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SLAVE TRADE. No. 5 (1880).

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CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS  
ABROAD,

AND

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS

AND THE

TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO THE

SLAVE TRADE.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*  
1880.

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

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## BELGIUM.

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No. 1.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Lumley.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, April 14, 1879.*

YOU probably are aware that two Belgian Societies have been established with the view to the exploration of the interior of Africa, and to the development of the resources of that vast Continent, two objects in which the King of the Belgians takes a deep interest.

I need scarcely state that it is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to do all in their power to aid the King in carrying out his enlightened and philanthropic views; and as His Majesty is desirous that Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar should be informed that Her Majesty's Government are acquainted with the objects which the two Belgian Societies have in view, I have to request that you will state to His Majesty that any aid or assistance which Her Majesty's Government might be able, and which they would be desirous to furnish, would be facilitated if they had an official communication of His Majesty's wishes; and you will assure His Majesty of the lively satisfaction with which any reports of the progress of His Majesty's schemes will be received in this country.

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No. 2.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 12.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, May 10, 1879.*

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 14th April last, I took measures for conveying to His Majesty the King of the Belgians the assurance therein contained of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to do all in their power to aid His Majesty in carrying out his enlightened and philanthropic views for the exploration of the interior of Africa and the development of its resources, adding that any aid or assistance which Her Majesty's Government might be able, and which they would be desirous to furnish, would be facilitated if they had an official communication of His Majesty's wishes; I stated also that I should await the King's orders before making any communication on the subject to His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs. The King thanked me for this information, and on Friday last expressed the wish that I would speak to M. Frère-Orban. This I did, explaining to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government were perfectly aware that the expeditions



in view were undertaken at the private initiative of the King, and that the Belgian Government was in no way connected with them.

M. Frère-Orban said he was aware the King had spoken to your Lordship during His Majesty's late visit to London on the subject of these enterprises, in which His Majesty took a lively interest. What was then a project, his Excellency said, is now about to be put into execution, thanks to the friendly assistance of the Viceroy of India. Four elephants, accompanied by the necessary number of men, were about to leave Bombay for Zanzibar, at the exclusive expense of the King's privy purse. It was hoped that the employment of these animals would greatly facilitate future expeditions in Central Africa, and the King was very desirous that your Lordship should inform Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar of the same, and instruct him to do what he could to aid this attempt.

M. Frère-Orban said a communication to this effect would be addressed to me this week, and I have now the honour to inclose copy of the note on this subject which I have received from his Excellency, together with the memorandum that accompanied it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

*M. Frère-Orban to Sir S. Lumley.*

M. le Ministre,

*Bruxelles, le 5 Mai, 1879.*

AINSI que votre Excellence ne l'ignore pas, il a été fondé à Bruxelles une Société Internationale dont la mission est d'aider au développement de la civilisation dans l'intérieur du Continent Africain.

Un Comité s'est en outre formé en vue de procéder à des études sur le Haut-Congo.

Le Roi, pendant son récent séjour en Angleterre, a eu l'occasion d'entretenir Mr. le Marquis de Salisbury de ces entreprises, au succès desquelles Sa Majesté porte un vif et légitime intérêt.

D'après ce que votre Excellence a bien voulu me faire connaître, sa Seigneurie s'est attendue à recevoir par la voie diplomatique une note relative aux bons offices qui seraient espérés de l'obligeance des Agents Britanniques et particulièrement du Consul d'Angleterre à Zanzibar.

La note ci-jointe a été préparée à cette fin, et je prends la liberté de recourir à l'intermédiaire de votre Excellence pour la faire parvenir à sa destination. En exprimant la confiance qu'il pourra être déféré aux désirs qui y sont exprimés, je n'ai pas à apprendre à votre Excellence que les œuvres dont il s'agit ont et conservent un caractère purement privé.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) FRÈRE-ORBAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

*Memorandum.*

LE Roi, pendant son séjour en Angleterre, a eu occasion de faire remettre au Marquis de Salisbury une note particulière résumant le but poursuivi par l'Association Internationale Africaine et par le Comité d'Etudes du Haut-Congo.

Cette note portait que le Comité d'Etudes du Haut-Congo pas plus que l'Association Internationale Africaine ne sollicitent un appui officiel des Agents Britanniques, mais ils voudraient que ces Agents et spécialement le Consul-Général Anglais à Zanzibar sachent que le Gouvernement de la Reine est au courant du but qu'ils poursuivent. Dans le cas seulement, ajoutait la note, où des éléphants seraient amenés de l'Inde à titre d'essai et avec le concours bienveillant du Département de l'Inde, l'Association Internationale se réserve de demander au Foreign Office de faire savoir au Dr. Kirk qu'il se montre favorable à la tentative.

C'est ce qu'elle vient faire aujourd'hui par ces lignes, car ce qui était en projet lors du voyage du Roi à Londres va être tenté, grâce au concours bienveillant du Département de l'Inde; quatre éléphants et les hommes nécessaires pour les accompagner vont être de Bombay transportés à Zanzibar. Cet essai, qui se fait au frais exclusifs de la cassette

privée du Roi, s'il pouvait réussir, faciliterait singulièrement les futurs voyages dans l'Afrique Equatoriale.

Le Roi serait très-charmé si le Marquis de Salisbury voulait remercier de sa part le Ministre de l'Inde et permettre à sa Majesté d'exprimer en même temps au Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté Britannique pour les Affaires Etrangères combien elle est profondément reconnaissante de la sympathie du Gouvernement Anglais pour ses efforts en faveur du progrès de la science et de la civilisation en Afrique.

*Le 20 Avril, 1879.*

No. 3.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 13, 1879.*

ADVERTING to my despatch of the 14th ultimo, relating to the Belgian exploration schemes in Central Africa, I inclose a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, containing the most recent information respecting the state of affairs in that part of Africa, and respecting the doings of the missionaries and explorers.\*

I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of submitting this despatch to the King of the Belgians, and in doing so you will state that, knowing the great interest which His Majesty takes in all matters connected with African exploration, I have ventured to forward Dr. Kirk's despatch for His Majesty's perusal, in case His Majesty should find any matter of interest in it.

You will request that the despatch may be returned when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 4.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 19.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, May 18, 1879.*

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th May, I took an early opportunity of submitting to His Majesty the King of the Belgians Dr. Kirk's despatch of the 5th March last, which was therein inclosed, containing the most recent information respecting the state of affairs in Central Africa; stating that your Lordship, knowing the great interest which His Majesty takes in all matters connected with African exploration, had instructed me to submit that despatch for His Majesty's perusal in case His Majesty should find any matter of interest in it.

I have this morning received a note from M. Devaux, the Chief of the King's Cabinet, begging me, on the part of the King, to thank your Lordship for your very kind attention in sending for His Majesty's perusal Dr. Kirk's despatch and its inclosures, which I have the honour herewith to return, and stating that the King had found them most interesting and instructive.

M. Devaux adds that having heard that the English missionaries had entrusted their "ravitaillement" to M. Philip Broyon, the International Society had followed that example and had done the same.

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

No. 5.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, June 7, 1879.*

THE "Echo du Parlement" of this date reproduces an article, herewith inclosed, from an Antwerp paper, giving an account of the fitting out at that port of an expedition destined for the Congo.

\* No. 306.

The International Association for the Civilization of Central Africa, struck with the difficulties of transport from the coast to the interior, have freighted the Belgian steamer "Barga," of 829 tons, for the purposes of carrying a full cargo. The cargo will consist of wooden houses and sheds, arms, ammunition, tents, cotton and other tissues, provisions, and other articles required for the Belgian mission already in Africa.

As the draught of the "Barga" will not admit of her ascending the Congo, she is provided with three steam launches, a small steamer with two cabins, capable of affording shelter to thirty persons, and three large lighters or barges of 50 tons each. These vessels, which are embarked in pieces, will not draw more than 16 inches, they have been built at the Cockerill manufactory, near Liège, and the steam launches make 14 knots an hour. This flotilla will be commanded by Captain Loesewitz, who will have with him a crew of forty sailors, all of them exercising some handicraft or other, who are under engagement for three years.

The "Barga" is expected to leave Antwerp to-day; she will sail under the Belgian flag, and on arriving at the mouth of the Congo the flotilla will proceed up that river to Matiamvos.

Mr. Hanley, who is at Zanzibar, employed in engaging porters, will sail with them to the mouth of the Congo, where he will meet the expedition that starts from Antwerp.

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

Inclosure in No. 5.

*Extract from an Antwerp Newspaper.*

LE correspondant Anversois de la "Gazette" parle des préparatifs qui se font dans le port d'Anvers en vue d'une expédition pour le Congo.

L'Association Internationale pour la Civilisation de l'Afrique Centrale, frappée des difficultés du transport de la côte vers l'intérieur, a affrété le vapeur Belge "Barga," jaugeant 829 tonneaux, pour transporter un plein chargement de marchandises d'Anvers à l'embouchure du Congo.

Ce navire, construit en 1878, sur le chantier de la Société Cockerill, est commandé par le Capitaine De Mytenaere; il aura, entièrement chargé, un tirant d'eau de 14 pieds Anglais et conviendra par conséquent admirablement à la navigation sur la côte Africaine.

Le chargement consistera en produits indigènes, notamment en maisons d'habitation et abris en bois, armes, munitions, tentes, tissus, provisions, objets de pacotille destinés à la Mission Belge qui se trouve déjà en Afrique.

Le "Barga" ne pouvant, à cause de son tirant d'eau, remonter le Congo, on a dû chercher un moyen pour transporter les marchandises de la côte ouest vers l'intérieur de l'Afrique, à une endroit où l'on pourra être rencontré par les explorateurs Belges, qui, d'après les dernières nouvelles reçues, se dirigent de la côte est vers la ville de Matiamvos.

À cette fin il sera chargé sur le "Barga," après démontage, trois canots à vapeur non pontés, un petit steamer ayant deux cabines pouvant abriter une trentaine de personnes, trois grands chalands de 50 tonnes chacun.

Le tirant d'eau de chacun de ces bâtiments n'excède pas 16 pouces Anglais, ce qui leur permettra de remonter très haut le Congo, pendant la saison des pluies, quand les eaux du fleuve seront grossies.

Il sera ainsi possible de former des stations permanentes ou provisoires sur les deux bords du Congo, qui parcourt une distance de plus de 180 milles.

Les trois canots feront le service d'éclaireurs et de ravitailleurs; le steamer remorquera les chalands qui porteront le matériel et les marchandises. Ces petits bâtiments, véritables merveilles de construction, font honneur aux chantiers Cockerill; les vapeurs ont fourni, dans un voyage d'essai, une vitesse de 14 nœuds à l'heure, égale à celle des plus rapides paquebots connus.

Cette flotille sera commandée par le Capitaine Loesewitz, qui aura sous ses ordres quarante marins éprouvés, véritables loups de mer, habitués à la température tropicale par un séjour fréquent dans les contrées équatoriales; parmi eux se trouvent des charpentiers, forgerons, mécaniciens, voiliers—en un mot, tous les métiers pouvant rendre quelque service, sont représentés à bord.

L'équipage a contracté un engagement de trois ans, l'expédition sera donc de longue

durée, ce qui prouve qu'on a conscience des difficultés qui devront être vaincues. Tout ce monde prendra passage sur le "Barga," qui partira dans le courant de cette semaine.

Cette entreprise prouve que l'œuvre entre dans une phase sérieuse d'exécution. Elle sera Belge par le pavillon qui flottera sur le "Barga," Belge par le matériel qu'il porte, Belge par les hommes courageux qui s'y dévouent.

## No. 6.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 17, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 13th ultimo, I transmit herewith a further despatch from Dr. Kirk regarding the murder of Mr. Penrose, and containing information respecting the position of affairs in the Unyamwezi country in the interior of Africa.\*

As the narrative in this despatch is a sequence of the information contained in a previous despatch from Dr. Kirk which you communicated to the King of the Belgians, I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of submitting the despatch now inclosed for His Majesty's perusal, with a request that it may be returned when read.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 7.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 30.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, June 23, 1879.*

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 17th instant, I lost no time in communicating to the King Dr. Kirk's letter of the 7th April which formed the inclosure.

His Majesty has just sent me back the despatch, begging me to offer your Lordship his best thanks for this interesting communication, and in accordance with your Lordship's instructions it is herewith returned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

## No. 8.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 30.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, June 28, 1879.*

HAVING received an intimation that the King wished to speak to me, I called upon His Majesty at the Palace on Monday last. The King said that his object in asking me to come and see him was that he might personally express to me his sincere acknowledgments for the assistance which Her Majesty's Government had so kindly afforded him in his wish to obtain some elephants to be employed in the expedition now being carried out in Central Africa by the International Society. Without that assistance, which His Majesty said had been so liberally afforded by every one in India connected with this experiment, from the Viceroy downward, it never could have been carried out.

The King said he had just received a few lines from Dr. Kirk, who had taken the trouble, for which His Majesty was most grateful, to accompany the elephants from Zanzibar to the mainland, and to be present at their disembarkation, which, as well as the voyage from India, had been effected without the slightest check or accident of any kind. Nothing, His Majesty said, could exceed the kindness shown to him by the Secretary of State for India in this matter, for which His Majesty begged that his sincere gratitude might be expressed to Lord Cranbrook.

It appears that Mr. Mackinnon, who provided the transport for the elephants, has

also acted in the most liberal manner on this occasion ; finding that the vessel of 1,000 tons which had been chartered was too low between decks for the purpose, he sent to Bombay a vessel of 2,000 tons without any further charge. I have since seen Mr. Mackinnon, who came here to see the King, and who told me that in the vessel he selected he could have conveyed forty elephants as easily as four to Zanzibar.

On my asking him whether it would be difficult to convey elephants to Natal, he said not at all ; the distance was nearly the same, and the only real difficulty, that of procuring elephants, no longer existed, since now that the Afghan war was at an end the Indian Government could supply as many as could be wanted. What had surprised him was that not only elephants but Indian troops had not been sent to Natal, since they were particularly fitted for warfare in that country, and, above all, could march with much less baggage than English troops.

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

## No. 9.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 4, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT herewith the despatches, as marked in the margin,\* from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar relating to African exploration, and reporting the safe landing of the four Indian elephants procured by His Majesty the King of the Belgians for the use of the International Exploring Expedition about to start from Zanzibar, and I have to request that you will take an opportunity of submitting these despatches for the perusal of His Majesty.

You will return the despatches when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 10.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 13.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, July 4, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an article from the "Indépendance Belge" of this date, containing a Report addressed by M. Van den Heuvel to M. Stranch, the Secretary of the International African Association, giving an interesting account of the landing, on the mainland of Zanzibar, of the four Indian elephants which the King of the Belgians has presented to this Society.

On the 31st May the "Chinsura" left Zanzibar for Msasani Bay, which she reached after a passage of five hours. The anchorage chosen was only 200 yards from the east shore of the bay, but, as at that spot the shore was covered with thick jungle coming right down to the sea, it was determined to try the experiment of landing one elephant on the south coast at a distance of 800 yards from the ship. On being lowered into the sea, with two mahouts on his back, the elephant swam to shore rapidly and with great ease. Next day the "Chinsura" was moved 100 yards further into the bay, and the three remaining elephants, having been landed on the coast, managed to make their way through the thick jungle without much difficulty, the disembarkation of the three elephants having occupied two hours.

As an elephant can carry a weight equal to that borne by thirty porters, can traverse thick jungles, swim broad rivers, and climb with ease the steepest mountains, great hopes are entertained as to the result of this experiment ; at the same time, it remains to be seen whether the Indian elephants can bear the climate of Africa, live on the food which suffices for the wild African elephant, and support the attacks of the insects which render it impossible to employ horses, donkeys, or mules in Central Africa.

