place, that a number of slaves had arrived there at one time, but on learning there was a man-of-war boat there, they had proceeded on to the northward towards Hanfelah; and again, on another occasion, a man offered, for a certain reward, to point out where there were some slaves harboured, but he did not return to our boat.

6. It is not advisable to station boats now in the Bay of Eid, nor very shortly at Beilul, as they have to lie close under the land for shelter, and the heat there is becoming very trying.

In the northern portion of the Red Sea, from about Suakin northward, it is still moderately cool, but I beg to point out the risk if any of Her Majesty's ships, of considerable draught of water, are employed from Mussowa northward on this work, as numerous rocks and shoals abound yet to be discovered, as we experienced ourselves, having touched on one shoal, and passed over shoal water in other places, where there is no intimation on the chart, and in chasing dhows it may be anticipated that some disaster will eventually occur.

(Signed) G. STANLEY BOSANQUET.

"Diamond," April 12, 1878.

Inclosure 4 in No. 361.

Commander Powlett to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Wild Swan," at Aden, April 16, 1878.

IN continuation of my letter of proceedings (No. 5) dated the 25th instant, and forwarded to the senior officer, from Jeddah. I have the honour to report that I remained at Jeddah until noon on the 28th ultimo, when, having executed some slight repairs to the capstan, I left for the Egyptian coast.

2. 26th March. Omer Nuseef Effendi, the Agent for his Highness the High Shereef of Mecca, called upon me at the Consulate and stated that he was directed by his master to express his sympathy with the efforts that are being made to stop the Red Sea Slave Trade, and also that it was the determination of the High Shereef to do all in his power to enforce the proclamation issued by the Sultan (prohibiting traffic in slaves in the Hedjaz) and to stop the importation of slaves. This communication was made to me in the presence of Mr. Wylde, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

27th March. I wrote to Omer Nuseef (copy of letter herewith).

3. I have always been given to understand that the reason adduced by the Turkish Government for not absolutely forbidding the importation of slaves, is an apprehension lest such a measure should be resisted by the Arabs, but the recognized head of the Arabs having expressed himself in the above terms, seems to remove any such apprehension, and might much facilitate any efforts to procure a Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade between the Governments of Her Majesty and the Sultan.

4. I inclose herewith a list of slave dealers and brokers at Jeddah.

5. It appears that at this season, owing to the want of water in the interior, there is very little traffic in slaves in the Red Sea, but that it becomes brisk again in August, when they are shipped from Hanfelah and Eid and that neighbourhood for Hodeidah. The supply to Jeddah is from Tocha, near Ras Makdam, and the various harbours from Mersa Sheik Barùd to Ras Raweyyah.

6. The boats beat up the Egyptian coast, inside the reefs to Mersa Arrakujah, where they water, and then strike across the sea, generally fetching Jeddah from that place. They never attempt to cross the Farisian bank, but those bound for Cunfidah pass to the northward of these dangers, and run down inside the reefs.

7. There is a good ship's anchorage (in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms) at Akik Leghir, and a plentiful supply of bullocks, sheep and water there.

8. There are good anchorages for boats to the westward of Fella Seghir and Tellah Kebir, at the latter island a small supply of mutton can be obtained in the winter season, and there is a well of brackish water. "Two Islet reefs" is a safe station for boats, between the islets.

9. The Egyptian Government have soldiers cruising about the coast in sambouks, between Sawakin and Ras Raweyyah, to stop the Slave Trade.

10. 1st April. Sent cutter and whaler to Mersa Arrakujah, with orders to run the coast down, thence to Sheik Barùd, to meet the ship at the latter place on the 8th instant; then stood out to cruise outside the reefs.

11. 7th April, at 6 P.M., boarded an Arab dhow, and found seventy-eight slaves in her. (Special Report herewith.)

12. 8th April, 9 A.M., anchored at Sheik Barùd, boats returned at 1 P.M.

13. 9th April, 6 A.M., left Sheik Barùd with slave buggala for Sawakin, where I arrived at noon, found there the Egyptian man-of-war "Chebin," with Malcolm Pasha on board.

14. At Sawakin I received a telegram ordering me to proceed to Aden, this telegram arrived on the 4th March (the day after the "Wild Swan" left), also a letter dated the 18th March to the same effect, in consequence of which I left for Aden at noon on the 9th, leaving cutter and whaler to watch the coast.

15. On the 13th April, at 8 P.M., the south-east wind having increased very much, I anchored to the north of the Jebel Abargil islands, and proceeded at 7 A.M. on the 14th, the wind having moderated. Encountered a fresh head-wind all down the coast from the South Massowa Channel, which increased at times to a fresh gale. Off Ras Beilul I was obliged to put the ship under steam and fore and aft sails for eight hours on the 14th. Passed Perim at 10 P.M. on the 15th, and arrived at Aden at 3.30 P.M. of the 16th April.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 5 in No. 361.

Commander Powlett to Nuseef Effendi.

Sir, "Wild Swan," at Jeddah, March 27, 1878.
REFERRING to your visit to me yesterday at the British Consulate, when I had the honour to receive through you a message from his Highness the High Shereef of Mecca, in which his Highness expressed his desire that the present Traffic in Slaves across the Red Sea should be stopped, together with the practice of buying and selling slaves in this country, I much regret that the customs of the country prevent me from waiting on his Highness at Mecca, to pay my respects to him, and also to thank him for the message sent through you, the purport of which message I shall not fail to convey to my superior officer.

2. In my humble opinion, when it is known by the Arabs generally that it is the wish of his Highness that this debasing Traffic should cease, and further that it is his intention to enforce compliance with the recent Proclamation of His Majesty the Sultan (forbidding Traffic in Slaves), there would soon be an end of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

3. But I regret to say that up to a very recent date the Proclamation above alluded to has been practically a dead letter, slaves having been sold in Jeddah (though not in quite so open a manner as was the case a few years back), and slaves have been landed within a few hundred yards of the walls of the town, and passed into the town (with a certain show of respect, perhaps, for the Proclamation alluded to), but still no effort has been made to enforce the laws that were so contemptuously broken by the slave-dealers.

4. Requesting that you will make known to his Highness the contents of this letter, I have, &c.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 6 in No. 361.

MEMORANDUM of Names of Brokers and Slave Dealers resident in Jeddah.

<i>Brokers.</i>	
Abdulalunan Turki. Mustapha Shelabi. Mahmoud Yeneam. Hassan Nasslear. Mahomed Aakhoom. Omer Shait. Mahmoud Hassoba.	Ohmed Rager. Mahomed Shelabi. Awad Shehata. Awad Bajseer. Hossani Barakat. Hamza, Madam. Ahmed Zagzoog.
<i>Dealers</i>	
Ameen Ruabi. Haje Moosa Baghdadi. Ali Badoweel.	Sala Baziad. Ahmed Yehan. Abdulraham Yebair.*

* At present in Casala; and frequently travels as far as Galabad.

No. 362.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Undaunted," at Aden, April 20, 1878.
I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, to be laid before the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter from Commander Powlett of Her Majesty's ship "Wild Swan," reporting the capture on the 7th April of an Arab buggalow named "Alione" with seventy-eight slaves on board.

2. The master of the dhow and the crew were handed over to the Egyptian authorities at Sawakin, as were also the slaves, but the vessel, which has since her capture turned out to be Turkish, remains at Sawakin in charge of an officer from the "Wild Swan."

3. I do not regret this capture, which has resulted in the release of so many slaves, and I have approved of Commander Powlett's proceedings.

The "Wild Swan" will return to Sawakin next week from this port, and will convey the captured dhow to Jeddah to be handed over to the Turkish authorities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 362.

Commander Powlett to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir, "Wild Swan," at Sawakin, April 11, 1878.
I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, that on the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., in latitude 19° 50' north, longitude 38° 15' east, a buggala was sighted, and on the ship being steered for her she lowered her sail apparently to prevent her being seen. At 6 P.M. she was boarded by Lieutenant Stuart and at first appeared to have nothing but cargo (skins and mats) on board, but on removing some of the matting seventy-eight negro slaves, mostly children, were found hidden.

2. The man in charge of the buggala stated that the Nacuda was at Sawakin, and that he found the slaves with the wreck of a dhow on a reef a few miles north of Sawakin, where they had been left for two days, and that he was simply taking them to Jeddah to land them.

When I asked him why he had not landed them at Sawakin, he said, "They would put me in prison if I went there."

3. The buggala had a bill of health from Jeddah and also one from Sawakin, from which latter place she cleared on the 5th instant with a cargo of mats, skins, and ghee, a crew of eleven and no passengers: when fallen in with by the "Wild Swan" she had one passenger and seventy-eight slaves in addition.

4. Having only the statement of the man in charge of the buggala, who disclaims being the master, that she belonged to Jeddah, and having found her (a vessel measuring 48 tons) crammed with slaves, mostly children, to hide whom under mats a skilful attempt was made, I deemed it my duty to take her to Sawakin for adjudication, that being the nearest Egyptian port. I therefore towed her to Mersa Sheik Barsid to pick up our boats that were cruising, and was informed by the officer in charge of them that he had chased for about 40 miles and twice fired shot at a buggala on the same day, which appears to have been the vessel taken a few hours later by this ship.

5. On my arrival at Sawakin I placed the case in the hands of Malcolm Pasha, who, having ascertained that she belonged to Jeddah, wrote to me (copy of letter herewith).