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

## Inclosure in No. 10.

*Extract from the "Indépendance Belge" of July 4, 1879.*

ON sait qu'une des grandes difficultés qui s'opposent à l'exploration de l'Afrique équatoriale, c'est la configuration du sol, le manque de routes, et l'absence de moyens de transport. Les côtes sont basses, marécageuses, couvertes de forêts impénétrables. Derrière elles, le pays s'élève brusquement par étages, ce qui empêche la navigation sur les rivières tant elles sont coupées par des cataractes et des rapides. Enfin, sur les plateaux plus ou moins accidentés de l'intérieur, où il faut souvent traverser d'immenses espaces déserts, on ne trouve que des sentiers qui suivent tous les caprices de terrain. Il n'y a ni ânes, ni chevaux, ni chameaux, ni bœufs qui puissent servir de bêtes de somme ou de trait. Toutes les charges doivent être portées à dos d'homme et elles sont d'autant plus encombrantes que l'usage de la monnaie n'existent pas, le voyageur, oblige de payer ses porteurs, son escorte, ses serviteurs, leur subsistance et la sienne, plus les hongos ou tributs que lui extorquent les indigènes, doit traîner sa caisse avec lui sous forme de marchandises.

Aussi le premier soin de toute expédition qui veut pénétrer dans l'intérieur est-il de recruter des porteurs (pagazis) et de conclure avec eux des contrats qui sont plus ou moins fidèlement observés par ces indigènes. Diriger ces caravanes, maintenir la discipline et l'unité d'action dans leurs rangs est une tâche qui demande des qualités exceptionnelles ou un long apprentissage. On sait quels embarras la première expédition Belge a rencontrés sous ce rapport, et comment une désertion de la moitié de ses porteurs la surprit dans sa route vers Mwapwa.

Voulant obvier à ces inconvénients et sachant qu'une expérience tentée par le Général Gordon sur le Nil supérieur avait réussi, le Roi Léopold, qui poursuit ses desseins en Afrique avec une persévérance digne de tous les encouragements de l'opinion publique, a pris la résolution de mettre à la disposition de la seconde expédition, partie récemment, quatre éléphants Indiens achetés à Bombay et avec lesquels elle tâchera de franchir la distance qui sépare Bajamajo d'Ujiji sur le Tanganayka. Le succès, s'il couronne cette tentative, exercera sur le commerce et la civilisation de l'Afrique Centrale, toutes proportions gardées, une influence analogue à celle que produit dans nos pays la construction d'un chemin de fer.

Mais que de difficultés sont à vaincre avant d'arriver à ce résultat! L'éléphant Indien supportera-t-il le climat d'Afrique? Pourra-t-il se contenter de la nourriture de ses sauvages congénères? Résistera-t-il aux fatigues et aux dangers de la route mieux que l'âne, le cheval, ou le mulet, dont on a également essayé l'importation? Toutes ces questions sont ouvertes.

En attendant que l'avenir y réponde, une lettre adressée de Msasani Bay, le 1<sup>er</sup> Juin, 1879, par M. le Docteur Venden Heuvel à M. Strauch, le Secrétaire-Général de l'Association Africaine, relate le succès d'une opération préalable qui préoccupait ceux qui en étaient chargés; nous voulons parler du débarquement des éléphants sur une côte basse où rien n'était disposé pour leur en faciliter l'accès. Voici comment s'exprime M. Vanden Heuvel:—

"On commença par rechercher un point de débarquement favorable, et on le choisit de manière que le navire pût se rapprocher le plus possible de la terre ferme, et que la distance à franchir à la nage par les éléphants fût réduite au minimum.

"L'étude des cartes de l'Amirauté Anglaise fit donner la préférence à une baie profonde, située à quelques milles de Dar-is-Salaam et appelée Msasani Bay; c'est là, en effet, que la mer a le plus de profondeur le long des côtes.

"Le 31 Mai, à 6 heures du matin, la "Chinsura" quitta Zanzibar, se dirigeant au sud, vers la Baie de Msasani, où elle arriva à 11 heures du matin.

"Le navire s'approcha de la côte autant qu'il le pût sans danger en ne s'avancant qu'avec la plus grande prudence, après des sondages répétés. Il s'arrêta définitivement au point indiqué sur mon croquis No. 1.

"Il n'y avait qu'une distance de 200 yards entre ce point et la côte est, mais celle-ci était couverte d'une jungle épaisse qui s'avancait jusque dans la mer et dont la traversée devait être difficile. D'un autre côté, entre le point où la "Chinsura" s'était arrêtée et la côte sud, il y avait au moins 300 yards, distance déjà considérable pour être franchie à la nage par les éléphants. On résolut néanmoins de tenter le débarquement de ce côté.

"On installa sur un mât d'avant un système de poulies qui permettait d'enlever les animaux de la cale, de les mouvoir vers le flanc du navire, et de les laisser descendre dans la mer.

“ Le premier éléphant à débarquer fut entouré de cordes auxquelles se cramponnèrent deux mahouts (cornacs) ; on lui passa sous le corps une ventrière faite de couvertures de laine, et un fort câble double dont les extrémités furent attachées à un solide crochet.

“ L’animal ainsi ficelé formait un véritable ballot qu’on enleva du fond de la cale jusqu’à quatre ou cinq mètres au-dessus du pont, qu’on fit ensuite tourner à dix mètres du flanc du navire, puis on le laissa descendre dans la mer. Au moment de l’immersion, les mahouts restés accrochés sur le dos de l’animal défirent les sangles et coupèrent les cordes entourant l’éléphant, qui se trouva ainsi libre au milieu de l’eau.

“ A partir de ce moment l’opération devint particulièrement intéressante. Engourdi par un séjour d’un mois à fond de cale, surpris de se trouver brusquement plongé dans l’eau, le pauvre éléphant, tout-à-fait ahuri, ne comprenait pas les commandements du mahout, et, ne sachant où se diriger, restait immobile. Les mahouts le réveillèrent d’un coup de pique, tandis que l’on s’efforçait de l’éloigner du navire, en le remorquant à l’aide d’une barque. Le pauvre animal tourna deux fois la tête de notre côté, semblant chercher du regard ses compagnons dont on venait de le séparer si brusquement.

“ Enfin, après quelques efforts, on parvint à l’éloigner du navire ; il aperçut le rivage et cette vue le ranima instantanément. Il commença aussitôt à nager vers la côte, la trompe relevée, et laissant derrière lui un large sillage. Il franchit rapidement les 300 yards qui le séparaient du rivage, et bientôt nous vîmes successivement émerger de l’eau les cornacs, la tête et l’immense dos de l’éléphant. A peine arrivé sur la terre ferme, il se mit à courir joyeusement, au grand ébahissement des naturels, qui contemplaient avec stupeur le premier éléphant apprivoisé qui foulait le sol de la côte du Zanguebar.

“ Le débarquement des autres éléphants fut remis au lendemain, et le commandant de la ‘ Chinsura,’ M. Gavin, profita des dernières heures de jour pour se rapprocher encore de la côte, après que des nouveaux sondages lui eurent montré qu’il pouvait le faire sans danger.

“ On se décida à tenter cette fois le débarquement par la côte est, qui n’était plus éloignée alors que d’environ 100 yards de la nouvelle position du navire.

“ On recommença avec les trois derniers éléphants l’opération qui avait si bien réussi la veille ; comme celle-ci, elle fut couronnée de succès.

“ Nous vîmes les trois éléphants prendre pied tour à tour sur la côte Africaine et se frayer, beaucoup plus facilement que nous ne l’avions espéré, un chemin à travers la jungle.

“ En deux heures, le steamer était débarrassé de ses hôtes Indiens et nous étions ravis de les voir se promener sur la côte.

“ A 11 heures, la “ Chinsura ” mit le cap sur Zanzibar, ramenant une grande partie de la colonie Européenne qui avait voulu assister à l’intéressante opération dont je viens d’essayer de vous donner une idée.”

Si on évalue le fardeau qu’un éléphant peut porter à la charge d’une trentaine de pagazis, si l’on tient compte que les ballots ne devront plus affecter les formes spéciales qu’exige leur mode de transport actuel, que l’animal peut lui-même se frayer sa route à travers les forêts et traverser de grandes fleuves à la nage, que dans les campagnes militaires faites aux Indes, il a pu franchir d’un pied sûr des montagnes très-escarpées, enfin qu’il est plus facile à nourrir, plus docile, plus attentif, plus sobre que les nègres qui font le métier de bêtes de somme, on ne peut que désirer très-vivement voir sa participation aux expéditions Africaines réussir et recevoir une application de plus en plus générale.

#### No. 11.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 13.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, July 11, 1879.*

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship’s despatch of the 4th instant, I took an opportunity of submitting to the King the despatches of Dr. Kirk inclosed in that despatch.

In returning these papers to me, the King intimated that he should have an opportunity of expressing to me personally his acknowledgments to your Lordship for the communication of this correspondence, and I received next day an invitation to dine with their Majesties at Lacken, where I met Mr. Mackinnon, who has acted so liberally in the matter of the transport of the elephants lately landed at Zanzibar.

His Majesty expressed in the warmest terms his thanks for the trouble and interest

Dr. Kirk had taken in assisting the experiment of transporting Indian elephants to Central Africa, and intimated that, even should it fail, that would be no reason for giving up the idea of using elephant transport, since doubtless attempts would now be made to utilize the native animal instead of slaughtering them for their tusks.

His Majesty again begged me to say how much he felt indebted to every one who has been engaged in this matter, and more especially to convey to your Lordship and to Lord Cranbrook his sincere acknowledgments for your great kindness.

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

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## No. 12.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 18, 1879.*  
WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th June, I transmit herewith a further despatch, with its inclosures, from Dr. Kirk, relative to the state of affairs at Unyan-yembe and the attitude of Mirambo.\*

As this despatch may prove of interest to the King of the Belgians, I have to instruct you to submit it to His Majesty for perusal, with the request that it may be returned when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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## No. 13.

*Sir H. Barron to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 28.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, July 25, 1879.*  
IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 18th instant, I have communicated to the King the despatch of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar of the 31st May, together with its two inclosures. I am requested by His Majesty to express his thanks to your Lordship for this obliging attention.

I have the honour to return herewith the above-mentioned despatch.

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

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## No. 14.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, August 5, 1879.*  
WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th ultimo, I transmit to you a despatch from Dr. Kirk, relating to the progress of the Belgian expedition in Africa.†

I have to request you to submit this despatch to the King of the Belgians for perusal, as it may prove interesting to His Majesty, with the request that it may be returned when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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## No. 15.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 18.)*

My Lord, *Brussels, August 16, 1879.*  
I HAVE the honour to return herewith Dr. Kirk's despatch of the 18th June last, which, in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch

\* No. 335.

† No. 344.



of the 5th August, received on the 14th instant, I have submitted to the King of the Belgians, and which His Majesty has sent back to me with the request that I would present to your Lordship His Majesty's best thanks for this interesting communication.

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

## No. 16.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 23, 1879.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the Belgian expedition into Central Africa, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk in reply to the instructions which were sent to him to afford such advice and assistance as lay in his power to the members of the expedition.\* I also inclose extracts of a further despatch from Dr. Kirk, reporting the position, as far as he had obtained information at the date of his despatch, of the different Belgian expeditions.†

I have to request you to submit these despatches to the King of the Belgians for His Majesty's perusal.

I also inclose, for your perusal, a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda relating to Mr. Stanley's expedition to the Congo.‡

You are at liberty to communicate to the King of the Belgians such portions of this despatch as, in your opinion, may be interesting to His Majesty.

You will return Mr. Hunt's despatch when read.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 17.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 27.)*

(Extract.)

*Brussels, October 20, 1879.*

ACCORDING to the last news received here from the African International Association, Messrs. Popelin and Van den Heuvel, who had left the coast of Zanzibar on the 10th July, had followed the route taken by Stanley in his first journey for the discovery of Livingstone. Both travellers had suffered severely from fever caught on crossing the Makata; they arrived at Mpwapwa on the 15th August, and wrote from Chunqu on the 2nd September that they proposed next day to cross the Ongogo. Messrs. Popelin and Van den Heuvel joined at Mpwapwa the caravan of elephants under the direction of Mr. Carter. Leaving Dar-es-Salam on the 2nd July, Mr. Carter arrived at Mpwapwa on the 3rd August, thus completing the journey in four days less than was required by Messrs. Popelin and Van den Heuvel.

The elephants appear to have performed the journey most successfully, ascending mountains, and crossing rivers, marshes, and ravines with ease. Each elephant carried a weight of half a ton, and, contrary to the generally received opinion, they required no bread, and were able to subsist on the food of the country.

Although on the road to Mpwapwa they passed through districts infested with the "tsetse" fly, the bite of which is fatal to horses, oxen, and asses, the elephants, though literally covered with these insects, did not appear to suffer from their bites. I have since heard from the King, who spoke to me with much satisfaction of the success of this experiment, that one of the elephants, the female, died shortly after its arrival at Mpwapwa, it is supposed from a stroke of apoplexy. His Majesty added that there was no cause for discouragement in this loss, but, on the contrary, he believed the time was approaching when persons skilled in the capture and management of elephants would consider this experiment as an inducement to turn their attention towards utilizing the African elephants.

Mr. Carter proposed to accompany Messrs. Popelin and Van den Heuvel to Tabora.

\* No. 352.

† No. 356.

‡ No. 112.

## No. 18.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 3.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, November 1, 1879.*

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I took an early opportunity of submitting to the King the copies and extracts of Dr. Kirk's despatches, and a full extract of Mr. Consul Hunt's despatch of the 11th August last, which were inclosed in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions, I have the honour to return herewith Mr. Consul Hunt's despatch.

In reply to this communication, I have received a note from M. Devaux conveying the best thanks of the King for this information, which His Majesty says will be interesting and valuable to the African International Association over which the King presides.

As to M. Broyon, who is a Swiss, the Belgian travellers had received orders to employ him, as it was understood that the English missionaries had entrusted to him the task of revictualling them; but those orders have since been withdrawn.

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

## No. 19.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 17.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, November 16, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose extracts from the "Indépendance Belge" of the 12th and 14th instant, containing the latest information respecting the two Belgian exploring expeditions in Central Africa.

The first, under M. Cambier, has arrived, after a slow and painful journey, at Masi-kamba (Karema), on the east shore of the Tanganyika, at 29° longitude east from Paris, and 7° south latitude.

M. Cambier had purchased from the Sultan of that country several hundred hectares of land, and had obtained permission to establish a station at Masikamba.

The second expedition of the International Association, accompanied by Mr. Carter and his elephants, reached Great Kanyenyé on the 20th September.

This journey, which was accomplished across a portion of the desert of Marenga-Mkali, which is utterly destitute of water, showed in a remarkable manner the powers of endurance of the elephants, these animals having while crossing the desert remained for forty-two hours without drinking, thirty-one hours without eating, and having marched for twenty-seven hours and a-half, carrying each a weight of 1,000 lbs.

The second extract, indeed, mentions them as having carried a weight of 1,700 lbs. each, equal to that carried by twenty-three negro porters.

Dr. Dutrieux, who has been delayed on his journey home at Aden by illness and fatigue, is preparing a Report on the mortality of European travellers in Central Africa, and the question whether the acclimatization of Europeans in that country is possible.

I may observe that, in the opinion of Bishop Tozer, who was in Brussels last spring, and who lived in Zanzibar, and made various expeditions from thence during a period of eight years, the colonization of Central Africa by Europeans is impossible, but he considers it might be effected by the employment of negroes brought up and instructed for that purpose. This opinion Bishop Tozer had, when he was here, an opportunity of expressing to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

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

Inclosure in No. 19.

*Extracts from the "Indépendance Belge" of November 12 and 14, 1879.*

L'ASSOCIATION Internationale Africaine vient de recevoir de Zanzibar une volumineuse correspondance qui lui a apporté des nouvelles de ses expéditions.

M. Cambier est arrivé heureusement à Masikamba après un voyage lent et pénible,

Masikamba ou Karéma est située sur la rive Orientale du Tanganika par environ 29° de longitude est, comptée du méridien de Paris, et 7° de latitude sud. M. Cambier a obtenu du Sultan de ce pays la concession d'un terrain de plusieurs centaines d'hectares et l'autorisation d'établir une station à Masikamba (Karéma). M. Cambier ne s'est décidé pour ce point qu'après avoir fait une reconnaissance préalable de cette partie du pays. Il s'est d'abord rendu à Masikamba avec une caravane légère, laissant le gros de ses bagages à Simba; sa reconnaissance terminée, il est revenu à Simba, et c'est de là qu'il écrit en date du 28 Août.