6. In compliance with paragraph 4 of his letter, I handed the reis, crew, passengers, and slaves over to him taking a receipt for them, and left an officer with a guard in charge of the buggala with orders to prevent anything on board of her being removed.

7. On board the buggala were found letters which implicated several persons in Sawakin, most of whom have been arrested in consequence. One letter states also that twenty-four slaves had been sent to Jeddah shortly before.

8. The only papers that these vessels carry are bills of health in Turkish and Arabic, and as I have no one who can decipher these languages, I was unable to ascertain her nationality.

On the Turkish bill of health was the visà of the Health Officer at Sawakin, stating in French that the vessel left on the 5th April with cargo, and a crew of eleven men.

9. She seems to have shipped her slaves the same morning about 15 miles north of Sawakin.

10. The case appears to me to point out the difficulty Her Majesty's ships will always encounter in their attempts to suppress this traffic, as there is little doubt that almost without exception slaves are carried in Turkish dhows with only a bill of health in Turkish, which bill of health is also carried by Egyptian craft as I am informed. The importation of slaves to Jeddah has been forbidden by the Sultan, and the Governor of that place asked me, in the presence of Her Majesty's Consul and Vice-Consul, to seize any vessel that I found engaged in doing so.

11. Without pretending that this is a sufficient authority for so acting, I mention it as showing that the Turkish Government has no sympathy with the slave traders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARMAND T. POWLETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 362.

RETURN of Vessels Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at sea state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Eagged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1878 Sunday, April 7	At sea, Lat. 19° 50' N. Long. 38° 15' E.	The brig "Along"	Doubtful ...	Doubtful ...	Doubtful.	... A crew of 11 per- sons	...	46-5632	Sawakin .	Jeddah ...	Doubtful.	...	1878 April 5 Sawakin	Gross matts, guncs, hides, cheese	Not known	4	23	34	17	15 miles north of Sawakin	Sawakin ...	Good. No deaths.

"Wild Swan," April 10, 1878.

(Signed)

ARMAND T. FOWLETT, Captain.

Inclosure 3 in No. 362.

Malcolm Pasha to Commander Powlett.

*His Highness the Khedive's yacht "Chebin," Sawakin,
April 9, 1878.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of certain papers of this day's date referring to the detention of the Arab buggala "Alione."

2. I am appointed by His Highness the Khedive a judge in the Egyptian Prize Courts according to the terms of His Highness the Khedive's decree of 1st January, 1878. I send you herewith three copies of the above decree, and of the decree of my appointments.

3. Until the proofs are laid before me that the nationality of the sambrook or buggala is Egyptian, I cannot act as judge, but in my capacity as Director-General of the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea I am prepared to give you a receipt for the slaves captured, and to prosecute any Egyptian subjects who have participated in this illegal traffic, and to retain in custody the reis and crew of the sambrook or buggala "Alione" until the wish of His Highness the Khedive is known, provided that you, on your side, will retain the charge of the vessel and cargo until they can be brought before a competent tribunal.

4. As this case is evidently a breach of the Egyptian Municipal Law, I would request you for this reason to deliver to me the reis, crew, passenger, and the slaves you found on board of the "Alione."

I have, &c.
(Signed) MALCOLM PASHA, *Director-General of the
Abolition of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.*

No. 363.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Aden, May 14, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a letter which I have received from Commander Selby of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," reporting his proceedings in concert with the Portuguese naval officers at Mozambique, in endeavouring to capture some slaves which were being kept in a barracoon on the mainland of Africa.

2. I consider it very desirable to encourage the Portuguese authorities to assist our cruizers in preventing the traffic in slaves about the coasts of the Portuguese possessions, and I have approved of Commander Selby's having entered into communication with the Senior Naval Officer at Mozambique, and of his further proceedings as detailed in the enclosed despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 363.

Commander Selby to Captain Sullivan.

Sir,

"Vestal," Mozambique, April 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the morning of the 6th April, 1878, I obtained information through my interpreters that a caravan of 200 slaves were in a village called Kalijuli, about twenty miles to the southward of this place, awaiting the arrival of a dhow to be shipped off to the Comoro Islands.

2. I at once communicated with the Senior Portuguese Naval Officer (Senhor Rodrigue Bastos) and His Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique, who cordially accepted the offer of my services.

3. It was arranged that the "Sena" gunboat should be ready by 3.30 P.M., and that I should bring my boats at that hour.

Unfortunately the "Sena's" boilers gave out while getting up steam, and the other gunboat could not be got ready before 7 P.M.

4. At that hour I went on board the "Tete" with the two cutters, taking with me Navigating-Lieutenant Charles H. S. Douglas (who acted as Swahili interpreter), Sub-Lieutenant Robert N. Ommanney, and Surgeon George D. Twigg.

5. The gunboat having on board Senhor Bastos (the Senior Naval Officer), did not leave the harbour till 8 P.M., and, owing to various delays and some apparent uncertainty as to the navigation, we did not reach an anchorage until 2 A.M. on the 7th, and that was nearly ten miles from the place we wished to reach (Kalijuli), which it was said could not be attempted till daylight, although there was an experienced pilot on board; the vessel only draws 5 or 6 feet of water, and it was a fine clear night.

6. At 6 A.M. the "Tete" weighed and steered into Makombo Bay, anchoring off the village of Kalijuli about 8 A.M. I then landed with the whole of our party, accompanied by Senhor Bastos, Senhor da Silva, the Lieutenant commanding the "Sena" (who accompanied the expedition on account of his previous knowledge of the coast), and some Portuguese seamen.

7. The news of our arrival had, as might have been expected after so much delay, preceded us. We found all the houses entirely deserted and with the food cooking on the fires. As negroes were seen to be running in various directions in the bush, the men were extended in skirmishing order and the country swept for some distance. This resulted in the capture of only one little slave boy who had been left behind, and who was in an emaciated condition.

8. As it was evident that the slaves and their drivers had a considerable start of us in an unknown direction, a prolonged chase through thick jungle would have been useless. I therefore proposed to Senhor Bastos to burn the barracoon in which the slaves had been kept. He agreed to this, and as soon as it was done we returned on board, about noon.

9. We weighed shortly afterwards and arrived at Mozambique the same evening.

10. The men were on shore about four hours in the hottest part of the day, during nearly the whole of this time they were at a semi-double step through jungle and mangrove swamps, work that, under such a sun, entails very severe exertion. Both officers and men entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and carried out their orders with zeal and intelligence. Although continually separated from each other and hidden from view by the nature of the ground, the skirmishers kept the general line very well, and no delays were occasioned by having to wait for stragglers. I can only regret that their efforts were not rewarded with more success.

11. We heard afterwards that the news of our intended expedition was known all over Mozambique, and had been conveyed down the coast in a canoe which left at 4 P.M., half-an-hour after the time appointed for the "Sena" to leave, and the slaves were, of course, removed during the night. I am of opinion that had the expedition started, as proposed, at 3.30 P.M. on the 6th we should have reached the place before dark and before the news of our coming could have arrived. In this case, probably, the whole or a large portion of the slaves would have been redeemed.

12. The slaves will probably be removed to some other point on the coast and embarked the first opportunity.

13. I am now waiting the arrival of the mail from Zanzibar, which is hourly expected. Should my orders admit I shall cruize off the coast for a few days; but, without the power of acting independently within Portuguese territorial waters, I am not sanguine of success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 364.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Aden, May 14, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter received from Commander Selby, of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Governor-General of Mozambique on the subject of joint action in the suppression of Slave Trade on those coasts.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 364.

Commander Selby to Captain Sullivan.

(Extract.)

"Vestal," at Mozambique, April 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith copies of correspondence that has passed between his Excellency Francisco Maria da Cunha, Governor-General of Mozambique, and myself.

The letters will explain the object I had in view and the grounds on which I founded my request.

An account of the proceedings of the "Thetis" in 1875 are to be found in a letter from Captain Ward to Rear-Admiral Cumming, dated the 27th February, 1875, and in a letter from Consul Elton to the Earl of Derby, dated the 13th September, 1875, at pp. 218 and 286 respectively of the Blue Book "Slave Trade Correspondence," &c., No. 4 (1876).

In his second letter to me, his Excellency expresses the hope that His Majesty the King of Portugal will authorize him to grant the permission I have requested, and which will, if granted, of course ultimately extend to the other cruizers on this station. This is obviously tantamount to saying that he sees no objection to my proposal, and that he considers it would be beneficial towards the end he professes to have in view. He has also verbally expressed to me the same sentiments.

The sad death of Consul Elton is much to be regretted, as his information was, I believe, very complete, but the English Representative doing duty as Consul here, M. Köhn, the Swiss agent to a French firm at Marseilles, and a very intelligent man, informs me that it is only when an English man-of-war is near or present, and when they are, as it were, spurred on to some semblance of activity, that the Portuguese vessels do anything at all towards the suppression of the Slave Trade.

The amount of information or control they possess over the districts they profess to govern can be imagined when a caravan of 200 slaves can remain for several days within twenty miles of their capital without their knowledge. If with their knowledge, then obviously with their connivance.

It remained for our interpreter, whom I sent on to the mainland on the mere chance of obtaining information, and who returned, having actually seen the slaves in chains, to discover this for them. Although so near to Mozambique, not one of the Portuguese officers even knew the name of the place we went to.