La seconde expédition de l'Association, accompagnée de Mr. Carter et des éléphants, était arrivé à Grand Kanyényé le 20 Septembre. La santé de M. Popelin se raffermissait chaque jour, le Dr. Vanden Heuvel continuait malheureusement à souffrir beaucoup.

Les éléphants ont parfaitement résisté à toutes les fatigues et à toutes les privations pendant la traversée du Marenga-Mkali, désert où l'eau manque absolument; ils sont restés pendant quarante-deux heures sans boire et pendant trente et une heures sans manger, marchant pendant vingt-sept heures et demie chargés de plus de 1,000 livres chacun.

Les chefs de nos deux expéditions correspondent régulièrement entre eux.

L'Association Internationale publiera prochainement un extrait plus complet des lettres qui viennent de lui parvenir.

Nous résumons hier la correspondance que l'Association Internationale Africaine vient de recevoir de Zanzibar.

Voici, pour confirmer un des points les plus intéressants de cette correspondance quelques détails que nous empruntons à une lettre de M. le Dr. Dutrieux, reproduite par la "Flandre Libérale":—

"Un pas immense vient d'être fait pour la civilisation de l'Afrique Centrale, et ce dans une voie réellement pratique et féconde en résultats prochains. Je veux parler de l'essai des éléphants comme moyens de transport. Cette grande entreprise, due à l'initiative du Roi des Belges, et confiée à un éminent voyageur Anglais, M. le Capitaine Carter, a complètement réussi. En un mois, Mr. Carter a franchi, avec quatre éléphants de l'Inde, portant chacun 1,700 livres (c'est-à-dire chacun la charge de vingt-trois porteurs indigènes), la distance qui sépare la côte de Mpouapoua. Les éléphants ont traversé impunément les régions infestées par la mouche *tsétsé*; les produits végétaux du pays ont suffi à leur nourriture; ils sont arrivés sains et saufs à Mpouapoua; tels sont les faits acquis par le voyage de Mr. Carter. C'est là plus qu'un succès, c'est un triomphe, et le problème des moyens de transport—tourment de tous les voyageurs en Afrique—peut être considéré comme résolu. M. le Capitaine Carter, que j'ai eu le plaisir de rencontrer à Mpouapoua et qui m'a donné d'intéressants détails sur le mode de transport qu'il vient d'inaugurer ici, n'est pas un nouveau venu dans le monde géographique, où ses explorations en Amérique, en Australie et en Arabie lui ont acquis une réputation méritée. Sa figure énergique, sa voix mâle, sa vigueur physique m'ont rappelé la physionomie du célèbre Burton, avec qui Mr. Carter a plusieurs points de ressemblance.

"Comme lui il parle admirablement l'Arabe, et sa connaissance approfondie de cette langue le faisait prendre par les Arabes pour un de leurs coreligionnaires. Avant cette expédition, qui vient couronner sa carrière de voyageur, Mr. Carter était Consul et Agent du Gouvernement Britannique à Bassorah. Vous n'ignorez pas que l'Angleterre appelle ordinairement les plus distingués de ses voyageurs à des postes Consulaires importants: Burton est encore à l'heure qu'il est, Consul-Général à Trieste; Palgrave, que ses explorations en Arabie ont rendu célèbre, occupe le même poste aux Philippines, si je ne me trompe, et le Dr. Kirk, ancien compagnon de voyage de Livingstone, est Consul-Général et Agent Diplomatique à Zanzibar, où il a attaché son nom à la Convention conclue en 1873 avec le Sultan pour la répression de la Traite des Noirs sur la côte du Zanzibar.

"Une des qualités qui distinguent Mr. Carter, c'est la modestie. J'ai rarement vu un voyageur qui parlât aussi peu de lui-même. C'est chose assez rare parmi les voyageurs en Afrique pour que je vous la signale en passant.

"A partir de Mpouapoua, Mr. Carter doit suivre la même route que la nouvelle expédition Belge."

Cette lettre est datée du 6 Septembre, et nos lecteurs savent que le 20 Septembre le Capitaine Carter et la seconde expédition Belge étaient arrivés à Kanyényé.

M. le Dr. Dutrieux se préoccupe sérieusement des proportions sérieuses que prend la mortalité parmi les voyageurs Européens de l'Afrique Centrale, "Y a-t-il pour eux des causes fatales de mortalité? Ou bien peut-on les prévenir, peut-on écarter les unes, atténuer les autres? En un mot, l'acclimatement est-il possible?" M. le Dr. Dutrieux

se propose d'exposer ses vues sur ce grave problème qui est le nœud de la question Africaine. Il a observé de près, sur lui-même, les maladies particulières à ce climat, et il n'en est guère qui l'aient épargné. Aussi ne faut-il pas s'étonner qu'après avoir annoncé son prochain retour en Belgique, il ait fait savoir par une lettre du 25 Octobre qu'arrivé à Aden il a été obligé de s'y arrêter, épuisé de fatigue. Espérons qu'il se rétablira prochainement et qu'il pourra communiquer à ses compatriotes les résultats de ses observations.

## No. 20.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir S. Lumley.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 8, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, having reference to the state of affairs in Unyamwezi.\* A perusal of this despatch might perhaps interest the King of the Belgians.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 21.

*Sir S. Lumley to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 15.)*

My Lord,

*Brussels, December 14, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, inclosing a despatch from Dr. Kirk on the state of affairs in Unyamwezi.

I have taken an opportunity of submitting this despatch to the King, and His Majesty, in returning it, has expressed to me the interest with which he has read this information, and his thanks to your Lordship for the communication of the same.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

## No. 22.

*Consul Morgan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 29, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Bahia, December 31, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the statement of the prices of slaves in this province during the six months ended this day.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

## Inclosure in No. 22.

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

	Half-Year ending June 30, 1878.		
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Dollars.	£	
African males .. ..	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	} No alteration in prices, with the exception of a decline in the exchange.
„ females .. ..	750	75	
Creole males .. ..	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
„ females .. ..	750	75	
Creoles, with professions ..	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

(Signed)  
British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1878.

JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

## No. 23.

Consul Morgan to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the statement of the prices of slaves in this province during the six months ended this day.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN.

## Inclosure in No. 23.

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

	Half-Year ending December 31, 1878.		Half-Year ending June 30, 1879.
	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Dollars.	£	
African males .. ..	900 to 1,000	90 to 100	} No alterations.
„ females .. ..	750	75	
Creole males .. ..	750 to 1,200	75 to 120	
„ females .. ..	750	75	
Creoles, with professions ..	1,600 to 2,000	160 to 200	

Bahia, June 30, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Consul.

## EGYPT.

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No. 24.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 9, 1879.*  
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th December,\* and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the language which you held to the Khedive, as reported therein, relative to the energetic measures taken by Colonel Gordon for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

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

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No. 25.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 18.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, January 7, 1879.*  
WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 19th November last,† I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note which, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, I have addressed to Nubar Pasha, respecting the Slave Trade actually being carried on from Zeila, and the participation in this Traffic of Abou Bekr, the Governor, and his family.

I was assured some time ago by the Khedive and by Gordon Pasha that any attempt to remove Abou Bekr from his post at the present moment might give rise to serious difficulties.

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

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Inclosure in No. 25.

*Mr. Vivian to Nubar Pasha.*

M. le Ministre, *Cairo, January 7, 1879.*  
I HAVE been instructed by Lord Salisbury to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have received reports from a reliable source that a considerable trade in slaves is still being carried on from the ports of Zaileh and Tajourrah, in the Red Sea, and that Abou Bekr Pasha, the Governor of Zaileh, participates in these transactions.

This information is confirmatory of the reports already received from other sources regarding the manner in which the Slave Traffic is now carried on in the Red Sea, and regarding the participation in the Traffic of Abou Bekr and his family, and it is not the first time that I have called the attention of the Egyptian Government to this fact.

The reports which Her Majesty's Government have recently received of the energetic action of Gordon Pasha against the slave-dealers, both in the interior and on the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea, and for which I have been instructed to thank your Excellency, do not permit Her Majesty's Government to doubt the thorough good faith with which the Egyptian Government are endeavouring to carry out their Treaty engagements for

\* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1879)," p. 50.

† Ibid., p. 42.

the suppression of the Slave Traffic in Egyptian territories; and, therefore, the maintenance in power of Abou Bekr, who, with his family, are notoriously engaged in the Slave Trade, would be quite unintelligible were it not that Her Majesty's Government think it possible that the Egyptian Government do not feel themselves in a position to deal summarily with this Chief as he deserves, and that his removal at the present moment might give rise to disturbances and difficulties which it would be politic to avoid.

But Her Majesty's Government desire me to point out that the maintenance of so notorious an offender in a high official position is calculated to encourage others to follow his bad example, and to create a scandal which the Egyptian Government would do well to avoid by taking energetic measures to put a stop to Abou Bekr's Slave Trade practices, even if they see objection to removing him from his post.

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

## No. 26.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, January 17, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th instant, respecting the Slave Trade practices of Abou Bekr Pasha, Governor of Zaileh, Nubar Pasha informs me that, on the receipt of my note of the 7th instant, he waited on the Khedive and suggested that Abou Bekr should be dismissed from his post. The Khedive reminded him of the difficulties that the Egyptian Government already had on their hands at Harar (of which Zaileh is the port), where an Egyptian force is, I believe, blockaded by hostile tribes, and said that the disgrace of Abou Bekr at such a moment might seriously increase those difficulties. His Highness suggested that it would be better to send a cruiser to Zaileh to check the Slave Trade of which Her Majesty's Government complained, but Nubar Pasha could not induce his European colleagues to listen to a proposal which involved an expenditure for which no money could possibly be found at the present moment.

Nubar Pasha, therefore, expressed his regret that for the moment the Egyptian Government were powerless to deal with Abou Bekr, but he promised me not to lose sight of my representation, and to take the first opportunity of dealing with this troublesome Chief; meanwhile, he hinted that Her Majesty's Government might probably attain their object by sending a cruiser to watch the Slave Trade at Zaileh and Tajurrah.

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

## No. 27.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, January 18, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return, which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, of the number of slaves emancipated by the Egyptian authorities there during the past month.

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

## Inclosure in No. 27.

## RETURN of Slaves liberated by the Office at Alexandria for the Abolition of Slavery.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		How disposed of.
Males.	Females.	
..	1	Sent back to her former master at her own desire.
12	21	Obtained employment.
1	1	Left to their own resources.
..	1	Referred to the Military Court.
1	2	Emancipated by their masters by virtue of documents in their hands, and left the country.
..	2	Certificates of manumission given to them by their masters were legalized by the Office.
14	28	

January 13, 1879.

## No. 28.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 30, 1879.*  
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that his Lordship approves the note addressed by you to Nubar Pasha, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch of the 7th instant, respecting the Slave Traffic carried on from Zaileh and the participation of the Governor, Abou Bekr, and his family in the Traffic.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

## No. 29.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord, *Cairo, February 6, 1879.*  
I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Cairo, bringing under my favourable notice the conduct of Mahmoud Pasha El Baroodi, the Prefect of Police, in the case of a female slave belonging to his wife, who had demanded her manumission on account of ill-treatment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 29.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir, *Cairo, February 3, 1879.*  
I HAVE the honour to report that on the 11th December last a Circassian female, named Noor Geban, applied to me for manumission and made a statement, of which I beg to inclose copy, setting forth that she had been frequently beaten and otherwise ill-treated by her mistress, Adela Hanem, wife of Mahmoud Pasha El Baroodi, Prefect of Police.

I called immediately on the Prefect unofficially, and, having represented the case, I asked him to manumit the slave. He remarked that a certificate from himself would not be sufficient, but undertook to induce his wife to accord it if I sent the slave to the house, apparently to beg her mistress' pardon; and, upon his pledging me his word of honour that no harm would befall her, and that she would return to me immediately afterwards, I agreed to the proposed course. Later in the day, however, he sent to inform me that his wife would not see her, and that therefore he could not obtain the manumission I applied for.

[1205]



I expressed my regret at a decision which had the appearance of an attempt to break his promise, as it would have afforded me much pleasure to be able to report that she had been manumitted by himself without pressure—a course that would have been creditable to himself; and at the same time I asked whether it was really his intention to free himself from the promise given to me.

Shortly before sunset on the same day the Prefect sent to inform me that, with a view to redeem his promise, he had bought the slave from his wife for 150*l.*, and a certificate was placed in my hands setting forth that Noor Gehân being his slave he had manumitted her, and she was at liberty to dispose of herself as she pleased.

I thought it advisable to obtain also a certificate from the Cairo Bureau, in order to remove any doubt that could possibly arise respecting her status, and this certificate was forwarded to me by Sami Bey on the 5th January last. Meanwhile, I had placed Noor Gehân in the family of Hadj Mirza Abdul Jewadh, and, as I have noticed that several Circassian females who had been previously manumitted have been, and are, leading an immoral life, I determined not to let this girl follow in their steps. She has consequently remained in Abdul Jewadh's house until yesterday, when she was married to one Suleyman Stambouli, a cavass at the Post-office.

In bringing this case to your knowledge, I beg to submit whether some notice should not be taken of the generous conduct of Mahmoud Pasha, and I venture to hope that the steps I have taken with a view to insure an honest living to Noor Gehân will meet with approval.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 29.

*Statement made by Noor Gehân, a Circassian female Slave, on the 11th December, 1878.*

I WAS purchased some six years ago by Adela Hanem, wife of Mahmoud Pasha El Baroodi, the present Prefect of Cairo Police. I am now about 23 years of age. I was sold to Adela Hanem by the late Mohammed Aga, a slave-dealer. He had bought me from Fatma Hanem, widow of the late Ibrahim Bey El Nabarâwee, a physician in Cairo. I have been often beaten and ill-treated by my said mistress, Adela Hanem. Some fifteen days ago I had words with one of the young female slaves in her service, when my mistress, on hearing my voice, ordered her attendants to beat me. I was tied to the railings of the staircase and beaten very severely. The same day I was a second time tied and beaten in the presence of my mistress till I was breathless, and I was laid up in consequence for three days. My mistress having continued to threaten me, saying that she will cut my tongue with a pair of scissors, that she will not sell me, but that she will kill me, I escaped last night through a window, and I apply to-day to this Consulate for a certificate of manumission.

No. 30.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 15.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, February 6, 1879.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a note from Nubar Pasha, informing me that General Gordon has made a further seizure in the district of Berber of fifteen slaves and four individuals who are supposed to be slave-dealers, and that an inquiry into the case is being proceeded with.

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

Inclosure in No. 30.

*Nubar Pasha to Mr. Vivian.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

*Le Caire, le 5 Février, 1879.*

D'APRÈS un télégramme qui me parvient de Gordon Pacha, quinze esclaves auraient été arrêtés dans la Moudirieh de Berber, avec quatre individus, qui seraient probablement des marchands.

Les dispositions nécessaires auraient été prises relativement aux esclaves et aux quatre individus en question ; l'enquête se poursuivrait en ce moment.

En portant ces détails à votre connaissance, je vous renouvelle, &c.

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

No. 31.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 15.)*

(Extract.)

*Cairo, February 7, 1879.*

I HAVE received private letters from General Gordon, dated Khartoum, the 9th January.

He confirms the news I had previously reported to your Lordship of the defeat of the son of Siebehr Pasha on the Bahr Gazelle, and considers the Slave Trade as all but suppressed.

No. 32.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, February 14, 1879.*

WITH reference to Mr. Lascelles' despatch of the 7th October, 1878,\* I have the honour to inclose a translation of a telegram from General Gordon announcing that the party of missionaries who are on their way to King M'tesa left Lado on the 2nd November last for their destination all in good health.

I hear that the party met with great difficulties and delays on their way up the White Nile in consequence of the river being blocked with vegetation, and also from the difficulty of procuring fuel.

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

Inclosure in No. 32.

*Gordon Pasha to Mr. Vivian.*

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Khartoum, February 9, 1879.*

THE three travellers who are proceeding to the church at El Tiro have left Lado on the 2nd November on their way to their destination. The whole party are in good health. The rubbish that has accumulated in the White Nile from El Koshouss has not yet been completely removed.

No. 33.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 28, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant, with its inclosures, bringing under his Lordship's notice the conduct of the Prefect of Police at Cairo in manumitting a female slave belonging to his wife who had been ill-treated by her.

\* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1879)," p. 37.