The coast between Mozambique and Angoxa abounds in rivers with several mouths and innumerable creeks, which would make the blockade extremely difficult, with a great many boats, together with the right of acting within territorial limits. Without these powers it would be perfectly ineffectual towards checking the Trade.

It would not be safe for the boats to cruize out of sight of land on this coast, especially now, as the weather is very squally and unsettled, and at all times they ought to be within reach of shelter for the night. In any case, if there is a breeze they have no chance of catching a dhow at sea. By cruizing off and on the land a chance capture may now and then be made by the ship (the official Returns will show how few). This may increase the price of the slave in the market to which he is taken, or it may enhance his misery by keeping him for a long time in chains waiting till the coast is clear. I cannot believe that it materially checks the Trade.

It would, of course, be practically impossible, without a very large expenditure, completely to blockade a coast with so many rivers, creeks, and delta. To do so would require a boat at each entrance; but a great deal might be done if the Portuguese gun-boats were actively employed, and they would allow us to assist them—to act, in fact, as allies against a common enemy. We might not altogether stop the Traffic, but it might be made very warm.

This action would of course be much assisted if a sufficient number of agents could be found to act as informants at various points on the coast. It would of course be necessary to make it worth their while to give true information, as at present the subordinate officials are credited with direct participation in the profits.

The information of the slave-dealers and dhow-masters as to the movements of cruizers is very complete, so that the acceptance of co-operation, on what his Excellency calls "defined information and particular circumstances," would generally come too late; the news of our intended operations would precede us, and the place of export would be changed.

My information is at present far too imperfect to give any reliable figures as to the numbers of slaves annually run from this coast, or to what port the greatest number are run.

We do know that cargoes have been lately run both to the west and north-west coasts of Madagascar. Whether the majority of these slaves remain in Madagascar or are transhipped to the Comoro Islands, Nossi Bé, or Bourbon, I am not able to state positively, but it is known that there is a great demand for labour at those three places. With this demand for labour, and with such facilities as exist for running slaves from this coast, it is not likely that the supply will ever be wanting.

At this moment there is a Frenchman from Nossi Bé here trying to engage labourers to take back with him. As there are always available dhows under French colours, it is not improbable that if he could obtain a cargo he would ship them under the name of "engagés." They would, of course, be nominally free and would receive wages, but there can be no doubt that the demand for negroes, either under the name of slaves or engagés, causes the supply.

Inclosure 2 in No. 364.

Commander Selby to Senhor de Cunha.

Your Excellency,

"*Vestal*," at Mozambique, March 31, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that my orders are to cruize off this coast for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I have delayed addressing your Excellency on this subject as, owing to the shortness of coal, I was unable to leave harbour. The expected coal has now arrived, and I propose proceeding to sea in the course of two or three days.

In carrying out my duties on this coast I desire to act in the most cordial manner with your Excellency and the naval officers under your orders towards the end which both our Governments have in view—namely, the suppression of the traffic in slaves.

It is unnecessary for me to point out to your Excellency that in watching a coast with numerous rivers, creeks, and shoals extending for some distance from the mainland, every difficulty presents itself to the blockading vessel, and every facility for escape to the slaver.

This difficulty is increased if the cruizer has not the right of search and (if necessary) the power of detention of vessels within the territorial limits of the coast.

It will be within your Excellency's recollection that your predecessor, anticipating the wishes of His Most Faithful Majesty, accorded to Captain Ward, of Her Majesty's ship "*Thetis*," permission to send boats into the rivers and creeks and to deal with slave dhows found within Portuguese waters in the same manner and to the same extent as if they had been found outside the said waters. These proceedings were attended with the happiest results. The Portuguese and English naval officers, acting in concert, were enabled to make several captures, and to strike a severe blow at the trade then being carried on.

The permission so generously given by your Excellency's predecessor to the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "*Thetis*" met with the cordial recognition of Her Majesty's Government. In asking your Excellency to extend the same privilege to Her Majesty's ship under my command, I feel sure that I am only expressing the views of Her Majesty's Government in assuring your Excellency that such permission will be highly appreciated by them, and will itself be the strongest proof of the sentiments which are known to animate your Excellency, and also the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, respecting the odious traffic in slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 364.

Senhor de Cunha to Commander Selby.

(Translation.)

Palace of Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique,
April 2, 1878.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter of the 31st March, 1878, in which you request that the same permission which was granted by my predecessor to the Captain of the "*Thetis*," to enter the creeks and rivers of this coast for the purpose of visiting and searching all vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, may be extended to the ship you command, I have to inform you that in the official Register of this Government we

find that upon one occasion only my predecessor accepted the obliging offer of the Captain of the "Thetis" to accompany the steamer "Sena" to Moma, from which place it was reported vessels were preparing to run slaves. The "Thetis" remained outside the Portuguese waters while the "Sena," accompanied by the boats of the "Thetis," went inside the rivers and creeks. All being done under the Portuguese flag.

Under similar circumstances, I should have no objection to accept the offer of the services of your ship, or of any other of Her Britannic Majesty's ships; but the permission you now ask is quite different from such an authorization as was given to Captain Ward, of the "Thetis," and would be obviously contrary to Article IV of the Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and His Most Faithful Majesty signed at Lisbon, 3rd July, 1842. It is therefore out of my power to grant the permission you request.

Believe me that my wishes for the total abolition of the Slave Trade are in accord with yours, and that the Portuguese vessels of war on this station are always ready to cruise for that purpose. Up to the present time their efforts have not been without result.

I will not forget to inform His Most Faithful Majesty of your request.
God keep you.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARIA DE CUNHA,
Governor-General of Mozambique.

Inclosure 4 in No. 364.

Commander Selby to Senhor de Cunha.

Your Excellency,

"Vestal," at Mozambique, April 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2nd April, 1878, in reply to mine of the 31st March. I regret to learn that your Excellency does not feel yourself justified in granting me permission to act within Portuguese territorial waters for the suppression of the Slave Trade, on the grounds that such permission would be contrary to the provisions of Article III, Clause 4, of the Treaty between His Most Faithful Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty, signed at Lisbon, 3rd July, 1842.

In reply I would beg to call your Excellency's special attention to that part of the Clause which places it in your power to make a request to me for co-operation. The words of the Treaty are, "It shall not be lawful to visit or detain, &c., in any port or roadstead belonging to either of the two High Contracting Parties, or within cannon-shot of the batteries on shore, unless on a written demand for co-operation on the part of the authorities of such country," &c.

The only difference in this case is that I spontaneously offer to your Excellency my co-operation. Should your Excellency accept my offer it will be practically the same as if the request had emanated from your Excellency, and you will still remain strictly within the letter and spirit of the Treaty.

Your Excellency states that the permission given to the "Thetis" was quite different to that which I now ask. I would beg to remind your Excellency that the occasion on which the "Thetis" co-operated with the "Sena," viz., from 16th to 28th August, 1875, was not the only occasion on which permission was given to that vessel to act in Portuguese waters.

In the official records, with which I am furnished, I find that on the 22nd January, 1875 (seven months before the "Sena" expedition), four boats were detached from Her Majesty's ship "Thetis" to cruise for the suppression of the Slave Trade within Portuguese waters, by special permission from His Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique. On this occasion they were unaccompanied by any Portuguese vessel whatever, and had *carte blanche* to act as if they had been in *bonâ fide* English waters, and they did, in fact, capture and destroy a dhow in the Unfussi River.

I think your Excellency must have been misinformed as to the sole use of the Portuguese flag on the occasion on which the boats of the "Thetis" co-operated with the "Sena," in August 1875. The boats of the "Thetis" certainly could not have flown any other flag than the English; and it is stated in the official records above-mentioned that the "Sena" was on that occasion placed under the orders of Captain Ward of the "Thetis," by the Governor-General of Mozambique.

Her Majesty's Government will hear with pleasure of the successful efforts made by the Portuguese men-of-war under your Excellency's orders for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Your Excellency has many sources of information as to what is going on on the coast, which are denied to me. It is this knowledge, coupled with my belief in the impossibility of one or two vessels being able to watch the coast effectually, that has led me to offer to your Excellency the co-operation of Her Majesty's ship under my command towards the end we both have in view.

It would give me sincere pleasure to learn that your Excellency has been pleased to reconsider your former decision.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

Inclosure 5 in No. 364.

Senhor de Cunha to Commander Selby.

(Translation.)

*Palace of Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique,
April 5, 1878.*

Sir,

IN reply to your despatch, in which you again request an authorization to cruize within our waters, for the purpose of chasing vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, I have the honour to inform you that I was not unacquainted with the final part of Article III, Clause 4, of the Treaty (3rd July, 1842) when I wrote my first despatch.

There would be no inconvenience whatever in accepting, asking, or granting co-operative action to a vessel of an allied nation, especially to so friendly a one as Great Britain, in a special and determined case such as that in which the assistance of the "Thetis" was offered and accepted, but not in such a general form as was presented in your first despatch. The only information I have, and on which I framed my reply, is contained in the official Register in the Secretary-General's Office.