In reply, I am to instruct you to express to the Khedive's Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the Prefect's conduct, and to approve Mr. Vice-Consul Borg's proceedings in this case.

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

No. 34.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, February 22, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th January, I have the honour to inclose a Return which I have received from Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Alexandria, giving the number of slaves emancipated by the Egyptian authorities there during the month of January.

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

Inclosure in No. 34.

RETURN showing particulars respecting the Slaves liberated at Alexandria by the Office for the Suppression of Slavery.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		Observations.
Males.	Females.	
7	8	Returned to their masters' service.
..	3	Freed by their own masters, in virtue of certificates delivered to them, and have left the country.
..	2	Died, as per report sent by the Board of Health.
1	..	Liberated by his master. His manumission paper was certified by this Office.
8	13	Total 21.

No. 35.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, February 28, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd February, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Cairo, inclosing a Return of the total number of slaves liberated at the various Bureaux in Egypt during the quarter ending the 31st January, 1879, and showing how they have been provided for.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 35.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

Cairo, February 24, 1879.

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

The total number of manumissions is 358, with a percentage of 50 females, against 250, with a percentage of 69.60 females, in the corresponding period last year.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 35.

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

Quarter ended 31st January, 1879.

How Provided for.	Alexandria Bureau.		Cairo Bureau.		Lower Egypt Bureau.		Upper Egypt Bureau.		Totals.								
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Totals.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Employed in agricultural service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Employed in domestic service ...	21	36	...	...	19	56	1	19	19	...	...	3	6	68	119	...	1
Left to follow their own inclinations ...	4	3	...	...	36	9	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	56	17	...	...
Returned to their masters' service ...	5	15	...	...	8	14	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	90	34	...	...
Sent to hospital as unfit for work ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to hospital for treatment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to Moudirials to answer charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	2	...	...	...	36	3	...	...
Sent to police to answer charges ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Sent to school (through Governor) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deceased ...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Totals ...	30	87	...	...	66	82	1	78	31	...	...	5	8	179	178	...	1
Grand totals for the quarter ...	87		149		109		13		368								
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial ...	1		1		...		...		3								

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
February 24, 1879.

No. 36.

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

My Lord,

Cairo, March 14, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Cairo, reporting the seizure and manumission of a number of slaves at Boulak.

I have desired Mr. Borg to demand the prosecution of the slave-dealer Abd-el-Gheleel.

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

Inclosure in No. 36.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.

Sir,

Cairo, February 24, 1879.

INFORMATION having reached me on the 12th instant that a number of slaves were kept at Boulak for the purpose of traffic, I asked Sami Bey to take steps for their release. The Prefect of Police, at our request, delegated Mr. John Aranghy to proceed with Sami Bey's clerk to the place, which was known to one of my janissaries, and made a search. They accordingly repaired to the stores of one Adb-el-Gheleel, a charcoal merchant at Boulak, in one of which, dark and damp, they found a black female concealed behind a pile of coals. This girl, who could scarcely speak or stand, was in a very emaciated condition, and she was sent to the hospital for treatment. At the house of Abd-el-Gheleel fourteen other female slaves, one male and an eunuch, were found.

Sami Bey, by a letter of 1 Rabi Awal (22nd February instant), has informed me that the slaves have been manumitted and provided for, and that the case has been sent to a Court-martial for adjudication.

I am informed that Abd-el-Gheleel, who, in the interim, has been allowed to remain at large, boasts that by means of the money he can afford to spend, and through the influence of Zenab Hanem, late Kehtyah to the Princess-Mother, the charge against him will be dismissed, and I also hear that slaves are constantly bought for him from Upper Egypt, concealed in boats laden with charcoal.

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

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No. 37.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 29, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 14th instant, with its inclosure, reporting the seizure and manumission of slaves found at Boulak, and I am to inform you that his Lordship approves Mr. Vivian's instructions to Mr. Vice-Consul Borg to demand the prosecution of the slave-dealer Abd-el-Gheleel.

You will not fail to report the result of the steps which may be taken against the slave-dealer in this case.

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

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No. 38.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, March 24, 1879.*

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Vivian of the 28th February, I have addressed a note to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had heard of the conduct of Mahmoud Pasha, the Prefect of Police at Cairo, in the case of a female slave belonging to his wife, who had demanded her manumission on account of ill-treatment.

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

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No. 39.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, April 18, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a statement which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, giving the number of slaves manumitted by the Alexandria Bureau for the suppression of the Slave Trade during the month of March last.

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

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## Inclosure in No. 39.

## STATEMENT of Slaves liberated in March 1879.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		Observations.
Males.	Females.	
7	11	Have been employed according to their wishes. Was sent to hospital for treatment.
..	1	
6	2	Were liberated by their ma-ters, and left the country after registration of their certificates. Left the country after their liberation.
..	3	
..	1	Died, as per certificate from the Board of Health.
13	18	
		Total 31.

## No. 40.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, May 5, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, inclosing a Return of the slaves liberated at the Alexandria Bureau during the month of April last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 40.

*Mr. Cookson to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

*Alexandria, May 3, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, herewith annexed, a Return, sent to me by the local authorities, of slaves liberated during the past month of April by the Egyptian Office for the emancipation of slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 40.

RETURN of Slaves liberated during the month of April, 1879, by the Egyptian Office for the emancipation of slaves.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	
..	2	Returned of their own free will to their masters after their emancipation. Found employment.
11	10	
9	10	Left for Europe. Liberated by their employers and the Government. Died.
1	2	
1	..	Liberated by his master in virtue of a document certified at the Office.
15	24	
		Total 39.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 31.)*

My Lord,

*Alexandria, May 22, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Borg, Acting British Vice-Consul at Cairo, inclosing a Return for the quarter ended the 30th April last, showing the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux, and the manner in which they have been provided for.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 41.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

*Cairo, May 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a Return for the quarter ended 30th April last, showing the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux, and the manner in which they have been provided for.

The total number of manumissions is 361, with a percentage of 50·97 females, against 239, with a percentage of 66·94 females, in the corresponding period last year.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 41.

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

Quarter ended 30th April, 1879.

How Provided for.	Alexandria Bureau.		Cairo Bureau.		Lower Egypt Bureau.		Upper Egypt Bureau.		Totals.			
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Employed in agricultural service ... ..	85	62	...	1	19	58	...	...	30	18	...	...
Employed in domestic service ... ..	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deceased ... ..	...	...	...	...	61	93	...	...	13	1	...	...
Left to follow their own inclinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	16	1	...	8	4	...	...
Returned to their masters' service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to hospital as unfit for work ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to hospital for treatment ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sent to Moudiriabs to answer charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
nt to police to answer charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
to school ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	86	59	...	1	99	98	1	...	48	24	...	...
Grand totals for the quarter ... ..	96		191		66		8		176		188	
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial ... ..	1		8		...		...		4		...	

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

*Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
May 21, 1879.*

## No. 42.

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

My Lord,

*Alexandria, June 1, 1879.*

IN forwarding the inclosed despatches which have just reached me under flying seal from Mr. Zohrab, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah,\* I beg to inform your Lordship that I have taken note of their contents, and of the names of the Egyptian slave-dealers concerned in these Slave Trade transactions, with a view of making representations to the Egyptian Government upon the subject.

General Gordon telegraphs to me that he has received Consul Zohrab's message, and has given orders that the thirty-eight slaves and the five slave-dealers shall be detained at Souakin until further orders.

Consul Zohrab also writes to me about a difficulty that has arisen between the Turkish and Egyptian authorities as to who should defray the expenses of the return passages of the slaves from Jeddah to Souakin.

I will speak to the Egyptian Government also upon this point, which I think might be settled by their undertaking to bear the expense, and repaying themselves out of the fines inflicted upon the slave-dealers.

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

## No. 43.

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

(Extract.)

*Alexandria, June 1, 1879.*

I HAVE received private letters from General Gordon up to the 17th April from Shaka.

His expedition against the rebel son of Siebehr Pasha had been completely successful, and he had driven all the slave-dealers out of Shaka. He hopes to have thus broken the neck of the Slave Trade.

## No. 44.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, June 8, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st instant,† I have the honour to inclose a copy of the note which I have addressed to Chérif Pasha, bringing to his Excellency's notice the facts reported to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah with regard to the Traffic in Slaves between Egypt and Jeddah.

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

Inclosure in No. 44.

*Mr. Vivian to Chérif Pasha.*

*Cairo, June 4, 1879.*

M. le Ministre,

HER Majesty's Consul at Jeddah has called my attention to the large number of slaves that have lately been landed in the neighbourhood of Jeddah from Egyptian territory, and has communicated to me the following details, which I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice:—

On the 11th May from 300 to 350 slaves were landed 20 miles south of Jeddah, coming from the African coast, and two slave brokers named Seyed Hassan and Fides, both natives of Souakin, marched them off to Mecca.

Between the 2nd and 14th May 700 slaves are reported to have been landed near Jeddah.

Every Egyptian steamer plying between Souakin and Suez is said to carry from 50 to 100 children from 6 to 10 years of age. Although provided with manumission

\* Nos. 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, and 242.

† No. 42.



papers, and taught to say that they are free and *bond fide* passengers, there are grave suspicions that these children are in reality slaves, as they are unable to state whither they are going or why they are travelling, and there is reason to believe that after leaving Suez their manumission papers are destroyed.

On the 3rd of last month four dhows laden with slaves reached Jeddah from Souakin. Thirty-eight of these slaves were captured by the Turkish authorities, and were sent back to Souakin, provided with manumission papers. The owners of the slaves were also captured, and have been sentenced to perpetual exile from Jeddah; but this punishment can be easily evaded, and they would probably not experience any serious difficulty in returning there, if meanwhile they are not dealt with by the Egyptian authorities. These men are all natives of Souakin; their names are as follows:—Alee Dikua, imprisoned last year for dealing in slaves; Mohamed Kash; Sayid Moussa; Mohamed Youssuf; Mohamed Alee.

I have frequently had occasion to point out to Her Majesty's Government the satisfactory manner in which the Convention which I had the honour to sign with your Excellency on the 4th August, 1877, has been carried out by the Egyptian Government, and I am confident that the knowledge of the above facts, which show that an extensive traffic is still being carried on from the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea, will induce the Government to take prompt measures to check it.

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

No. 45.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 20, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to convey to you his Lordship's approval of the note which you addressed to the Egyptian Government relative to the Traffic in Slaves between Egypt and Jeddah, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch of the 8th instant.

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

No. 46.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, June 11, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Lascelles of the 29th March last, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch, and its inclosure, which I have received from the Acting British Vice-Consul at Cairo, reporting that the slave-dealer, Abd-el-Gheleel, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

I quite agree with Mr. Borg in thinking that the sentence is inadequate to the offence, which, according to Article II of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, should be considered as "stealing with murder." The Convention, however, does not mention the nature or amount of punishment for such an offence, and there is no appeal from the sentence of the Court-martial. It should also be remembered that Article II of the Convention was intended to apply more especially to persons engaged in procuring and transporting slaves from the centre of Africa, an operation frequently attended with loss of life.

Under these circumstances, I do not think that it would be advisable to address any official representation to the Egyptian Government, but I propose to take an opportunity of pointing out to Chérif Pasha that the sentence is inadequate.

Considering the high protection enjoyed by Abd-el-Gheleel, it is not altogether unsatisfactory that a conviction was obtained at all.

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

## Inclosure 1 in No. 46.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Vivian.**Cairo, June 6, 1879.*

Sir, WITH reference to the charge reported in my despatch of the 24th February last against Abd-el-Gheleel for slave-dealing, I have the honour to forward to you translation of a letter from Sami Bey, transmitting a copy of the sentence pronounced in the case, and informing me that the slave who had been sent to the hospital has died there.

I am informed that every effort has been made to secure a dismissal of the charge, and that through Zenab Hanem, Kehiyah to the Princess-Mother, Her Highness has interested herself, and applied to the Khedive for his pardon. Although, however, a conviction has been secured, I do not consider that the measure of punishment awarded is adequate to the gravity of the offence, and I think that a more striking example should be made of Abd-el-Gheleel, in whom so much interest has been taken—an example which would not be lost if it be desired that the Convention should not be constantly set at defiance.

It appears from the sentence of the Court-martial that the charge of trafficking in slaves has been established against Abd-el-Gheleel, but although, by the terms of Article II of the Convention and of Regulation 32, that offence amounts to "stealing with murder," the punishment awarded is only nine months' penal servitude!

It is true that neither the Convention nor any of the special Ordinances issued by the Egyptian Government enact the punishment to which offenders should be subjected—the punishments mentioned in the Khedive's Decree having reference only to the sale of slaves from family to family after the period therein established; but I do not think that the absence of such provision is material, as the several offences, by the wording of the Convention and Ordinances, have been assimilated with the ordinary crimes and offences provided against by the criminal law of the country, and would consequently be punishable in like manner.

It would be rather difficult to state with precision whether the criminal law of the Turkish Empire applies at present to Egypt, because the Khedive, by a Decree No. 1 of 16 Chaban, 1292 (16th September, 1875), enjoined the application of the Egyptian Codes—the Criminal included—in all Councils and Civil Tribunals; but, so far as I am aware, the Criminal Code has not yet received its application, and I am therefore inclined to think that the Turkish is still in force.

Manslaughter ("homicide sans préméditation"), under Article 174 of the Ottoman Code, and Articles 208 and 209 of the Egyptian, is punishable with fifteen years' hard labour ("travaux forcés"), and with death if it preceded, accompanied, or followed, &c., another crime. In the case under consideration, the accused has been found guilty of a crime (murder) for which alone, taking a merciful view, he is liable—under Turkish or Egyptian legislation—to penal servitude for fifteen years. That crime, however, according to the terms of the Convention and Regulation above quoted, is regarded as being accompanied with that of stealing, and, as such, it is punishable with death, instead of which the accused escapes with only nine months' hard labour!

It should be borne in mind, moreover, that the slave found concealed behind a pile of charcoal in a dark, damp store on the premises of Abd-el-Gheleel, died of consumption, as I have ascertained, thirteen days after her admission to the hospital. It may be contended that she had contracted the disease before coming into the possession of the accused; but assuming that to be so, there is nothing to show that she was not hurried to a premature death by the inhuman treatment that she received at his hands; and although the elements might be wanting to sustain a charge for murder, it would not, I think, be difficult to establish one for manslaughter through criminal neglect.

These considerations leave no doubt in my mind that the sentence pronounced is inadequate, and had the Convention or Ordinances under which proceedings have been taken provided for appeal in such cases I would have felt it my duty to carry the case further. As matters stand, it has passed out of my hands, and I beg to submit it to you for such further or other action as you may think proper to take.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) RAPH. BORG.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 46.

*Sami Bey to Vice-Consul Borg.*

(Translation.)

Sir,

14 *Gamad Akhar*, 1296 (June 4, 1879).

I BEG to transmit to you a copy of the sentence passed by the Court-martial, and sanctioned by a Supreme Order, dated 30 *Gamad Awal*, 1296, condemning Abd-el-Gheleel to be kept at the Topkhané for a period of nine months, according to the details therein set forth, and I address the present for your information.

(Seal of Ibrahim Sami.)

P.S.—The police, having received from the hospital a letter reporting the death of the black female slave that had been sent there, has addressed to this Bureau a communication to that effect.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 46.

*Sentence pronounced by Court-Martial on 6 Gamad Awal, 1296, and duly sanctioned by an Order of the Khedive, dated 30 Gamad Awal, 1296.*

(Translation.)

IT results from this verification that seventeen slaves, males and females, have been arrested on the 21st *Saffar*, 1296, at the house and stores occupied by Abd-el-Gheleel, charcoal merchant, at Boulak, of which seizure a *procès-verbal* has been drawn up in due form. They all have stated that they were kept in his house for the purpose of traffic; no regard, therefore, should be paid to what he said—that they were his servants, and that some of them were guests—because it does not enter one's mind that he could have in his house such a number of servants and guests; but they were certainly kept there for traffic, according to their assertions.

He having acted against the Convention which prohibits the traffic in slaves, it is adjudged by the Court-martial that he be sent in chains to the Topkhané for a period of nine months, and kept there at hard labour by day and imprisoned by night, by way of punishment to himself and as an example to others, according to the provisions of Article III and 32 of the Regulations.

Nothing, however, is proved against the servant, Aly Mara'ee-el-Basali, who was arrested owing to his having a key of the room where was found the sick female slave sent to the hospital for treatment, because Abd-el-Gheleel has declared that he is simply his servant, and has nothing to do with it.

The Bureau, after the said female slave leaves the hospital, shall deal with her according to the said Regulations.

This is the decision come to by the Court-martial.

## No. 47.

*Mr Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, June 11, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting British Consul at Alexandria, inclosing a Return of the slaves liberated at the Alexandria Manumission Office during the month of May.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) C. VIVIAN.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 47.

*Consul Calvert to Mr. Vivian.*

Sir,

Alexandria, June 10, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, herewith annexed, a Return of slaves liberated during the past month by the Office at Alexandria for the manumission of slaves.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY H. CALVERT.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 47.

STATEMENT (furnished by the Office for the Manumission of Slaves at Alexandria) of Slaves liberated during the month of May 1879.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
9	18	..	..	Liberated, and left free. Her case was referred to the Police Office after emancipation. Left the country of their own free will after liberation. Their certificates of manumission given by their masters were certified by the Office.
..	1	..	..	
14	16	..	..	
1	..	1	2	
24	35	1	2	Total 62.

## No. 48.

*Mr. Vivian to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, June 12, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a note which I have received from Chérif Pasha, stating that a certain Mohammed Hassan-el-Berberi had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having sold a female slave, named Mabrouka, who, having applied to the police for protection against the ill-treatment she suffered at the hands of her mistress, has obtained her freedom.

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

## Inclosure in No. 48.

*Chérif Pasha to Mr. Vivian.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 10 Juin, 1879.

D'APRÈS un rapport qui me parvient de l'autorité locale, une négresse, nommé Mabrouka, se serait dernièrement réfugiée chez un agent de la police, en demandant protection.

Interrogée, elle aurait déclaré qu'elle était arrivée de son pays avec le Barbari Gama-yaid; que ce dernier l'avait remise au sieur Mohamed Hassan-el-Barbari, et que celui-ci l'avait vendue à une dame Circassienne, dont les mauvais traitements l'avaient obligée à chercher asile ailleurs.

Immédiatement, l'autorité aurait appelé le sieur Mohamed, pour qu'il eût à répondre sur les faits qui lui étaient reprochés. Hassan-el-Barbari aurait déclaré que jamais il n'avait vendu cette négresse, mais qu'il l'avait seulement confiée momentanément à la Circassienne. Il aurait même offert de prouver, par témoins, qu'il avait épousé cette négresse, après l'avoir fait venir de son pays; mais les témoins par lui désignés n'auraient point confirmé ses déclarations.

Finalement, le Conseil Militaire, considérant qu'il y avait eu faute de la part du sieur Hassan-el-Barbari, l'aurait condamné à six mois d'incarcération au Toubkhané, dans les conditions habituelles; déduction faite du temps qu'il avait déjà passé préventivement en prison.

Quant à la négresse, elle aurait reçu les lettres d'affranchissement nécessaires.

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

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,  
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 49.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1879.*

WITH reference to Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 11th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that his Lordship concurs in the opinions expressed by Mr. Borg and by Mr. Vivian as to the inadequacy of the punishment awarded in the case of the slave-dealer Abd-el-Gheleel, and his Lordship also approves of the intention expressed by Mr. Vivian of taking an opportunity of pointing out to Chérif Pasha that the sentence was inadequate.

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

No. 50.

*Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 28.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, June 18, 1879.*

WITH reference to Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 1st instant, I have the honour to inclose a translation of a telegram which has been addressed to the British and Italian Consuls-General at Cairo by Gordon Pasha, announcing the complete defeat, after twelve battles, of Siebehr Pasha's son, who, however, had himself escaped.

The telegram concludes by expressing the hope that this will put an end to the Slave Trade.

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

Inclosure in No. 50.

*Gordon Pasha to Mr. Vivian and the Italian Consul-General, Cairo.*

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Foga, 21 Gamad Akhar, 1296 (June 11, 1879).*

BY the grace of God, and under the auspices of His Highness the Khedive and gallantry of Gessy Bey and Yussuf Bey, Hassan Siebehr's son has been defeated, after twelve battles, his men killed, and his arms and ammunition seized. We have also seized the guns belonging to the Egyptian Government which were taken by him when he revolted. He has fled. We trust, by the will of God, that this will put an end to the Slave Trade.

No. 51.

*Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 14.)*

My Lord,

*Cairo, July 5, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of the Return, which I have received from the Acting British Consul at Alexandria, of the slaves liberated at the Alexandria Manumission Office during the month of June last.

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

## Inclosure in No. 51.

RETURN of Slaves liberated at Alexandria during the month of June 1879.

Negroes and Abyssinians.		Remarks.
Males.	Females.	
1	2	Returned to their masters' service after liberation.
7	17	Found employment according to their wishes.
..	1	Referred to the Military Court, and subsequently employed.
7	18	Left the country after manumission.
..	1	Liberated by her master, and duly registered at the Office for Abolition of Slavery.
1	1	Apprehended on board of a ship in harbour, and liberated. Their case is now under investigation.
16	40	Total 56.

## No. 52.

*Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 28.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, July 16, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two notes which I have received from Chérif Pasha, informing me that the Military Council had pronounced sentences against three persons who had been found guilty of dealing in slaves.

The first of these notes refers to the case of Abd-el-Gheleel, which formed the subject of Mr. Vivian's despatch of the 11th ultimo, and although Chérif Pasha cites the sentence in this case as a proof of the vigilance of the authorities in enforcing the strict application of the measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have informed his Excellency, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 27th ultimo, that Her Majesty's Government consider the sentence to be inadequate.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 52.

*Chérif Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.*

M. le Gérant.

Caire, le 13 Juillet, 1879.

AUX termes d'une communication qui me parvient du Ministère de la Guerre, l'autorité locale, informée par M. le Gérant du Consulat Britannique au Caire que des esclaves se trouvaient dans des magasins de charbon de Boulac, aurait fait opérer une descente sur les lieux par plusieurs délégués, qui auraient constaté, dans l'un des magasins, dont la clef était aux mains du sieur Aly Mary, la présence de trois négresses, et qui auraient trouvé chez un sieur Abdel Geleel, à côté des dits magasins, quatorze esclaves, la plupart du sexe féminin.

Toutes vérifications faites, il aurait été établi que les personnes ainsi trouvées étaient destinées à être vendues. En conséquence procès-verbal aurait été dressé et envoyé à l'autorité compétente pour qu'elle prît à leur égard les mesures prescrites par les règlements.

Le sieur Abdel Geleel aurait prétendu que les nègres étaient ou ses domestiques ou ses hôtes, et qu'il n'avait jamais eu l'intention de les vendre comme esclaves. Il aurait, en outre, déclaré que Aly Mary n'était que son employé, et ne pouvait connaître la véritable situation des individus trouvés chez lui. Sans admettre les assertions du dit sieur Abdel Geleel, démenties par les preuves produites d'autre part, le Conseil Militaire faisant application des dispositions en vigueur, l'aurait condamné à neuf mois d'imprisonnement au Toubkhaneh, dans les conditions habituelles.

Quant au sieur Aly Mary, il aurait été acquitté faute de preuves suffisantes à sa charge.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, M. le Gérant, cette nouvelle communication, qui montre une fois de plus que les Agents du Gouvernement continuent à exercer

la plus grande surveillance en vue de la stricte application des mesures relatives à la suppression de la Traite.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 52.

*Chérif Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.*

M. le Gérant,

*Caire, le 13 Juillet, 1879.*

D'APRÈS un rapport qui me parvient du Ministère de la Guerre, le Bureau de l'Abolition de l'Esclavage aurait été informé par un sieur Malek Moustapha, négociant au Mouski, qu'une négresse nommée Manakché qui était à son service, avait subitement disparue, et que, d'après les dires d'un sieur Mourdjan, domestique chez un négociant voisin, c'étaient deux noirs—les sieurs Abd-el-Rassoul et Saïd Aly—qui l'avaient enlevée.

Dans un interrogatoire que l'autorité lui aurait fait subir, le sieur Mourdjan aurait confirmé les déclarations du sieur Moustapha, ajoutant que les sieurs Rassoul et Aly l'avaient enlevé lui-même avec la négresse, et qu'ils les avaient vendus à des Bédouins. Plus tard il serait parvenu à s'échapper et aurait réclamé des lettres d'affranchissement.

Soumis de se rendre devant la police les inculpés auraient énergiquement contesté l'accusation portée contre eux, sans toutefois donner des preuves de leur innocence.

En conséquence, le sieur Mourdjan aurait obtenu ses lettres d'affranchissement, et les sieurs Rassoul et Aly auraient été incarcérés, en attendant leur comparution devant le Conseil Militaire.

Ce Conseil les ayant reconnus coupables, les auraient condamnés à un emprisonnement de cinq mois au Toubkané, dans les conditions habituelles, déduction faite du temps qu'ils avaient passé préventivement en prison.

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

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,  
(Signé) CHÉRIF.

No. 53.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, August 16, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from the British Acting Legal Vice-Consul at Cairo, inclosing a Return of the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux during the quarter ended the 31st July.

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

Inclosure 1 in No. 53.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Lascelles.*

Sir,

*Cairo, August 11, 1879.*

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

The total number of manumissions is 508, with a percentage of 54.13 females, against 384, with a percentage of 58.07 females, in the corresponding period last year.

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

Inclosure 2 in No. 53.

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

Quarter ended 31st July, 1879.

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.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Deceased	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed in agricultural service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed in domestic service	27	63	...	...	20	66	...	...	39	23	...	...	7	3	...	...	93	155	...	1	
Left to follow their inclinations	38	60	2	2	48	9	1	1	12	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	100	60	3	3	
Returned to their masters' service	4	2	...	...	14	31	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	44	...	...	
Sent to hospital as unfit for work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to hospital for treatment	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...
Sent to Moudirahs to answer charges	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to police to answer charges	...	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...
Sent to school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Totals	71	120	2	2	89	113	1	1	55	35	...	...	15	3	...	...	230	371	3	4	
Grand totals for the quarter	195		204				90				19				508						
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial	3		...				...				...				3						

(Signed)

RAPH. BORG.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
August 11, 1879.

No. 54.

Mr. Lascelles to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Cairo, August 30, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th June last, Gordon Pasha informs me that the rebellion in the Darfour has been entirely quelled. After his defeat, the son of Siebehr Pasha attempted to make his escape to Wadai, a Mussulman State on the borders of Darfour, but he was intercepted and surrounded, and he and all his Chiefs were killed, 300 slave merchants were made prisoners, and a great number of slaves captured. Gordon Pasha considers that this victory has entirely put an end to the Slave Trade, and that no more slave hunts will take place.

The letters that were found upon the body of Siebehr's son proved that Siebehr Pasha himself had instigated the revolt, and he has, in consequence, been condemned to death by the Council of the Soudan. The matter has now been referred to the Council of Ministers at Cairo, and Gordon Pasha has expressed the hope that, as the revolt is now at an end, it may not be found necessary to carry the sentence into execution.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

FRANK C. LASCELLES.

No. 55.

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

(Extract.)

Cairo, September 12, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch which I have received from the Acting British Legal Vice-Consul here on the subject of the working of the Slave Trade Convention between Great Britain and Egypt during the two years which have elapsed since it came into operation.

The interest which Mr. Borg has shown in the matter, and the active part he has taken in obtaining the manumission of slaves, and his attempts to provide for



them after they have been manumitted, have placed him in a favourable position for observing the working of the Convention and for indicating the means by which a more satisfactory result might be arrived at.

In view of the continued importation of slaves into Cairo, in spite of the powers vested in the police, Mr. Borg suggests that the authority at present intrusted to the police should be transferred to the Manumission Bureau, which would, however, entail a modification of the constitution of the Bureau, and would be attended with a certain amount of expense. Should this suggestion be adopted, Mr. Borg suggests that the Bureaux of Lower and Upper Egypt should be reconstituted in a similar manner, and that the latter should be removed from Minieh to either Siout or Assouan.

Mr. Borg calls attention to the inadequacy of the punishments which have been inflicted by the special Tribunals to which offences against the Convention are referred, and points out the difficulties which these Tribunals encounter in consequence of the amount of punishment applicable to the different offences not being specified in the Convention. He submits, therefore, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that a schedule of offences, and of the punishments which they entail, should be drawn up in concert with the Egyptian Government and appended to the Convention as one of its Annexes.

Mr. Borg then enters at length into the reasons which induce slaves to apply for their manumission, and the great difficulty which, owing to the present state of the marriage laws, exists in providing for them after they have obtained their freedom, and in preventing them from taking to a life of immorality. Mr. Borg urgently recommends the establishment of a home for such female slaves, the expenses of which might be partially covered by levying a fee for the manumission of slaves, and that an application should be made to the philanthropic societies in England to contribute towards the maintenance of such an institution until the Egyptian Government should be in a position to make good the deficiency.

Gordon Pasha, during his recent visit to Cairo, spoke to me on several occasions of the difficulties of carrying out the Convention. He referred to the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted, and said that although the punishment laid down in Article II of the Annex of the Convention refers merely to the sale of slaves from family to family after the expiration of seven years from the date of the Convention, it was generally understood that five years' penal servitude was the maximum penalty for taking part in the Slave Trade. Gordon Pasha also pointed out that, as long as slavery was a recognized institution, the Slave Trade would necessarily be carried on in one way or another. He observed that the emancipation of the slaves in the British dominions had only been effected by giving compensation to the slave-owners, and had cost 20,000,000*l*. It was of course out of the question that a similar compensation could be given to the Egyptian slave-owners, and there could be no doubt that it would be unfair to them to make them liberate the slaves, who formed part of their property, without receiving compensation. The only way which he saw of dealing with the question was to recognize all existing slaves as the property of their owners, and register them as such, but to declare that all children of slaves born after a certain date should be free.

I have taken an opportunity of speaking to the Khedive on the subject of the working of the Convention. His Highness assured me that he was determined that the Convention should be fully carried into execution, and he had already given strict orders on the subject. He was himself personally averse to slavery, and would be very glad if he could find means of liberating the large numbers of slaves which Ismaïl Pasha had accumulated in his different palaces. His Highness, however, had no means of providing for these slaves if they should be liberated, and he could not turn them away to starve.

His Highness spoke in flattering terms of the exertions made by Mr. Borg with a view of bringing slave-dealers to justice, and of providing for the liberated slaves, and he thoroughly agreed in the advisability of removing the Manumission Bureau from Minieh, and said he would consult his Ministers with the object of placing it at Siout, where His Highness thought it would be much more useful.

I did not think it advisable, in the present state of Egyptian finance, to make any suggestions to His Highness which would entail fresh expenditure upon the Egyptian Treasury.

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## Inclosure 1 in No. 55.

*Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Lascelles.*

(Extract.)

Cairo, September 8, 1879.

TWO years have elapsed since the Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade came into operation, and, under its provisions, a total number of 2,652 have been manumitted, 1,602 of whom have obtained their freedom during the year ended the 31st July last, as is shown by a general return which I have the honour to inclose.

The traffic in Cairo is carried on by seventy-eight persons, dealers and brokers, who have succeeded in importing, during the said two years, about 500 slaves, of whom a small proportion only figure in the above numbers, the greater part consisting of those who escaped from their masters, and some, comparatively few, who have been turned out. The Traffic itself is lucrative, as a dealer generally obtains 12*l.* to 16*l.* for a slave that costs him only about 6*l.*, and he is enabled, therefore, to pay 1*l.* or 2*l.* per head, by which means he secures the entry of his slaves at Cairo.

By the Regulations sanctioned by a Khedivial Order No. 115 of 7 Chawal, 1294 (October 14, 1877), all Moudirs, Governors, and Prefects of Police are enjoined to enforce the prohibition of the importation of slaves; it is a significant fact, however, that in Cairo, notwithstanding the means at the disposal of the police, the importation has not ceased, and of about 500 slaves imported 67 only have been captured, after they had actually been in Cairo for some time, and of these 17 were seized through my instrumentality. I have no reason to doubt the honesty of purpose of the Prefect of Police, but I feel morally convinced that his subordinates, some few, perhaps, excepted, band together to frustrate the prohibition, and secure to themselves an illicit profit.