Relative to the other case you allude to I have to inform you that, according to the same official correspondence, the authorization for entering our waters was allowed on an ascertained fact, and under particular circumstances. I imagine it is unnecessary to discuss the grants made by my predecessor, or the manner in which they were made. The difficulty I find in agreeing to your proposition is that I am unacquainted with all the attendant circumstances which may have decided my predecessor's conduct on those occasions. I may now repeat to you that in particular and defined circumstances I should gladly accept your offer of joint action; but I cannot take upon myself the responsibility of allowing such an extensive authorization without limits of time and occasion. Such permission would exceed my authorized powers.

I shall submit your proposal to the consideration of His Most Faithful Majesty, and it would be very agreeable to me if it met with his approval, as I am fully convinced of the noble feeling that inspired your request, and the real desire you have to assist in any way towards the suppression of the hideous Slave Trade.

God keep you.

(Signed) FRANCISCO MARIA DE CUNHA,
Governor-General of Mozambique.

Inclosure 6 in No. 364.

Commander Selby to Senhor de Cunha.

Your Excellency,

"Vestal," Mozambique, April 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 5th instant. As I did not receive the translation until after my return from the expedition with the "Tete" gun vessel, I was unable to reply to it before.

Although I regret to learn that your Excellency does not feel justified in granting my request without reference to His Most Faithful Majesty, I am glad to know that it would be personally agreeable to your Excellency if my request met with His Majesty's approval.

I shall lose no time in conveying to Her Majesty's Government your Excellency's sentiments in this respect.

In concluding this correspondence I have to thank your Excellency for the cordial manner in which you accepted the offer of my services to assist the "Tete" in the

endeavour to capture a caravan of 200 slaves at Kalijuli. It is probably owing to the unfortunate delay, caused by the accident to the "Sena's" boilers, that our efforts were not more successful.

I beg your Excellency to convey to the Senior Naval Officer, Senhor Bastos, and the officers under his orders, my acknowledgments for the courtesy shown to us on board.

I cannot refrain from mentioning to your Excellency the very cordial and energetic manner in which Senhor de Silva, Lieutenant Commanding the "Sena," co-operated with me when accidentally separated from his own Commanding Officer by a dense mangrove swamp.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 365.

Commander Selby to Captain Sullivan.

*"Vestal," at Sea, Lat. 14° 25' S., Long. 41° 51' E.,
April 15, 1878.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 14th December, 1877, whilst proceeding from Zanzibar to the southward, I detained a dhow named the "Bheda," having papers from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, and bound from Bagamoya to Zanzibar.

2. Mr. William Newill, gunner, boarded the dhow, and was informed by the interpreter that there was a boy on board whom he believed to be a slave.

3. On Mr. Newill reporting this to me I held an inquiry, assisted by Navigating Lieutenant Charles H. S. Douglas, who acted as Swahili interpreter, and found that the Nakoda's accounts and those of others on board the dhow differed considerably about his boy, who stated his name to be Magunga; besides which, there were scars just above his elbows, apparently caused by his arms having some time previously been bound tightly together.

4. Under these circumstances I directed Lieutenant Abraham H. Lindsay to proceed, in the second cutter, with her to Zanzibar, in order that the case might be adjudicated.

5. The case was brought before the Admiralty Court at Zanzibar on the 17th December, 1877, and restitution was ordered by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Dr. Kirk.

6. The usual Return of vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade accompanies this Report.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

Inclosure in No. 365.

RETURN of Vessels Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at sea, state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of--			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of--			Where--				Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.	Men.				Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped.		
1877 Dec. 14	Zanzibar Channel ...	Bleqa ...	Damuga ...	Jelba Gopalji	British ...	Dhow ...	6	Nil	30-6	Begamoya .	Zanzibar .	Not known	Not known	Passengers .	Not known.	...	...	1	...	Not known ...	Zanzibar ...	Boy declared not to be a slave; and resolution of allow ordered.

"Vesta," at sea, Lat. 14° 25' S., Long. 41° 51' E., April 15, 1878.

(Signed)

W. H. C. SELBY, Commander.

No. 366.

Commander Selby to Captain Sullivan.

Sir,

"Vestal," Zanzibar, May 10, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inform you of the capture of the slave dhow "Fatal-Kaer" (under Arab colours) by the cutters of this ship, commanded by Lieutenant Francis E. Ramsden, under the following circumstances:—

2. On the 18th February, when off Cape St. Andrews, the cutters boarded two dhows, but seeing nothing suspicious they were allowed to go.

3. One of them, the "Fatal-Kaer," entered the Villa Matza River (close to Cape St. Andrews, but not marked on the Chart). The cutters did the same, and remained in the river for the night.

4. On the morning of the 19th, owing to information obtained, the "Fatal-Kaer" was again boarded. On again mustering the crew, one of them told Lieutenant Ramsden that he was a slave, and that the owner of the dhow, Fakeh, who was on board, was his master. A thorough search of the dhow was then ordered, and two pair of slave irons were found concealed under the pillow of one of the crew, an Arab carpenter, who was lying down, and could with difficulty be persuaded to move. Lieutenant Ramsden having secured the irons and papers sent the dhow to Majunga, in charge of Mr. John Beckingham, boatswain, and a prize crew, where they joined the ship on the 25th February.

5. On the return of the cutters on the 26th, I made a full examination of the crew, papers, &c., and had the depositions of the officers, interpreters, and men taken down.

6. Being of opinion that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, I directed a survey to be held upon her.

The surveying officers reported that the prize was in a very leaky condition and unfit to be towed to Zanzibar.

I then ordered her to be cleared. Being unable to discover any agent for the cargo, or anyone with whom it could have been temporarily lodged, it was sold to the highest bidder. The cargo consisted principally of iron cooking pots. This being done I towed the vessel out of harbour and sank her.

7. The crew, with the exception of the owner, Nakada, the carpenter, and two slaves, were, at their own request, landed at Majunga.

8. The information obtained shows (with reference to Article 174, p. 54, Station Orders):—

(1.) That the "Fatal-Kaer" cleared from Menabé, a place on the West Coast of Madagascar, in latitude 19° 50' south, had been to Nossi Bé, had called at Baly (a village in Boyanna Bay, where slaves are often landed), and was proceeding to Manterano, Menabé, and Mourandava.

(2.) Two slaves on board, both belonging to the owner of the dhow (Fakeh by name); one stated that his master had bought him at Menabé and had tried to sell him at Nossi Bé, but had failed, and was now taking him back to sell him wherever he could. The other slave had been bought by Fakeh at Marambitze (near Cape Tanzen), he wished to be free and to be landed at Majunga, but as his evidence was material I was obliged to keep him on board. They were both full grown men, originally shipped from the neighbourhood of Mozambique.

(3.) Not known.

(4.) Slave stated that the vessel had formerly taken slaves from the Mozambique to Manterano.

The vessel had a large number of planks of little value, but capable of being laid as a slave deck. One of our Jeedie Boys, who was formerly captain of a dhow, and whose information has been hitherto accurate, states that the owner, Fakeh, was twice captured by "Thetis," when running a cargo of slaves.

9. The two slaves made their escape from the ship at Nossi Bé.

10. The case was tried in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar on the 25th April, and a decree of restitution was ordered.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 367.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.**"Undaunted," off Aden, June 7, 1878.*

FORWARDED, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. With reference to my submission 2nd March, 1878, communicating the capture of the dhow "Multafia" by the "Lynx," Commander Ommanney has now reported to me that the tonnage of the "Multafia" was 70 tons.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 367.
Commander Ommanney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that about 8 P.M. on the 22nd May, being at anchor under Ras Ndege, several dhows were observed in the offing.

I dispatched a boat under Lieutenant Knowles to endeavour to stop them. At midnight we returned with the dhow named in the margin,* having found a slave chain and iron on board.

I sent her, under charge of Lieutenant Knowles, to Zanzibar, and that officer having neglected to carry out my orders not to allow a dhow to be searched unless her Mahoda was present, and also contradictory evidence having been given, she was released.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 367.

RETURN of Vessels detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of		Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of		Where			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.			Owners, and of what Place.	Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.				Bound.	Belonging.	Men.	Women.			Boys.	Girls.	Where Shipped.
1877 May 28	Off Bas Ndage.	M'Swaki ...	Abho bin Mahomet	Naser Abdulkerman, of Quilwa	British ...	Dhow ...	9	Nil	40	Quilwa ...	Zanzibar	Quilwa ...	Unknown ...	Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	Unknown ...	Zanzibar	...	Vessel good.

"Lynx," Mosambique, June 25, 1877.

(Signed)

FRAS. M. OMMANNEY, Commander.

Inclosure 3 in No. 367.

Commander Ommanney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 26th May I anchored off Longa Longa Island out of sight from Kilwa Kivinji. At sunset I sent Lieutenant Browne, accompanied by Sub-Lieutenant Ainger, in charge of two boats to search any dhows at the latter place. On his arrival there, when resting after the long pull, he observed the dhow named in the margin* coming out from the land about a mile off, chased, and, on boarding her, found a woman slave, he detained her until the arrival of the ship, when I destroyed her, sending her crew in the "Multafia" to Zanzibar. It was found during the passage that a boy, who was supposed to be one of the crew, was a slave.

She was bound from Kilwa Kivinja to Chôle, Majia Island, The slaves were shipped near Kilwa Kivinji.

The woman was one of a caravan brought from Cruyar, Nyassa Country, kidnapped about two months, marched to Kasungoo, many deaths on the road, caravan remained at Kasungoo, and were sold as purchasers were found; came to Kilwa Kivinji with another woman, shipped, and taken almost immediately by our boats.