To counteract the paralyzing effect of such a state of things, it would be necessary either to proceed against the police officers for corruption, or to give to the Bureau full liberty of action, and transfer to it the authority at present vested in the police. I would prefer the former course, which might have a salutary effect upon the employés in general; but I cannot conceal from myself the fact that it would be next to impossible to establish a charge of such a nature, when many persons would perhaps have an interest in securing the guilty party from justice by removing the elements of proof, and I can only recommend, therefore, the latter course.

If the suggestion be adopted, I have reason to believe that the results would soon become apparent, but in order to guard, as much as possible, against evil influences being brought to bear upon the subordinates, it would be necessary to constitute the Bureau as a separate office, with a staff consisting of two clerks, one detective, one shaweesh (sergeant), one oubashi (corporal), and ten soldiers, selected from the body of the Moustahfizeen (*i.e.*, those who assist the police in maintaining the peace). This arrangement would entail an increased expenditure of 500*l.* per annum,\* and it might be objected that in the present condition of its finances the Egyptian Government could not reasonably be called upon to adopt it. It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not improbable that a portion of, if not all, the increased expense would be covered by a strict application of Article 6 of the Regulations above referred to, under which the landlords of houses where slaves are found for traffic are liable to be fined, and the houses owned by slave-dealers may be declared forfeited to the Government, and the objection, therefore, would lose much of its weight.

The difficulties under which the Bureau at Cairo labours are enhanced in the case of those for Upper and Lower Egypt, which are placed under the direction of the Inspectors-General, and are called upon to work with the Moudirs of the several provinces, to whom are intrusted the duties assigned to the police in this matter.

	Per Annum,
	£
* The Chief Clerk's salary is included in the sum at present allowed to the Bureau, and 1 Clerk only need be reckoned, at .. .. .	60
1 Detective .. .. .	60
Shaweesh and Oubashi, at 36 <i>l.</i> each .. .. .	72
10 Moustahfezin, at 24 <i>l.</i> each .. .. .	240
Rent of office .. .. .	68
	<hr/>
	500

The Moudirs, for the most part, view slavery in the light of an institution sanctioned and commended by the Koran, a wrong interpretation of what is said in that book, and scruple to render assistance from conscientious objections, while the subordinates find it to their interest, seemingly, to adopt the same views. The efforts of Mazloun and Ahmed Beys, both earnest in their desire to suppress the Slave Trade, are thus frustrated, and the fact that no case has been sent to trial by either should be regarded, as I have reason to think, not as a proof that no Traffic has taken place during the last twelve months, but rather as evidence that the Bureaux are powerless to check the Traffic and to bring the offenders to justice.

In this state of things I think it a matter of importance that the reorganization suggested for the Cairo Bureau should extend also to the Bureaux for Upper and Lower Egypt, and that each should have a staff through whom the suppression of the Traffic could be carried into effect. This reorganization would, of course, entail an increased expenditure, which I could not estimate under about 900*l.* per annum; but the remark I made above as to the recouping of, at least, a portion of the amount, applies alike to the Bureaux for Upper and Lower Egypt.

Before closing this part of my Report I beg to call your attention to the necessity of the removal of the Bureau from Minieh. In my Report of last year I pointed out that Assiout and Assouan can justly be regarded as the centres of operation whence slaves are sent on to Cairo; and, I think, the Egyptian Government did not then disagree with the proposal.

The Convention and its Annexes, and the Regulations framed under the same and sanctioned by the Khedive on Chawal 7, 1294 (October 14, 1877), have created a series of offences and provided for their trial, but no punishments have been enacted save only with regard to sales from family to family after the expiration of a specified term, and to the Traffic in White Slaves after August 3, 1884.

It is true that, because of the wording of the Convention and Ordinances, those offences have been assimilated to the ordinary crimes or offences provided against by the criminal law of the country, and should therefore be punishable in like manner; but it should be remembered that the officers called upon to administer the law in such cases could not well be expected to have a legal turn of mind, and may therefore find it difficult to determine upon the article of the law applicable to each case.

Another difficulty that stares them in the face is which law to enforce—the old “Kanoun” of Mohammed Aly, which, although not bearing on the face of it any approval by the Porte, has been, and may still be, in force in Egypt; the Egyptian Criminal Code which, notwithstanding the Decree of Chaban 16, 1292 (September 16, 1875), has not, so far as I am aware, received any application; or the Turkish Criminal Code which has been, at various times, applied in Egypt?

The difficulties of these special Tribunals, Courts-martial, or Councils, to which these matters devolve, are illustrated by the sentences pronounced in the cases that have come under their notice. During the two years just elapsed 17 cases have been tried by Courts-martial, and 10 by the Council established under Article 34 of the Regulations above mentioned, and those cases are classed as follows:—

Year ended—	Attempting to Sell Freed Slaves.				Attempting to Traffic in Slaves.				Enticing Slaves from Domestic Service.				Stealing Certificate from Freed Slaves.				Trafficking or having Slaves for Traffic.			
	Alexandria.	Cairo.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Alexandria.	Cairo.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Alexandria.	Cairo.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Alexandria.	Cairo.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.	Alexandria.	Cairo.	Lower Egypt.	Upper Egypt.
July 1878 .. ..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
July 1879 .. ..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
Totals .. ..	3	2	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	5	2	3

A finding of not guilty has been returned in 4 cases, and in the remaining 23, the guilt of the parties having been established, they were sentenced to terms of imprisonment or penal servitude, according to the following scale, based, it appears,

on Article 2 of the Decree appended to the Convention, which does not apply to any of the cases:—

Attempts to sell freed slaves . . . . .	..	..	From three months' imprisonment to six months' penal servitude.
Attempts to traffic in slaves .. . . .	..	..	From five months' imprisonment to five months' penal servitude.
Enticing slaves from domestic service ..	..	..	Five months' imprisonment.
Stealing certificates from freed slaves ..	..	..	Six months' penal servitude.
Trafficking in, or having slaves for traffic	..	..	From five to eighteen months' penal servitude.

I have prepared a synopsis of the several offences, and have placed in foot-notes the punishments applicable under the Egyptian and Turkish laws, when the same is not enacted by the Annexes to the Convention which creates the said offences.

A glance at that Table, which I beg here to inclose, will suffice to show that the punishments awarded are lenient in the extreme as compared to the provisions, whether of the Turkish or of the Egyptian law. The consequence is that, the punishments being inadequate, the deterring effect—the principal object of the criminal law—is entirely lost, as is apparent from the increase of offences at Alexandria and Cairo during the last year. The fact that no prosecutions have taken place within the last twelve months in Upper and Lower Egypt should not be regarded as a proof against the allegation, but rather, as I have above remarked, as evidence that the Bureaux for those districts are powerless to bring offenders to justice.

I would therefore submit, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, that a schedule of offences, and of the punishments which they entail, should be drawn up, in concert with the Egyptian Government, and appended to the Convention as one of its annexes.

The number of Circassian females emancipated during the two years is 32, of whom 3 married, 18 employed in domestic service, 5 left to follow their inclinations, and 6 returned to their masters.

Ill-treatment and dissatisfaction with service have been assigned in the majority of cases as the causes that have led to the application for manumission, while a few have declared that they had left their homes from a desire to marry. Circassian females are generally regarded as members of the family, and treated with much consideration; their treatment, indeed, is above that which is the lot of upper servants in Europe; while the services required of them are almost nominal, and certainly not menial. In nearly all harems every Circassian female has one or more black slaves exclusively attached to her personal service; her rooms are comfortably, and even luxuriously, furnished; she receives valuable presents on every festive occasion; and she is ultimately given in marriage by her mistress, from whom she receives no mean marriage portion. Trained, however, from childhood to consider that she cannot have a separate existence, but that she must live with man, whose pleasures she is called upon to minister to, and having received no intellectual culture, on attaining the age of puberty all her thoughts are directed to one channel—an unbridled desire for pleasure. In this frame of mind she becomes morose and peevish, and, scorning to wait until her mistress thinks it right to marry her, she meditates only on the best means which may afford her an opportunity to flee the house, in which she is, at times, seconded by the dellalah.

Some, on leaving their home, obtain a certificate from the Bureau, and are either placed in service, left to do as they please, or, if so they select, returned to their masters. Each of these courses is open to grave objection. Several cases have come to my knowledge which show that a Circassian female accepts to go into service only in the hope of attracting her master's attention, and if she does not succeed in that aim she leaves the service; while, when left mistress of her own actions, she selects the life which best gratifies her.

The last course is, perhaps, even more objectionable, because a slave would not return to her master without moral pressure, accompanied at times by promises seldom, if ever, kept; and, secondly, because it is contrary to the strict principles of Mahomedan society to receive back, except for punishment, a female slave who has fled the house, and it would be difficult indeed to say what lot awaited the six who have returned to their masters once they were safely lodged within the harem walls, through which no curious or prying eyes could pierce. The first two courses, therefore, have a tendency to contribute to the increase of immorality, while the latter may imperil the lives of emancipated females.

Some few apply to me for manumission, in which cases I have made it a rule not to allow the applicants to wander about, but to have them married after seeing them emancipated by their masters. This course, however, presents much difficulty so long as the issue is made dependent upon the goodwill of the masters. It is true that in the three cases mentioned above I have been successful in obtaining a formal liberation of the slaves by their masters, but, by way of illustration of the difficulty above alluded to, I may quote the case of the two Circassian females sent me by you in March last, whom their master, Hossein Bey Baroudi, persistently refuses to emancipate, notwithstanding the influence I have brought to bear upon him and the steps which you have kindly taken in the matter.

The result of this state of things is that, of the eighteen sent to service and five left mistresses of their own actions, about twenty, I am informed, and I believe correctly, are now leading a life of immorality.

I have had occasion to call attention, by my despatch of the 15th August, 1878, to the status of manumitted slaves, and I submitted "whether the Egyptian Government might not be moved to call in the assistance of the Ulema, 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." That suggestion, however, has led to no practical result, and I am induced to revert to the subject in view of the positive evil which, from a moral point, the present system is working.

The contention of the Cadi is that a slave cannot be emancipated but by the master's own act, and this point seems to be supported by the verse of the Koran, "And unto such of your slaves as shall ask it in writing, give ye freedom, if you know them worthy thereof,"\* whereby the master may refuse for an indefinite period the manumission of a slave on the plea of unworthiness.

But it should be remarked that it is generally held that the slaves here treated of are only such as had been made prisoners in a "Djehâd" (holy war), and who did not believe in "a Sacred Book;" whereas the Circassians are not slaves within that meaning—nay, not slaves at all, as I shall presently show—and they do believe in a "Book." That the Circassians are not slaves is, in point of fact, borne out by the text of a Firman issued in Moharrem 1271 to Moustapha Pasha, Commander of the Imperial army at Batoum, which establishes that they are free-born, but that, by a strange custom prevailing in their country, they are sold as slaves or abducted for that purpose, and it enjoins peremptorily the suppression of such proceedings.† This Firman, by condemning the practice, places the persons in whose favour it was issued, namely, those who are abducted or sold for the purposes of slavery, in the position in which they stood before they were abducted or sold and bought—it recognizes them as being free.

It might be contended that the Firman contemplates only the future, and cannot have a retrospective effect. The condemnation of the practice being general in its terms, and containing no reservation of any kind, should be read, I should think, as applying to all those who were at the time, or fell subsequently thereto, in the condition therein contemplated. Nor could such condemnation be regarded as contrary to the ecclesiastical law of the country, because the fact that it has been pronounced by the Sultan, who, being also the Caliph, is invested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion, renders that condemnation a modification of the law in that sense. Allowing even, for the sake of argument, that the contention is applicable to such Circassians as may have been in a state of slavery at the time of the issuing of the Firman, I fail to see that it would hold good in the case of those who have been reduced to that state after Moharrem 1271; and I think that the Cadi would be in duty bound to regard the manumission granted by the Bureau as sufficient in all cases wherein the age of a Circassian of itself alone would be a proof that she could not have been sold previously to the issuing of the Firman.

But assuming that the Cadi would be prepared to maintain the necessity that the master's consent should be first obtained and freely given to the manumission of a person held by him in slavery, notwithstanding the prohibitory terms of that Firman, I would again suggest that the Khedive should be moved to call in the assistance of the Ulema, with a view to have the disabilities removed under which manumitted Circassians are now labouring, contrary to the spirit of the Firman above mentioned.

The total number of negresses and Abyssinians manumitted is 1,490 (670 in

\* Sura xxiv, entitled "Light," v. 33.

† Hertslet's Treaties, vol. x, p. 615.

the first, and 820 in the second year), thus giving a percentage of 63·81 for the first, and 51·18 for the second year, or a mean average of 57·50 for the two years.

In the majority of cases dissatisfaction with the service they had been engaged in and a desire to marry have been assigned as causes for the application; ill-treatment by masters or fellow-servants has been alleged by some, while others, comparatively few, have stated that they had been sent away by their masters.

The first cause, which, taken by itself, would seem rather vague, becomes more comprehensible when read by the light of a "desire to marry," which, in almost all cases, has proved to be the true cause of the application.

With reference to the complaint of ill-treatment, I may state that the treatment they receive could not, as a rule, be called bad, in view of their peevishness, sulkiness, and stubbornness, which, coupled with their recklessness and cunningly-malicious temperament, render them difficult to deal with.

I have stated above that, in the present state of the law, a slave, unless emancipated by the master's own act, is precluded from contracting marriage, and that disability exists even in the case where manumission has been accorded by one of the Bureaux under the provisions of the Convention. It is thought that the Imams attached to the army are authorized, by a time-honoured custom, to solemnize marriages in their regiments; and on the supposition that those marriages would be valid, the Bureaux at Alexandria and Cairo have sent to the War Department for the purpose of being married 105 females during the first, and 11 during the second year.

I have reason to doubt, however, the validity of such marriages, and that doubt is shared by several persons better versed than myself in the matter, but no opportunity has offered thus far for testing it. But even if the privilege do exist, and that under it such marriages be held valid, that privilege would not extend to others; and in all places where a Mehkemé (Ecclesiastical Court) is established, the parties intending marriage must first obtain from the Cadi or his representative a sort of licence or permission, without which the marriage would not be held valid, and as no such permission can be at present granted to slaves manumitted by the Bureaux, they are precluded marriage. Twelve having died, the remaining 1,362 have been, under these circumstances, distributed as follows: 773 sent to service, 306 returned to their masters, 219 left to follow their own inclinations, 26 sent to answer charges, 18 sent to hospital, and 20 to school.

The Cairo Bureau has contributed 639 of the above, 187 of whom have returned to their masters, 19 have been sent to answer charges, 11 sent to hospital, and 15 to school, thus leaving 407, who have been sent to service and allowed to follow their own inclinations (the latter numbering only 78). Desiring to know what life these 407 females were leading, I have requested the police to ascertain the number of those living in disorderly houses, and it is due only to the delay in obtaining such a return that I have not sent in this Report sooner. I cannot say that this return is correct, as it comprises seven quarters only of the twelve into which the city of Cairo is divided; but even as it stands, the result is worse than I anticipated, as I find it to be the following:—

Babel Sharia Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	8
Boulak	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ezbekiah	..	..	..	..	..	49
Kaysoun	..	..	..	..	..	31
Khalifa	..	..	..	..	..	14
Old Cairo	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sayeda Zeinab	..	..	..	..	..	3
Forming a total of .	..	..	..	..	..	125 or 30·71 per cent.

In my Report last year (of the 23rd August, 1878) I called attention, under other considerations, to the necessity of establishing a "Home" for the reception of manumitted female slaves, and, on account of the state of the finances of Egypt, I submitted "whether the Anti-Slavery or some other philanthropic society in England might not be moved to help . . . . towards the establishment and support of a Home," but that course could not be followed as "it would 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."

That obligation was freely entered into by the Egyptian Government, but

while it imposed on them the duty to carry it into effect because of its having been contracted towards us, it bound us morally to see it fulfilled in the spirit of the Convention. We have now before us the experience of the last two years, which shows that the undertaking has been carried out in such a manner as to increase by about 145 the number of dissolute and immoral females previously existing in Cairo.

I have no doubt that the natural tendencies of the slaves themselves and the hindrance offered to their marriage have had no mean share in bringing about this result, but I feel convinced that had a Home been established it would have checked those tendencies to no small extent, and I would urgently recommend that the creation of such an institution should be delayed no longer.

In the present state, however, of the Egyptian finances, I do not think it would be possible to obtain pecuniary assistance from the Local Government for such an object, and I would suggest, therefore, that each Bureau should be authorized to charge 25 tariff piastres (5s. 1*d.*) for every slave, male or female, applying for manumission, and for every manumitted slave that returns or is sent back by the master to the Bureau, such payment being made by the master who receives back or takes into service a manumitted slave. The mean average number of slaves manumitted has been 1,325 a-year, but as that number would be turned over at least twice in the course of a year, there would be created a revenue of about 670*l.* per annum to defray the expenses of the Home. Washing, sewing, &c., for the public might be taken in at the Home at, or even under, usual rates, and this would help in increasing the revenue; but as it is not unlikely that there would be a deficiency to make up, at least in the first two or three years of its working, I would earnestly recommend that the philanthropic societies in England should be asked to contribute towards it, on the distinct understanding, however, that such contributions are merely temporary, and should not at any time relieve the Egyptian Government from their obligation to provide for the maintenance of manumitted slaves, and that all assistance by those societies shall cease on the report by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General that the Egyptian Government are in a position to make good themselves any deficiency to meet the expenses of the Home.

I think you will agree with me in that, having been instrumental in creating a new order of things in Egypt, we are bound to see that the engagements contracted by the Egyptian Government are faithfully carried out in the spirit in which we understood them to be made at the time they were entered into, and that a grave moral responsibility would weigh upon us in the eyes of the civilized world, and of this country, if we allowed the freedom acquired, through us, by slaves to be used for immoral purposes.

I trust you will pardon the length of this Report.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 55.

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

Year ended July 31, 1879.

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.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circassians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Deceased .. .. .	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed in agricultural service .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed in domestic service .. .. .	108	185	..	1	..	213	..	2	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Left to follow their inclinations .. .. .	57	76	..	2	..	59	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Returned to their masters' service .. .. .	11	20	..	..	..	85	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to hospital as unfit for work .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to hospital for treatment .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to Moudiriehs, to answer charges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to police, ditto .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to school .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sent to War Department: males as conscripts; females to be married .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .. .. .	179	296	2	3	306	385	3	5	288	115	..	..	45	24	70	1	768	820	5	9
Grand totals for the year .. .. .	480				699				353				70				1,602			
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial .. .. .	8				5				..				..				13			

Her Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo, September 8, 1879.

(Signed)

RAPH. BORG.



## Inclosure 3 in No. 55.

## SYNOPSIS of Offences created by the Convention and by the Khedive's Decree and Regulations.

Offence.	Qualification.	Authority.	How Triable.	Punishment.*
1. Attempting to sell slaves from family to family, after expiration of terms allowed.	.. .. .	Kh. Dec. Art. 2 Reg. Art. 13. ..	By competent Tribunal ..	Penal servitude. 5 months to 5 years (A).
2. Being a sailor on board a boat in which slaves are found for traffic.	Criminal offence ..	.. .. 19 ..	By Tribunal of district ..	Not enacted (B).
3. Enticing slaves from domestic service for a wicked purpose.	.. .. .	.. .. 15 ..	.. .. .	Such as is inflicted by Criminal Law (C).
4. Fraudulently or violently depriving a freed slave of his liberty.	Stealing with murder .	Annex. Par. 8 . Reg. Art. 16. ..	At Alexandria, by special Council. At Cairo, by Court-martial. Offenders in Lower and Upper Egypt triable at Cairo, by Court-martial.	} Not enacted (D).
5. Mutilating or trafficking in children.	Murder .. ..	Conv. Art. IV . Reg. .. 33.	} As in offence 4 .. ..	
6. Owner of a building used as dépôt of slaves (if not a slave-dealer).	Stealing with murder .	.. .. 6 ..		.. .. .
7. Stealing or taking away from slave his letters of manumission.	Stealing with murder .	Annex. Par. 8 . Reg. Art. 16.	} Same as offence 4. ..	Not enacted (D).
8. Trafficking, directly or indirectly, in slaves (negroes or Abyssinians).	Ditto .. ..	Conv. Art. II . Reg. .. 32.	} Ditto .. ..	Ditto (D).
9. Trafficking in white slaves of either sex, after the 3rd August, 1884.	.. .. .	Kh. Dec. Art. 3 Reg. Art. 36.	} .. .. .	Penal servitude. 5 months to 5 years.

(A.) Penal servitude in the Ottoman Criminal Law entails the public exposition of the convict. Article 19 enacts: "La condamnation aux travaux forcés emportera l'exposition publique; le condamné conduit sur une place publique ou dans une rue fréquentée de la ville où il se trouverait, demeurera durant deux heures exposé aux regards du peuple; sur sa poitrine sera placé écriteau portant, en très-gros caractères, l'extrait de l'arrêt de la Cour qui l'aura condamné; il sera ensuite mis aux fers et dirigé sur le lieu où il subira sa peine. Seront exemptés de l'exposition publique les individus âgés de moins de 18 ans et de plus de 70." This enactment does not exist in the Egyptian Criminal Code.

(B.) The sailor, it appears, is here regarded as an accomplice; and as trafficking, &c., is punishable with death (*post*, Offence 8) his offence comes within Article 175 of the Ottoman Criminal Code: "Celui qui a aidé un meurtrier dans l'exécution de son crime, sera puni des travaux forcés à temps."

This provision is similar to Article 210 of the Egyptian Criminal Code: "Les complices d'un homicide entraînant la peine de mort pour son auteur seront condamnés aux travaux forcés à temps. (*Vide* Note 1.)

(C.) Slaves seem to be regarded as infants, and this offence, by analogy, falls within the scope of Article 206 of the Ottoman Criminal Law: "Quiconque aura par fraude ou par violence, enlevé un enfant qui n'a pas encore atteint l'âge du puberté, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de trois mois à un an.

"Si la personne ainsi enlevée est une fille n'ayant pas atteint l'âge de puberté, la peine sera celle des travaux forcés à temps.

"Si un attentat à la pudeur a été commis sur la personne de la fille enlevée, le coupable subira le maximum de la peine portée contre ce crime. (*Vide* Note 2.)

"Quiconque aura, par violence, enlevé une fille ayant atteint l'âge de puberté sera puni de trois mois à trois ans d'emprisonnement. Et si la personne enlevée est mariée, le ravisseur sera condamné aux travaux forcés à temps.

"Tout individu qui aura aidé le ravisseur dans l'enlèvement, par violence, d'une fille ou femme, ayant ou non atteint l'âge de puberté, sera puni de six mois à un an d'emprisonnement."

(1 to Note B.) The definition of penal servitude for a term of years in Article 21 of the Ottoman Criminal Code is the following: "La peine des travaux forcés à temps consiste, après avoir subi l'exposition publique (*ante*, Note A), à être employé de trois à quinze ans aux travaux les plus pénibles, et avec les fers aux pieds, dans les lieux désignés par le Gouvernement. Néanmoins, la peine des travaux forcés prononcée pour un temps moindre que cinq ans pourra être subie sur le lieu même." This

These provisions are reproduced *verbatim* in Articles 254 to 258 of the Egyptian Criminal Code.

(D.) Article 174 of the Ottoman Criminal Code runs thus: "Quiconque aura commis un homicide sans préméditation, sera puni de la peine des travaux forcés pour quinze ans. Néanmoins, le crime emportera la peine de mort, lorsqu'il aura précédé, accompagné, ou suivi un autre crime, ou lorsqu'il aura été occasionné par le projet d'exécuter un délit." These provisions are reproduced in Articles 208 and 209 of the Egyptian Code, with the addenda: "Ou lorsqu'il aura eu pour but de préparer, faciliter, ou exécuter un délit ou de favoriser la fuite ou l'impunité des auteurs ou complices de ce délit."

(E.) This offence is punishable with death under Article 170 of the Ottoman Criminal Code, and 204 of the Egyptian Criminal Code. It appears to me, however, that it would be better in the spirit of the Convention to apply Article 173 of the Ottoman Criminal Code, which is as follows: "La peine de mort sera prononcée, d'après la loi, contre les malfaiteurs de profession, reconnus comme tels par leurs antécédents, qui pour l'exécution d'un grand crime, auront employés des tortures ou commis des actes de cruauté contre une personne quelconque."

(F.) Article 37 of the Ottoman Criminal Code enacts: "La peine de l'amende consiste dans le paiement par le condamné d'une somme déterminée par la loi . . . . Dans le cas où étant condamné à une simple amende il serait hors d'état de la payer, il subira un emprisonnement dont la durée suivant l'importance du chiffre de l'amende sera de vingt-quatre heures à trois mois." The Egyptian Criminal Code, Article 54, gives the following definition: "La peine de l'amende consiste dans le paiement, par le condamné, d'une somme de 10 P. T. à 100 P. T., en matière de simple police, et de 100 P. T. à 10,000 P. T. en matière correctionnelle." And in Article 55 it provides: "La contrainte par corps, pour le paiement des amendes, des frais, et des restitutions, au profit de l'Etat, sera fixée à vingt-quatre heures par 20 P. T., sans pouvoir être inférieure à vingt-quatre heures et dépasser trois mois."

definition is identical to Article 33 of the Egyptian Criminal Code, save in the "exposition publique," which is omitted.

(2 to Note C.) Attempt to commit rape. Article 198 of the Ottoman Criminal Code enacts: "Quiconque aura commis sur une personne un attentat à la pudeur avec violence, sera puni des travaux forcés à temps." This enactment is reproduced in Article 237 of the Egyptian Criminal Code.

\* The Articles in the Ottoman Criminal Code are extracted from a French translation in the "Législation Ottomane," by Grégoire Aristarchi Bey (vol. ii, Constantinople 1873-74), of the Law promulgated 28 Zil-hedja, 1274.

No. 56.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Lascelles.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, November 4, 1879.*

IT is stated that messengers from King M'tesa are either on their way to this country, or may be expected shortly to pass through Egypt on their way to England, and I am to desire that you will bespeak the good offices of the Egyptian Government on behalf of these messengers, with the view to facilities being afforded them on their passage through Egyptian territories.

No. 57.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT, for your information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 58.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, October 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have received from the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, informing me of a seizure of nineteen slaves which has recently been effected in Cairo by some police guardsmen, and stating that this seizure furnishes another proof of the desire of the Egyptian Government to put a stop to the Traffic in Slaves.

In accordance with the stipulations of the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, the slaves above referred to have been manumitted and provided with situations as domestic servants, while the Court-martial appointed to try cases of this nature has passed sentences on eight of the principal offenders varying from one year to seven months imprisonment with hard labour.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

Inclosure in No. 58.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Lascelles.*

M. le Gérant,

*Caire, le 29 Octobre, 1879.*

AUX termes d'un rapport qui me parvient de la police des soldats de garde auraient arrêté dix-neuf esclaves des deux sexes. Dix-sept d'entre eux auraient été saisis dans une voiture appartenant au sieur Hassan-el-Margawi, conduite par un cocher, nommé Hussein Mohamet. Quant aux deux autres, ils auraient été découverts dans le moulin du hameau de Zeinhann.

Conformément aux dispositions de la Convention passée entre le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et le Gouvernement Egyptien, ces esclaves, après avoir reçu leurs lettres d'affranchissement, auraient été placés comme domestiques, sous la responsabilité de l'Administration. Quant à ceux qui les conduisaient, ils auraient été immédiatement arrêtés et livrés à l'autorité compétente.

Le Conseil Militaire, appelé à statuer sur les contraventions de cette nature, a prononcé les condamnations suivantes :—

Le sieur Mohamet Osman, convaincu de se livrer au commerce des esclaves, a été condamné à une année de travaux forcés, au Toubkhané, dans les conditions

\* See No. 408.

habituelles; les sieurs Abou-el-Nour Khalifa, Souélim Mouhsui, Souleyman Souélim, Moussa Atwa, Djouma Houssein, Ibrahim Abou-el-Naga, et Houssein Mohamet, reconnus coupables, ont été condamnés à sept mois de la même peine. Un soldat, compromis dans cette affaire, Mohamet Abou Eta, a été condamné à servir neuf mois sans solde.

Quant à Awad Hassan et Hamdan, contre qui on n'a pu relever aucune charge sérieuse, le Conseil a pensé qu'ils avaient été assez punis par la prison préventive qu'ils avaient déjà subie, et en conséquence il a ordonné leur élargissement.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance, M. le Gérant, cette nouvelle communication, qui montre une fois de plus que les Agents du Gouvernement de Son Altesse le Khédivé continuent à exercer la plus grande surveillance, en vue de la stricte application des mesures relatives à la suppression de la Traite.

Veuillez, &c.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,  
(Signé) MOUSTAPHA FEHMY.

No. 59.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 14, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lascelles' despatch of the 29th ultimo, reporting the steps taken by the Egyptian Government for the liberation of nineteen slaves seized at Cairo, and the punishment of the culprits; and I am to request that you will express to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction with which his Lordship has received this intelligence.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 60.

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

My Lord,

*Cairo, November 17, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of a note which I have addressed to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, bespeaking the good offices of the Government of the Khedive in favour of messengers from King M'tesa, who may be expected shortly to pass through Egypt on their way to England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 60.

*Mr. Malet to Moustapha Fehmy Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

*Cairo, November 17, 1879.*

IN a note to Chérif Pasha dated the 19th May, 1878, Mr. Vivian bespoken the good offices of the Egyptian Government for a party of English missionaries on their way to Uganda.

It appears from a communication lately received from the Church Missionary Society, which has the news from the Mission respecting which Mr. Vivian wrote to Chérif Pasha, that messengers from King M'tesa may be expected shortly to pass through Egypt on their way to England.

I am instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to bespeak the good offices of the Government of His Highness the Khedive on behalf of these messengers, and I therefore beg your Excellency to be so good as to send instructions to the Egyptian authorities in the territories through which they may pass to facilitate their passage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 61.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 6.)*

My Lord.

Cairo, November 24, 1879.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, and to my despatch of the 17th instant, I have the honour to inclose a copy of a note, dated the 22nd instant, from Moustapha Pasha Fehmy, stating that he has sent instructions by telegraph to the authorities in the Soudan and Upper Egypt to afford every facility to the messengers of King M'tesa, who are said to be likely to traverse those countries on their way to England.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 61.

*Moustapha Fehmy Pasha to Mr. Malet.*

M. l'Agent et Consul-Général,

Caire, le 22 Novembre, 1879.

A LA suite de la communication que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, le 17 de ce mois, je me suis empressé d'inviter par télégraphe les autorités du Soudan et de la Haute Egypte à offrir toutes les facilités en leur pouvoir aux messagers du Roi M'tesa qui, ainsi que vous voulez bien me le dire, traverseront prochainement le territoire Egyptien pour se rendre en Angleterre.

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

No. 62.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1879.

I HAVE to inform your Excellency that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, stating that there is no truth in the reports which have appeared in some of the English newspapers to the effect that the Spanish Government were about to send a Mission to the King of Abyssinia with valuable presents.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 63.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1879.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve the letter addressed by you to the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs in favour of the messengers from King M'tesa who are expected to pass through Egypt on their way to this country, a copy of which is inclosed in your despatch of the 17th ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 64.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 20.)*

My Lord,

Cairo, December 8, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Borg, giving a Return of slaves manumitted during the quarter ended 31st October, 1879.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Vice-Consul Borg to Mr. Malet.

Sir,

Cairo, December 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a Return for the quarter ended 31st October last, showing the number of slaves manumitted at the several Bureaux, and the manner in which they have been provided for. This Return would have been sent in sooner but for some particulars from the Lower Egypt Bureau which have been received very recently.

The total number of manumissions is 409, with a percentage of 53.30 females, against 375, with a percentage of 50.93 females, in the corresponding period last year.

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

## Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

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, 1879.