No official notice of this dhow has been received by me from the Consular Court Zanzibar, no opportunity having offered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

* "Lehindee."

Inclosure 4 in No. 367.

RETURN of Vessels Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where. If at Sea, state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication; and the Number Emancipated.			
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.		
1877 May 26	Off Kilwa Kivinji	Lahindee	Matta Bana Sumana	Majidi Ben Maliki, of Chole, Mada Island	Arab	Dhow	11	..	90 3/4	Kilwa Kivinji	Chole, Mada Island.	Chole	1877 May 26	Nil	1	1	Kilwa Kivinji	Zanzibar	Slaves good. Vessel bad. 2 emancipated.

"Lynx," at Mozambique, June 25, 1877.

(Signed)

FRAS. M. OMMANNEY, Commander.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 367

Commander Ommañney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," Trincomalee, May 18, 1878.

IN answer to your Memorandum of the 4th March, 1878, I have the honour to report that the dhow "Lehindee," captured by the boats of this ship with two slaves on board, was surveyed and found unfit to proceed to Zanzibar.

The Consular Court at Zanzibar condemned her as a lawful prize.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 6 in No. 367.

Commander Ommañney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," off Ras Ndeje, March 3, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that when at anchor off Ras Ndeje I detained the dhow "Fatilkhavi," suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; a slave iron having been found on board her by the boarding officer.

I intended proceeding with her in tow to Zanzibar to-morrow, with a view to bringing the case before the Consular Court there.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

Inclosure 7 in No. 367.

Commander Ommañney to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Lynx," at Zanzibar, March 18, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that the dhow "Fatilkhavi," detained by me as suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade, reported in my letter of the 3rd March, 1878, was condemned at Zanzibar by the Consular Court having Admiralty jurisdiction on the 13th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRAS. M. OMMANNEY.

No. 368.

Commander Washington to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Vulture," Aden, June 25, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum of the 18th instant, and referring to your general Memorandum, dated the 27th November, 1877, I beg to report that during the cruize of Her Majesty's ship under my command on the coast of Madagascar, between the 11th March and the 19th May, 1878, I have every reason to believe that the above edict was honestly carried out.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY H. WASHINGTON.

No. 369.

Commander Selby to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"Vestal," at Aden, June 19, 1878.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th November, 1877, respecting the edict of the Queen of Madagascar, dated the 20th June, 1877, I have the honour to report as follows:—

2. During the three months I was cruising in Madagascar waters, Majunga and Mourandava were the only places visited in which the Hova authority is established.

3. I believe that all Mozambique slaves at Majunga have been freed, and any that may find their way there at once become free. Majunga is so often visited by men-of-war, that they are naturally careful not to offend, and that place cannot be taken as a fair criterion of what goes on in the island generally.

4. At Mourandava I was told that a few days before my arrival, a dhow had arrived with a female slave on board (Nakoda's mistress); when she landed, the other Mozambiques told her they were free, she claimed her freedom, and the Nakoda had to give her up.

5. I had very inferior interpreters, and was dependent for information principally upon the English missionary at Majunga, and the Norwegian missionaries at Mourandava.

6. On my asking how the supply of slaves was kept up now that all Mozambiques were freed, and the supply by prisoners taken in internal wars had much decreased, I was told it had been found cheaper to hire labour than to keep slaves.

7. That slavery of a mild form still exists as an institution, but that in the capital and other places subject to Hova authority, all Mozambique slaves have been freed. I imagine that except at Antanarivo, Tamatavo, and Majunga, very little is known of what goes on in the island, except perhaps to merchants and traders.

8. Some of the missionaries engage in trade; they are also very "pro Hova." I have always found people engaged in trade reluctant to give much information respecting the Traffic in Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 370.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Undaunted," at Aden, June 28, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to request you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the following Report on the Slave Trade on the East Indies Station during the year ended 28th May, 1878.

2. The following Table of comparison of the number of vessels captured and condemned, and the number of slaves released this year, with the result of last year's work, will show a manifest diminution in the Slave Traffic on the East Coast of Africa:—

Year ended—	No. of Vessels Condemned.	Gross Tonnage of Condemned Vessels.	No. of Slaves liberated.	No. of Fugitive Slaves afforded Protection.
May 28, 1877	27	2,760·28	438	9
May 28, 1878	15	1,719·94	60	6
Decrease in 12 months ..	12	1,041·34	378	3

3. Her Majesty's ships have been employed on the East Coast as follows:—

Ship.	From—	To—	
London	May 28, 1877 ..	May 28, 1878 ..	Stationary at Zanzibar.
Diamond	" 28, " ..	August 18, 1877 ..	
Flying Fish	" 28, " ..	November 4, 1877.	
Lynx	" 28, " ..	April 15, 1878.	
Vulture	" 28, " ..	May 28, 1878.	
Vestal	October 28, 1877 ..	" 28, "	
Spartan	August 11, 1877 ..	March 25, 1878.	
Fawn	May 28, 1877 ..	February 21, 1878 .	Surveying vessel.

4. These vessels have been constantly on the watch for suspicious dhows cruising up and down the coast-line and between the mainland of Africa and the Island of Madagascar, and their efforts have met with so much success in paralyzing the sea-traffic in slaves, that I have been able to reduce the number of vessels employed on that coast to two, besides the "London" and her boats.

5. I am indebted to Captain Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship "London," the Senior Naval Officer on the East Coast of Africa, for the following Report on the state of the Slave Traffic in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar during the half-year ended 31st December last. He says:—

"I have great pleasure in informing you that there is a very sensible decrease in the number of slaves conveyed by sea in contravention of existing Treaties. During the last six months only 19 slaves have been captured and freed in the Vice-Admiralty Court at this port, while in the previous half-year the number liberated was 263. In the half of last year corresponding with this, 118 slaves were emancipated.

"From information obtained from the officers in charge of the blockading boats at Pemba and other sources, it appears to me that the transport of slaves by sea is being rapidly crushed out; for where a couple of years since, the computed average number of slaves introduced into Pemba amounted to 1,000 a month, I cannot now account for more than 800 having been landed during the last six months.

"In the fourth paragraph of my last Report on the Slave Trade, I stated my opinion that the number of slaves brought to the coast during the period embraced in the Report was the result of orders given previous to the issue of the Sultan's Proclamations. This seems to be confirmed; and there now appears little doubt but that the issue of these Proclamations, and the action taken by the Sultan in this neighbourhood, combined with the blockade of Pemba by the boats of this ship, have resulted in the stoppage of the Slave Trade to an extent little anticipated in such a short time.

"About 240 slaves have been seized by the Sultan's soldiers during the last six months, the slaves freed, and the Arab owners punished. From inquiries made by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul-General, of these Arabs, caravans of about twenty to forty each, amounting in all to about 250 slaves, only could be heard of as being brought to the coast. On the other hand, information was obtained that slaves which had been sent down by one of the Nyassa Chiefs were taken back, no market being found for them. Reliable information of the Slave Traffic on this route has been obtained from Mr. Beardall, a member of the Universities' Mission, who a short time ago visited M'taka, one of the Nyassa Chiefs. In his journey there and back he only heard of two or three small caravans; the numbers in all, he does not consider, exceeded 200. I think it is not improbable that some of the slaves captured by the Sultan's people formed a part of the caravans seen by Mr. Beardall.

"For a long time it has been the habit of the Dewans of Kilwa to levy black-mail on ivory and other articles for trade sent down by inland Chiefs. This black-mail, which, in some instances, amounted to 50 per cent., the Sultan has put a stop to, imposing a tax of only 5 per cent., and warning the Chiefs against slaves being sent down for sale,

as they would be freed, and all ivory or any other article brought down by them would be confiscated."

6. I am glad to be able to supplement Captain Sullivan's remarks on the beneficial influence exerted by the Sultan of Zanzibar over the slave-dealers in his territory, by the fact that between the 1st January and 30th May last only four dhows have been found guilty of Slave Traffic in the neighbourhood of the Sultan's dominions.

7. The traffic in slaves between Mozambique and Madagascar still continues, though the Emancipation Edict of the Queen of Madagascar has to a large extent diminished the numbers introduced into that island. It is reported that purchasers could not be found for a cargo of slaves who had been landed on the coast of Madagascar. If the Hova Government had only power to enforce its will over the whole island, the Slave Trade in that region would doubtless disappear. The Hova Government appears to be acting with an honest intention to put a stop to the Traffic, and deserves every encouragement.

8. The efforts of Her Majesty's ships to check the transit of slaves across the Mozambique Channel have resulted in some captures, but the cordial and active co-operation with them of the Portuguese authorities on the one side and the French on the other would be a valuable assistance.

9. It is true that numerous dhows bearing the French flag pass between the Island of Nossi Bé and the mainland of Africa, and extend their cruising to many places both on the mainland and in Madagascar, where they are under no supervision. Without imputing to these dhows any participation in the conveyance of slaves between intermediate ports, it is to be regretted that French vessels of war only occasionally visit that part of the station, where one ship might be constantly employed in overhauling dhows and boats carrying the French flag.

10. On the 18th of last month I had the pleasure of meeting the Captain of the French man-of-war "Fabert" (Senior Officer on the East India Station) at Aden, bound to Réunion and Nossi Bé. He was kind enough to assure me of the earnest desire of his Government to put a stop to the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of their possessions, and I trust that his appearance off the coast of Madagascar may not be without effect in overhauling some of the coasting dhows.

11. With regard to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, I may inform their Lordships that Her Majesty's ships "Diamond" and "Wild Swan" have been actively employed since the 1st January last in watching the Egyptian coasts, with the success, on the part of the "Wild Swan," of securing a buggalow containing seventy-eight slaves (boys and girls). This capture has had a good effect generally, and the frequent presence of the two ships off the districts whence slaves have been usually shipped has had a deterrent influence on the Traffic. As I have only recently reported, in my letter dated the 20th April last, on this subject, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to that letter, and previous interesting reports from the officers commanding the "Diamond" and "Wild Swan."

12. The Persian Gulf has been particularly free from sea Traffic in Slaves, so far as can be ascertained.

13. I inclose a tabulated statement of the dhows captured during the year now ended, including those condemned.

14. Before concluding my Report, I desire to bring to their Lordships' notice the very praiseworthy zeal and watchfulness displayed by the captain, officers, and crews of Her Majesty's ships who have been employed in the suppression of the Slave Trade on this station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 370.

VESSELS Captured or Detained on the ground of being engaged in the Slave Trade by Her Majesty's Ships on the East India Station, under the command of Rear-Admiral John Corbett, C.B., Commander-in-chief.

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was Sailing.	Names of Masters and Owners of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.	Name, Rank, and Title of Ship of Capturing Officer.	No. of Slaves		Decretal part of Sentence.	How Captured or Disposed of.	Remarks.
							Captured.	Admitted before Adjudication.			
Dhow, "Fataberi"	None	Ecir, Abdallah Utini	1	1857 Apr. 20	Meinda	Commander Ommanney, H.M.S. "Lynx."	...	...	Destroyed	Slave iron on board.
Dhow, "Dowir"	Arab	Heri, Shafr Anadi	13	24 May	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
Dhow, name unknown	None	Unknown	Not known	May	3 Jungoo Island, Pemba	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London."	39	...	Ditto	Slaves found in the jungle near to the beached vessel.	
Dhow, "Maurook"	Arab	Amisi, Birwan	15	16 "	Off Ras N'dege	Commander Ommanney, H.M.S. "Lynx."	...	...	Ditto	Slave iron concealed on board.
Dhow, "Mamboosassa"	English	Ali bin Mecanney; Manoo in Maridjee	13	23 "	Ditto	Ditto	1	...	Destroyed.		
Dhow, "M'Srak"	Ditto	Ali bin Muhamet Nasir Abakman	9	23 "	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Released.	
Dhow, "Lahindee"	Ditto	Mafra bin Sumani; Nasrid bin Malaki.	11	26 "	Off Kiwa Klougi, Mozambique.	Ditto	2	...	Destroyed.		
Dhow, "Moleffa"	Arab	Salami; Said bin Abdallah Salite; Sabite	3	27 June	Ditto	Commander "Wodehouse, H.M.S. "Tenzer."	...	...	Ditto	
Dhow, "Sumnah"	Ditto	...	10	14 June	Ras-el-Had	H.M.S. "Tenzer."	...	...	Released.	
Dhow, name unknown	Zanzibar	Ufaugu; Saif bin Musound	Not known	May 3	Pemba	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London."	1	...	Ditto	Slave freed.	
Ditto	None	Unknown	Ditto	June 23	George's Gap, Pemba	Ditto	16	...	Destroyed.		
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	July 8	Mesurka, Pemba	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Ditto	Arab	Smille; Zabard; Musac	Ditto	12 "	Panca	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Ditto	None	Unknown	Ditto	13 "	Tangata	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Slaves	...	Ditto	...	6-7 "	Jungoo Island, Pemba	Ditto	5	...	Ditto	Slaves found wandering in the jungle.	
Dhow, name unknown	None	Aidi Hamadi; Salem bin Hamadi.	4	20 Aug.	Fouduo Island, Pemba	Ditto	...	...	Destroyed.	
Dhow, "Mabruki"	Arab	Amir bin Saeed; Thalfan bin Fakir.	Not known	Aug. 28	Port Cockburn, Pemba	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Dhow, name unknown	None	Unknown	Ditto	Sept. 6	Off Mongunjani, mainland of Africa.	Ditto	8	...	Dhow released.		
Dhow, "Feth-el-Kerim"	Arab	Ahmed bin Saeed; Tuberk-on-Awad.	18	" 5	Ras-el-Had	Commander Tandy, H.M.S. "Dupleix."	...	...	Ditto	
Dhow, "Ukaid"	Zanzibar	Unknown; Bahera Malini Sale.	...	" 6	Minjani, East Coast of Africa.	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London."	...	...	Destroyed.	
Dhow, "Mambo-kwa-mengu."	None	Shali; Ilawazi, of Tanga	3	23 "	Off Tanga, East Coast of Africa.	Ditto	2	...	Ditto		
Dhow, name unknown	Ditto	Abdallah; Jumani bin Salam.	5	29 "	Off Tanga, East Coast of Africa.	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	Suadi; Hamadi, of Pangani	...	20 "	Pras, East Coast of Africa.	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	Unknown; Ja'ram Senje	4	30 Nov.	Mkokotoni, Zanzibar	Ditto	2	...	Released.		
Ditto	Ditto	Unknown; Sheerif M'tendy	4	17 Dec.	Rwak Island, Pemba	Captain Tracey, H.M.S. "Spartan."	2	...	Destroyed.		
Ditto	Ditto	Unknown; Hatwa	...	21 "	Mauryano	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Dhow, "Bega"	English	Danuga; Jethu Gopalif	6	14 "	Zanzibar Channel	Commander Selby, H.M.S. "Vestal."	1	...	Released.	Imported from Bagamoyo mainland of Africa.	
Slaves	...	...	...	1878 Jan. 11	Zanzibar, town of	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London."	6	...	Slaves freed	
Ditto	...	...	...	24 "	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	
Dhow, "Feth-el-Kair"	Arab	Mohamed bin Rashid; Abdallah bin Rashid.	23	3 Mar.	Off Ras N'dege	Commander "Ommanney, H.M.S. "Lynx."	1	...	Destroyed	Slave iron on board.	

Vessels Captured or Detained on ground of being engaged in Slave Trade, &c.—*continued.*

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Vessel was Sailing.	Names of Masters and Owners of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.	Name, Rank, and Ship of Capturing Officer.	No. of Slaves			Tonnage of Captured Vessel.	Before what Court adjudicated, and on what Charge.	Decretal part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.	Remarks.
							Captured.	Died before Adjudication.	Manacled.					
Dhow, "Fath-el-Kair" ...	Arab ...	Joummah, Fakah ...	11	1878 Feb. 10	Villamatta, Madagascar ...	Commander Selby, H.M.S. "Vestal,"	2	...	97-794	Zanzibar. Slave Trade. ...	Restitution ...	Destroyed...	Slaves escaped.	
Dhow, "Mambo - kwa - Muuga," ...	English ...	Maclariva; Abdallah-Sali-Jeffery.	...	Apr. 8	Pemba ...	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London,"	...	...	52	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Released.	
Slaves	...	...	...	Mar. 28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15	11	...	Zanzibar. Slave Trade. ...	Condemned ...	Destroyed.	Four not condemned.
Dhow, "Mambo - kwa - Muuga," ...	English ...	Ama Masur Dosa ...	...	Apr. 18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	4	74	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Dhow, "Mabruk" ...	Ditto ...	Rhamis, Gheiah Rheumel	...	" 15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1	125	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.		

JOHN CORBETT, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-chief.

No. 371.

LIST of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1878.

Name of Capturing Ship or Seizor.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London	6 male slaves; 1 female slave (No. 1 of 1878)	Jan 11 and 24, 1878	Feb. 15, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	7 slaves condemned.
Vestal	Bhega (No. 41 of 1877)	Dec. 14, 1877	Dec. 17, 1877	Ditto	Vessel and cargo restored. 2 male and 1 female African natives set at liberty.
Mr. R. R. Elliot, Senior Branch Pilot, Sierra Leone	4 male slaves; 1 female slave	Not known	Mar. 11, 1878	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	5 slaves condemned.
Ditto	2 male slaves; 1 female slave	„	Mar. 11, 1878	Ditto	3 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Canoe, name unknown .. 6 slaves.	„	Mar. 23, 1878	Ditto	Canoe and 6 slaves condemned.
London	2 male slaves (No. 3 of 1878)	Jan 21, 1878	Mar. 28, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	2 slaves condemned.
Mr. R. R. Elliot, Senior Branch Pilot, Sierra Leone	Canoe, name unknown .. 9 slaves	Not known	Apr. 10, 1878	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	Canoe and 9 slaves condemned.
London	Yasmin (No. 5 of 1878)	Mar. 22, 1878	Apr. 5, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 6 slaves condemned.
Lynx	Fathelkheir (No. 4 of 1878)	Mar. 3, 1878	Mar. 13, 1878	Ditto	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1878.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the Full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who Died for whom Half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who Died, for whom Half Bounty refused.	Amount Paid.
1878							
April 11	Naval Prize Account.	London	5 male slaves (No. 25 of 1877)	5	None ..	None ..	£ 25
May 2	Ditto	Vulture	1 male slave (No. 26 of 1877)	1	„ ..	„ ..	5
15	Ditto	London	Name unknown (No. 30 of 1877)	8	„ ..	„ ..	40
June 3	Ditto	Ditto	Name unknown (No. 38 of 1877)	2	„ ..	„ ..	10
27	Mr. Thomas Alfred Wall, Civil Commandant, Sherbro'		Name unknown	1	„ ..	„ ..	5
	Ditto	„	Ditto	8	„ ..	„ ..	40
							125

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1878.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.		Amount paid.				
					£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
Apr. 8, 1878	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 22 of 1877)	82	5	10	0	451	0	0	
9,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 23 of 1877)	56	5	10	0	308	0	0	
11,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 24 of 1877)	29	5	10	0	159	10	0	
May 2,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 28 of 1877)	48	5	10	0	264	0	0	
7,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mabruki .. (No. 29 of 1877)	56	5	10	0	308	0	0	
June 3,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ukaia .. (No. 31 of 1877)	103	4	0	0	412	0	0	
3,	Ditto ..	Lynx ..	Fatalkehr .. (No. 11 of 1877)	131	5	10	0	720	10	0	
3,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 12 of 1877)	146	5	10	0	803	0	0	
4,	Ditto ..	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 36 of 1877)	32	5	10	0	176	0	0	
,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Name unknown .. (No. 34 of 1877)	58	5	10	0	319	0	0	
4,	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Mambo Kwa Munga (No. 33 of 1877)	24	5	10	0	132	0	0	
26,	Ditto ..	Lynx ..	Mabruka of Mabruki (No. 14 of 1877)	83	5	10	0	456	10	0	
								4,509		10	0

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 372.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," Zanzibar, June 20, 1878.

IN submitting the half-yearly Report on the Slave Trade on East Coast of Africa, as far as this neighbourhood is concerned, it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that I believe the Slave Trade to have ceased. During the last six months I can only obtain information of two small cargoes of slaves having reached Pemba, and, in placing the number of slaves landed in that period at 100, I believe I rather over-estimate it. A few dhows have been captured and condemned for having slaves on board, but these slaves were mostly domestics, being carried against their will from Zanzibar to Pemba to be sold; this traffic is always going on, and also in a small way from the mainland to Zanzibar in canoes, which, however, can only be regarded as a smuggling trade.

During May Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General visited Kilwa for the purpose of making inquiries about slave caravans, said to be *en route* from Nyassa, but was unable to ascertain if they were of slaves or not. Several Caravans were said to be on the road, and one had arrived near Kilwa bringing nearly 7,000 lbs. of ivory; one caravan is said to be led by Macangila, formerly one of the greatest exporters of slaves from the Nyassa district; he is said to bring ivory to the coast for sale. Should this prove true it will doubtless be the result of the measures taken by the Sultan (referred to in the 6th paragraph of my last Report) for the suppression of the black-mail exacted by the Dewans of Kilwa, and may prove of the greatest benefit, as the Chiefs, finding the large price obtained for ivory, will prefer sending it down by their own people to selling to Arabs for a very small sum in comparison with what would be obtained on the coast.

Dr. Kirk left a man at Kilwa to obtain information. On his return he stated several caravans had reached there, they had been detained on the road by heavy rain. Only two can be said to have brought down a few slaves, not more than forty or fifty in all, the other caravans perhaps have a few, but the number brought to Kilwa during the last six months does not exceed 100.

I think, therefore, under these circumstances, it may reasonably be inferred that the Slave Trade is crushed, and that, unless there is a relaxation of vigilance on our part or on that of His Highness the Sultan's officers, there is little chance of a revival taking place.

In the northern districts, Brava, &c., the Somalis have not imported slaves for two years. M. Woifert, German merchant, now obtains free Somali labour, slaves being very scarce, at five pice a-day without the slightest difficulty. With labour so cheap, work formerly done in Zanzibar—clearing Orchilla weed and curing hides, &c.—is now all done at Merka.

From the Reports of officers commanding Her Majesty's vessels lately employed in the Mozambique Channel there would seem to be a slight revival of Slave Traffic; this may be due to the stoppage of the trade in this neighbourhood. Captain Selby, Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," obtained information of slaves being ready for shipment from the neighbourhood of Mozambique, and an attempt was made by the Portuguese, assisted by Captain Selby and some of his men, to seize them, but without success. A report of this was forwarded in Captain Selby's letter of proceedings of the 9th April last.

It is supposed that the slaves shipped from the east coast are in most cases taken as engagés in French dhows.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

No. 373.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," Zanzibar, June 28, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that Sub-Lieutenant Vander Byl, on the 22nd March last, when cruising off Pemba in the steam-cutter, boarded the dhow "Yasmin," and found on board her five women and one boy, all of whom declared they were slaves being taken to Pemba against their will. Mr. Vander Byl detained the dhow, and communicated at once with Lieutenant O'Neil, in charge of the boats, who, after examining the Nahoza and slaves, decided to send the case to Zanzibar for adjudication.

On the 5th April, 1878, both dhow and slaves were condemned in the Consular Court.

The "Yasmin" was bound to Jungaoni from Zanzibar, where the slaves were shipped.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

Inclosure No. 373.

RETURN of Vessels Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention	Where; if at Sea, state the Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colour.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Name of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication; and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Relonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1878 March 29	Pemba ...	Yamin ...	Khamis ...	Saif ...	Arab ...	Dhow ...	...	...	167	Zanzibar .	Pemba ...	Zanzibar ...	...	Water jars and dates	...	...	1	5	...	Pemba ...	Zanzibar ...	Slaves good; Vessel fairly seaworthy. Deaths, none; Emancipated, 6. Dhow condemned.

“London,” at Zanzibar, April 30, 1878.

(Signed)

T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

No. 374.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir, "London," Zanzibar, June 28, 1878.
 Sub-Lieutenant Legh, when cruising off Pemba on the 8th April, received information that a dhow named "Mambo Kwa Mungu" had landed two slaves at Mkoani on 21st March, and was now taking in cargo at Yambo Ngomi, he proceeded there and found the dhow half full of cloves. Lieutenant Cutfield, with whom Sub-Lieutenant Legh communicated, after hearing from the Sultan's soldiers that they knew she had landed the slaves, and that they should have seized her had not Sub-Lieutenant Legh done so, decided to send the case to Zanzibar for adjudication.

On the 3rd May, 1878, the Consular Court gave a Decree of restitution, and she was accordingly restored to her owners.

2. Lieutenant O'Neil, when at anchor off Jungoo Island, on 28th March, heard that a number of slaves had lately been landed on the island, and were in concealment in the bush, he landed the interpreter, who succeeded in finding one, subsequently eleven others presented themselves, declaring that they had been landed recently.

After Lieutenant O'Neil was relieved by Lieutenant Cutfield, three more presented themselves, and they were all sent to Zanzibar for adjudication.

By a Decree of the 9th May eleven of these slaves were condemned, and four ordered to be restored.

3. On the 18th April, 1878, Mr. R. Stephenson, gunner, was lying at anchor in McKonqui Bay, when he perceived a dhow running into the Bay, accompanied by the launch of this ship, by whom she had been boarded, and which boat, having no officer at the time, her coxswain had determined to bring to him, the nearest officer. There were four persons on board who said they were slaves, and the case was sent to Zanzibar for adjudication.

By a Decree of the 13th May, 1878, the Consular Court condemned both the dhow (she was named Mambo Kwa Mungu) and the four slaves.

4. On the 15th April, 1878, Sub-Lieutenant Hudson boarded the dhow "Mabruk," and found a girl who said she was a slave belonging to an Arab of Zanzibar, the Nahoza at first said she was his wife, but afterwards admitted she had been placed in his charge for conveyance to Pemba. On adjudication at Zanzibar both dhow and slave were condemned by Decree of the Consular Court, dated 10th May, 1878.

All these vessels were ostensibly passenger or trading dhows between Pemba and Zanzibar, and the slaves were shipped at the latter island.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

Inclosure in No. 374.
RETURN of Vessels Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where; if at sea state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of—			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of—			Where—			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel; stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1878 Apr. 8	Pemba ...	Mambo Kwa Mungu	Mediarwa	Abdullahi Jeffargi Zanzibar	English ...	Dhow ...	...	53	Zanzibar .	Pemba .	Zanzibar .	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Vessel seaworthy; Deceit of restitution.
Mar. 23	Pemba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Good. 11 condemned; 4 re- stored.
Apr. 13	Pemba ...	Mamba Kwa Mungu	Amu	Nasar Dosa	English .	Dhow ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Vessel seaworthy. Slaves good. Vessel and slaves con- demned.	
Apr. 15	Pemba ...	Mabuk	Khamis	Ghela Rhemnel	Ditto ...	Dhow ...	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	Vessel unseaworthy. Slave good. Vessel and slave con- demned. Cargo ordered to be re- stored.	

“London,” at Zanzibar, May 31, 1878.

(Signed)

T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

No. 375.

Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir, "Undaunted," at Aden, September 19, 1878.
 I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter received by me from the Political Resident at Aden, containing remarks on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

2. The fact of Abubekr (now Pasha and Governor of Zaila) being interested in encouraging this traffic, has already been brought to their Lordships' notice in my former despatches.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 375.

Brigadier-General Loch to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir, Aden Residency, September 14, 1878.
 I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, the annexed copy of certain intelligence, which I have received, regarding the mode in which the Slave Trade is now carried on on certain parts of the Coast of Africa, as it may prove of interest to you.

I have, &c.
 (Signed) FRANCIS LOCH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 375.

Notes on Slave Trade.

AS to the Slave Trade it is still carried on to some extent. Slaves are brought from Efât, in Abyssinia, to the coast between Zaila and Tajourrah, and thence conveyed to the Arabian ports in the Red Sea. Slaves are also imported into Zaila and Harrar, but very few, that is, those that are required for the use of the inhabitants only, and not intended for export. Abûbekr Pasha, the Governor of Zaila, who is of the Dankali tribe, is himself said to be dealing in this trade, for his sons and grandsons, about twelve in number, frequently, go to Abyssinia and bring slaves near Zaila, and carry them thence by sea to the Arabian ports for sale. Before the Egyptians occupied Zaila, Abûbekr Pasha enjoyed a monopoly, given him by the Turkish Government, of the revenues of Zaila for some fifteen years, and a large part of his income was derived from the Slave Trade, and the duty levied on the import of slaves. When the Egyptians occupied Zaila, Abûbekr was made a Bey, and soon afterwards he went to Egypt with some slaves and eunuchs to give them as a present to the Khedive. In Egypt he was created Pasha, and from there he returned to Zaila, after having obtained the Governorship of Zaila. As his sons deal in this trade other people can fearlessly do so. So long as he continues Governor of this place and is not dismissed, there is little hope of the trade being entirely suppressed. Of course no open markets exist, any more at Zaila than at any port on the African or Arabian sea-coast. Slave Trade is strictly prohibited in the district of Yemen by the Turkish Government, but the little that is carried on stealthily and without the knowledge of the Turkish Government is generally with such sea-port towns as have no customs-houses, and which are unimportant, such as Hadjerah, Shooraim, Ras-al-Majamalah, Ras-al-Katîf, Ras-al-Bayadh, &c., and thence the slaves are taken to and sold in one of the nearest villages in the interior, where they are kept for some time after sale, and when the bargain is old and the disposition of the slaves is won over by their masters, they are taken to Hodeidah and other places. As for the export of slaves from near Massowa, they are first brought to Harkîko and from thence inland into Jebel Kadam, and from here they are sent to the above sea-port towns of Arabia. In Jeddah also the Slave Trade is abolished by the

Turkish Government, but some slaves are brought there secretly from Soomaimah, a port near Jeddah, by land.

(Signed) CHARLES P. SEALY, *Assistant Resident.*

No. 376.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," at Zanzibar, July 24, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that, when the boats were cruising off Pemba on the 12th April, a slave named Kumbo came off to Lieutenant Cutfield, and stated that he had been stolen by the dhow "Shauni Moja." He had made his escape, and came off to the pinnacle. Lieutenant Cutfield, having landed at Funzi, received there corroborative evidence; and ascertaining that the dhow had proceeded to the mainland, followed, and discovered her at Pangani. The captain and crew fled to the shore, and after several attempts had in vain been made to get them to return, Lieutenant Cutfield took the dhow to Mesal Island, and her case was placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court here as Cause No. 11, resulting in a Decree of restitution, dated the 29th June, 1878. She has accordingly been restored to her owners.

On the 11th May two boys came to Lieutenant Johnson, in charge of the boats, and stated that they had recently been brought from Tanga in a dhow, and that they had seen the same dhow the previous morning landing people (slaves) and cattle. Lieutenant Johnson went in pursuit, and found her in a creek near Port Cockburn. She was deserted, and the people on shore said the Nahoza and crew had fled directly they saw the man-of-war's boat. Lieutenant Johnson took her to Chak Chak, leaving word for the Nahoza to come to him, and after waiting in vain for some person to come for two days, took her to Mesal; and that case was placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court here as Cause No. 12, resulting in a Decree of restitution. She is now waiting for her owners to claim her, and will be delivered to them immediately they claim her.

On the 6th July Lieutenant Cutfield boarded a dhow off Port Cockburn; ten women and two boys stated they were slaves. There were several passengers on board, one of whom stated that he knew these people to be slaves, and that they were shipped at Kokoboni by the Nahoza, who, when he observed the man-of-war's boat, jumped overboard and was drowned. Her case was placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court here as Case No. 13, and resulted in a Decree of condemnation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

No. 377.

LISTS of the Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice, reported to the Treasury between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1878.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal Part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London . . .	Mambo Kiva Mungu .. (No. 6 of 1878)	Apr. 8, 1878	May 3, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and cargo restored; but without claim for damage.
Ditto	13 male slaves; 2 female slaves (No. 7 of 1878)	Mar. 28, 1878	May 9, 1878	Ditto	11 slaves condemned; 4 slaves restored.
Ditto	Mambo Kiva Mungu .. (No. 9 of 1878)	Apr. 18, 1878	May 13, 1878	Ditto	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto	Mabruk (No. 10 of 1878)	Apr. 15, 1878	May 10, 1878	Ditto	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Spartan .. .	Name unknown .. (No. 2 of 1878)	Dec. 20, 1877	Feb. 7, 1878	Ditto	Vessel condemned.
London	Shauri Moja (No. 11 of 1878)	Apr. 17, 1878	June 29, 1878	Ditto	Vessel restored.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as undermentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1878.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Number of Slaves for whom the Full Bounty is granted.	Number of Slaves who Died, for whom Half Bounty granted.	Number of Slaves who Died, for whom Half Bounty refused.	Amount Paid.
1878 Sept. 7	Naval Prize Account.	London	6 male slaves; 1 female slave	7	None ..	None ..	£ 35

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

ACCOUNT of Tonnage Bounties paid to the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of Her Majesty's Ships of War, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1878.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount Paid.
July 31, 1878	Naval Prize Account	London	Name unknown (No. 40 of 1877)	79	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 434 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 378.

Commander Hunt to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

(Extract.)

"Thistle," at Suez, October 12, 1878.

ADMIRAL CORBETT, at Aden, having told me that he had every information as to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, and that therefore it would be unnecessary for me to call at Hodeidah, I accordingly proceeded direct to Jeddah, where I arrived on the evening of the 1st instant, having, with the exception of the last twelve hours, experienced very light northerly winds, with intense heat, during the whole passage.

2. When at Jeddah I called on the Turkish Governor of the port, who was too ill to return my visit. I also inquired from the Consul about the Slave Trade, and was informed that the number of slaves landed is about half what it used to be before the new Treaty, and that the trade is chiefly carried on at places south of Jeddah; he also informed me that he had sent home full reports on the subject a short time ago.

No. 379.

Captain Sullivan to Rear-Admiral Corbett.

Sir,

"London," Zanzibar, September 18, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 30th August, Lieutenant Cutfield, while cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade, captured a dhow named "Shauri Ngambo," alias "Jua Manga" (Case No. 14 of 1878), under the following circumstances. Before leaving Zanzibar Lieutenant Cutfield had received information that this dhow had shipped slaves for Pemba, and, when searching for her, a man named Bora informed him that he had taken a passage in the "Jua Manga," and that ten slaves had been conveyed by her across the channel and landed at the southern extremity of Pemba. A man named Kombo also stated that he saw slaves shipped on board her, and that she had

sailed under the false name of "Jua Manga" in consequence. On examination, Lieutenant Cutfield found human excrement about the flooring of the dhow.

On the 1st September William Drane, coxswain of the sailing launch No. 3, captured the dhow "Mataba," on the following grounds:—

Two persons on board the dhow said they were slaves belonging to a Mshere Arab at Zanzibar, and were being sent, against their will, to Pemba for sale.

The serang of the dhow corroborated their story, and produced a letter from their owner which left no doubt as to their being slaves on their way to Pemba to be sold.

This dhow was placed in the Vice-Admiralty Court here as Case No. 15 of 1878, and condemned on the 4th instant.

Case No. 14 has not yet been adjudicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. B. M. SULIVAN.

Inclosure in No. 379.

RETURN of Vessel: Detained as being engaged in the Slave Trade, and sent into Port for Adjudication.

Date of Detention.	Where, if at sea state Latitude and Longitude.	Name of			Under what Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of		Where			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Consigned.	If with Slaves on Board.				To what Port sent for Adjudication.	Condition of the Slaves and Vessel, stating the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.				Belonging	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.	Where Shipped.
1878 Aug. 30	Pemba ...	Shauri Ngumbo <i>alias</i> Jua Munga	Hassidi Wadi Barska	Kasim bin Abdulloh bin Sulleman	...	Dhow	...	...	165	Zanzibar Pemba ...	Zanzibar	1878 Aug. 25	Nil ...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar	...	Good.
Sept. 1	Ditto ...	Mataba	Almasi	Mohammed	Arab	Dhow	...	106	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Aug. 30	Nil ...	...	1	...	...	Ditto	...	Good. No deaths. 2 emancipated.

"London." Zanzibar, September 18, 1876.

(Signed)

T. B. M. SULLIVAN, Captain.

No. 380.

The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received December 21.)

Sir,

Admiralty, December 19, 1878.

WITH reference to my letter of 16th October last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, that Captain Earle, of Her Majesty's ship "London," reports that the slave dhow "Mambo Kwa Munngu" Case No. 13) which was captured on the 6th July last by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," was on the 18th July last, after condemnation, destroyed by fire, by order of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT HALL.