How Provided for.	Alexandria Bureau.		Cairo Bureau.				Lower Egypt Bureau.				Upper Egypt Bureau.				Totals.						
	Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		Negroes and Abyssinians.		Circasians.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Deceased ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed in agricultural service ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Employed in domestic service ... ..	26	35	...	...	27	85	...	...	43	28	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	101	153		
Left to follow their inclinations ... ..	15	34	...	1	49	9	1	3	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	50		
Sent to hospital as unfit for work ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to hospital for treatment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to Moudirahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to police ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to school ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sent to War Department (males as conscripts, females to be married) ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Grand totals for the quarter...</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>186</b>				<b>92</b>				<b>16</b>				<b>409</b>						
Number of cases referred to Courts-martial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Signed)

RAPH. BORG.

Her Britannic Majesty's Legal Vice-Consulate, Cairo,  
December 6, 1879.

## FRANCE.

No. 65.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 9, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an extract of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, dated the 6th July, in which he reports that he had received reliable information that three dhows had recently left the Umfussi River, in the neighbourhood of Mozambique, and that two had successfully run their cargoes to the Comoro Islands, whence a considerable proportion were to be transhipped to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.\*

I do not desire that you should make any official representation to the French Government on the subject, but you will take an opportunity of mentioning to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that the advices received by Her Majesty's Government leave no room for doubting that a considerable number of slaves have recently been shipped from the Portuguese possessions to the Comoro Islands, and that the same advices state that a portion of the slaves landed there were to be transhipped to the French Colonies above mentioned.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 66.

*Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 16.)*

My Lord,

*Paris, September 14, 1879.*

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th instant, I yesterday informed M. Waddington, unofficially, that the advices received by Her Majesty's Government leave no room for doubting that a considerable number of slaves have recently been shipped from the Portuguese possessions in Africa to the Comoro Islands, and that the same advices state that a portion of the slaves landed there were to be transhipped to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

No. 67.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 29, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant, I transmit, for your information, a letter, with its inclosures, from the Admiralty, reporting the destruction by Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" of a slave dhow which had landed a cargo of slaves on Nos Fali, an island under French protection, most of whom are stated to have been bought by a man of Nossi Bé, a French Colony.†

You are at liberty to communicate unofficially the substance of Captain Tracey's Report to M. Waddington.

I have to request you to return the Admiralty letter to me.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 68.

*Mr. Adams to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 4.)*

My Lord,

Paris, October 2, 1879.

I REMINDED M. Waddington to-day of the unofficial communication which I made to him on the 13th ultimo, as reported in my despatch of the following day, respecting the information received by Her Majesty's Government of a number of slaves having been shipped from the Portuguese possessions in Africa to the Comoro Islands, a portion of whom were to be transhipped to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

I then, with reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo, communicated to his Excellency, in the same unofficial manner, Captain Tracey's despatch of the 28th July to Rear-Admiral Corbett, which recounts the circumstances attending the capture of a dhow that had evidently been engaged in carrying slaves to the Island of Nos Fali (an island under French protection), and which was afterwards sunk by Captain Tracey.

I remarked that these proceedings were undertaken with the cognizance of the French Naval Commander.

His Excellency simply observed that it seemed to be a very clear case.

I have the honour to return the inclosures from the Admiralty which accompanied your Lordship's despatch.

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

No. 69.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 10, 1879.

I APPROVE the language which you held to M. Waddington respecting the information received by Her Majesty's Government of a number of slaves having been shipped from the Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa to the Comoro Islands, a portion of whom were to be transhipped to French Colonies, and also with reference to the circumstances attending the capture of a dhow that had been engaged in carrying slaves to the Island of Nos Fali, as reported in your despatch of the 2nd instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 70.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Adams.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.

I TRANSMIT, for your information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 71.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 21, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch to Mr. Adams of the 10th ultimo, I transmit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in Madagascar respecting the slave dhow captured on that coast by the boats of Her Majesty's ship

"Spartan," on the 22nd July of this year;\* and I have to request that your Excellency will take an opportunity of communicating Mr. Pakenham's despatch to the French Government, as showing the manner in which a Traffic in Slaves is indirectly encouraged by the French planters at Nossi Bé.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 72.

*Lord Lyons to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 1.)*

My Lord,

Paris, November 29, 1879.

I HAD, the day before yesterday, the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 21st instant, instructing me to communicate to the French Government a despatch from Mr. Consul Pakenham showing the manner in which a Traffic in Slaves is indirectly encouraged by French planters at Nossi Bé.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of a memorandum with which, in pursuance of this instruction, I have sent M. Waddington unofficially a copy of Mr. Pakenham's despatch to your Lordship of the 3rd ultimo.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LYONS.

## Inclosure in No. 72.

*Memorandum respecting Slaves at Nossi Bé, given to M. Waddington.*

ON the 13th September last Mr. Adams had the honour to mention unofficially to M. Waddington that the advices received by Her Majesty's Government left no room for doubting that a considerable number of slaves had been shipped from the Portuguese possessions in Africa to the Comoro Islands, and that the same advices stated that a portion of the slaves landed there were to be transhipped to the French Colonies of Mayotte and Nossi Bé.

Mr. Adams, on the 2nd ultimo, communicated (also unofficially) to M. Waddington a Report, dated the 28th July, of Captain Tracey, which recounted the circumstances attending the capture of a dhow that had evidently been engaged in carrying slaves to the Island of Nos Fali.

Lord Lyons has now the honour, by direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, to forward, in the same unofficial manner, to M. Waddington a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in Madagascar showing the manner in which a Traffic in Slaves would seem to be indirectly encouraged by French planters at Nossi Bé.

November 29, 1879.

## No. 73.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Lord Lyons.*

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 11, 1879.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 29th ultimo, inclosing copy of a memorandum which your Excellency sent to M. Waddington on the occasion of your communicating unofficially to the French Minister a copy of Mr. Pakenham's despatch of the 3rd October, showing the manner in which a Traffic in Slaves is indirectly encouraged by French planters in Nossi Bé, and I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.



## MADAGASCAR.

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No. 74.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 11, 1879.*

THE Lords of the Admiralty have communicated to Lord Salisbury a copy of a letter, dated the 10th December last, which you addressed to the Senior Naval Officer on the East Coast Station, complaining of proceedings on the part of the Hova authorities in supporting British subjects against British authority in the purchase and possession of slaves, and requesting him, if possible, to dispatch a ship of war to Tamatave.

No report has been received from you on this subject, and I am therefore directed by his Lordship to instruct you to furnish him with a report of the proceedings to which your letter refers with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

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No. 75.

*Consul Pakenham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Tamatave, June 4, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 11th March last, mentioning your Lordship having received from the Lords of the Admiralty communication of my letter of the 10th December, 1878, to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar in regard to certain proceedings of the Hova Governor of Tamatave in support of slave-holding by British subjects, and requesting the dispatch to this port, if possible, of one of Her Majesty's ships of war; but that no report from me on the subject had reached your Lordship's hands; and further instructing me to forward one without loss of time.

In reply, I desire to express my regret that my despatch of the 10th December, 1878, with inclosures, should not have reached your Lordship's hands, and I beg now to forward, for your Lordship's information, a duplicate of that despatch, with copies of its inclosures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 75.

*Consul Pakenham to the Marquis of Salisbury.*

My Lord,

*Tamatave, December 10, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your Lordship's information, the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Senior Naval Officer at Zanzibar requesting the early dispatch, if possible, to this port of one of Her Majesty's ships of war, in consequence of the Hova Governor of Tamatave having shown a disposition to support British subjects in Madagascar in their illegal possession of slaves.

I beg further to inclose a copy of my representations to the Hova Governor on the subject, and to submit that the case under reference relates to certain slaves held, during his lifetime, by "Alimiah," a British subject, and, after his death, claimed by his Malagasy wife.

As the question at issue involves a very important principle in connection with the Slave Trade, namely, the right of British subjects to possess slaves, by purchasing and holding them in the names of their Malagasy wives, should I fail to obtain justice at the hands of the Malagasy authorities at Tamatave I shall refer the matter to the Prime Minister of Madagascar.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 2 in No. 75.

*Consul Pakenham to the Senior Officer in Command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces at Zanzibar.*

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Tamatave, December 10, 1878.*

IN consequence of certain late proceedings on the part of the Hova Governor of Tamatave evincive of a desire to support British subjects against British authority in Madagascar in their illegal purchase and possession of slaves, I have now the honour to request—should the requirements of the Service admit of such an arrangement—the early dispatch to Tamatave of a British vessel of war.

I beg to add that the recent epidemic of small-pox appears lately to have entirely ceased at Tamatave, where no fresh cases of the disease have occurred for some months past.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 75.

*Consul Pakenham to the Governor of Tamatave.*

Sir, *Tamatave, December 9, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Excellency that I have decreed the immediate liberation of the slaves whose names are stated in the inclosed list, as having been illegally purchased and possessed by the late Alimiah, a British subject, deceased at or near Andovoranto some months back, and having been subsequently illegally taken possession of and retained by Tetoto, a Malagasy woman.

For months past I have been vainly endeavouring to induce your Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the British Treaty, to produce these slaves before me, in order to obtain their liberation. I have clearly explained to your Excellency that the principle involved is one of British and not Malagasy law. That these slaves had been illegally purchased with British capital and illegally possessed by a British subject. But, strange to say, I have met with opposition from your Excellency and your officers in the prosecution of a just cause and assertion of just rights.

For the past three weeks these unfortunate slaves have been concealed at Tamatave, without my having been officially informed of a fact with which your Excellency was well acquainted.

But this is not all; these slaves, since the death of Alimiah, have been subjected by the woman Tetoto to every species of ill-treatment and cruelty.

Under these circumstances, I am fully determined to vindicate British law by liberating the slaves in question, to each of whom—except the children, who will be included in their mother's certificate—a formal certificate of freedom, under my hand and seal of office, will be granted.

I have only to add that the greater number of these slaves are at the British Consulate, and, consequently, under British protection.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure 4 in No. 75.

LIST of Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late Alimiah, a British subject, deceased,  
at Andovoranto.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Moussa.		Thereza, with her child.
Karla.		Mangana, ditto.
Cooda.		Rosa.
Sanga.		Rozé.
Vavy.		Boorida.
Missay.		Marvato.

(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM,  
*Her Majesty's Consul for Madagascar.*

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Madagascar,  
Tamatave, December 9, 1878.*

No. 76.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Pakenham.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 22, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th June, inclosing a duplicate of your despatch of the 10th December last, relative to certain slaves held by a British subject in Madagascar in the name of his Malagasy wife, and claimed after his death by her.

In reply, I am to state to you that his Lordship approves your action on behalf of those slaves, and I am to instruct you to report the result thereof.

I am, however, to point out to you that you do not explain in your despatch who the slaves in question are. Lord Salisbury concludes that they are not Africans, as all African slaves were declared free by the Emancipation Edict of the Queen of Madagascar of 1877, but you will furnish his Lordship with an explanation on this point.

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

No. 77.

*Consul Pakenham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)*

My Lord,

*Tamatave, October 3, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith decree of condemnation of a dhow or native vessel engaged in the Slave Trade with Nossifali, close to Nossi Bé, and under French protection, but abandoned on the mainland of Madagascar, and seized there by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" on the 22nd July last.

There can be little doubt, from the evidence, that the slaves from this dhow had been previously landed at Nossifali, and there sold to and purchased by planters belonging to Nossi Bé, who, after such purchase, must, I presume, have introduced them to Nossi Bé as "engagés libres" employed under contracts of service of several years' duration.

Being desirous of reporting this case to your Lordship, without delay, by the mail about leaving, I beg to represent that fuller details on the subject will be submitted to your Lordship by the next mail.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) T. C. PAKENHAM.

Inclosure in No. 77.

Case No. 2 of 1879.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul at Madagascar, at Tamatave, Admiralty jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel or dhow, name unknown, without colours or papers, the master whereof is also unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by John Edward Bearcroft, Esq., a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's navy, of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," and at the time in charge of boats of that ship, before Thomas Conolly Pakenham, Her Majesty's Consul for Madagascar at Tamatave, on the 2nd October, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant John Edward Bearcroft, R.N., and produced before me his sworn declaration, which set out the circumstances under which a native vessel or dhow, whose name, master, and owner are unknown, of the description and measurement specified in the certificate annexed, was seized on the mainland of Madagascar, about 3 miles south-east of Nos-fali on the 22nd July, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade. I, the said Thomas Conolly Pakenham, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, in default of parties appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, and 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 the order of destruction.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 2nd day of October, 1879.

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM,  
*Her Majesty's Consul, Judge.*

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*Certificate as to Destruction.*

I the Undersigned, Richard Edward Tracey, holding the rank of Captain in Her Britannic Majesty's navy, and belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," do hereby certify that on the 23rd day of July, 1879, I directed a survey to be held on the dhow or native vessel, name unknown, detained by me on the 22nd day of July, 1879, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the result of such survey was that the said dhow was unseaworthy, in so far that she was unfit to make the passage to the nearest port of adjudication (Zanzibar), and the said dhow has therefore been destroyed by my orders, by being scuttled and sunk at sea.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1879.

(Signed)

RICHD. E. TRACEY, *Captain,*  
*Commanding H.M.S. "Spartan."*

Produced on the 2nd October, 1879, before

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM, *Her Britannic Majesty's*  
*Consul for Madagascar.*

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*Certificate of Admeasurement.*

We, the undersigned officers of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," do hereby certify that we have carefully admeasured, in the manner prescribed by Rule II of the 22nd section of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the dhow or native vessel (name

unknown), detained by Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," on the 22nd day of July, 1879, on the ground that she was engaged in the Slave Trade.

	Feet.
1. Length on upper deck from outside of plank at stem to outside of plank at stern-post .. .. .	62
2. Main breadth to outside of plank .. .. .	18
3. Girth of vessel under the keel at main breadth, from the upper deck on one side of the vessel to the upper deck on the other .. .. .	40

*Tonnage.*

	No. of Tons.
Tonnage under tonnage deck .. .. .	88.64

Signed this 23rd day of July, 1879.

(Signed)

R. J. FORTESCUE, *Lieutenant.*

WILLIAM STAINER, *Navigating Lieutenant.*

HENRY KENSTRELL, *Carpenter.*

Approved by me, this 24th day of July, 1879.

(Signed)

RICHD. E. TRACEY, *Captain,*

*Commanding H.M.S. "Spartan."*

Produced on the 2nd October, 1879, before

(Signed)

T. C. PAKENHAM, *Her Britannic Majesty's*

*Consul for Madagascar.*

## PORTUGAL.

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No. 78.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 15, 1879.)*

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, December 24, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship herewith three printed copies, with a very careful translation by Mr. Duff, of the new Regulations issued on the 21st November respecting contracts of colonists and servants in the Portuguese African possessions.

Article 72, chapter 6, of the Regulations stipulates that "the conveyance of colonists or servants can only be carried on in Portuguese vessels duly registered for the purpose, after giving security or depositing money; or else in foreign ships duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor of the province, after the captains shall have authentically declared their readiness to submit to the rules laid down in these Regulations."

As far as I am able to judge, these new Regulations are framed in a spirit of humanity towards the negro and of equity towards his employer—two qualities not always successfully combined.

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Inclosure in No. 78.

*Extract from the "Diario do Governo" of November 25, 1878.*

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*Royal Decree.*

(Translation.)

WHEREAS the draft Regulations respecting the contracting of servants and colonists in the provinces of Portuguese Africa, as drawn up by the Commission appointed by the Decree of the 12th July, 1878, have been laid before me;

Whereas in the said draft Regulations the necessary rules are laid down in order that, without any detriment to, but rather in harmony with, the principle of civil liberty, and of the laws which regulate the same, the rights and duties of masters and of their servants or colonists may be mutually guaranteed;

Whereas also the state of civilization prevalent among the natives does not, as yet, enable them to defend and maintain by themselves their rights as free citizens; and that, for this reason, the special protection of the authorities is to them an essential requisite, and whereas this matter has been duly attended to in the above-mentioned draft Regulations;

Availing myself, therefore, of the authority conferred upon my Government in virtue of the 1st paragraph of the 15th Article of the Additional Act to the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy;

After having consulted the Consultative Board for the Colonies, as well as the Council of Ministers;

I hereby decree as follows:—

Article 1. The Regulations respecting the contracts of servants and colonists in the provinces of Portuguese Africa, which form part of this Decree and are annexed thereto, and are signed by the Minister and Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonial Department, are hereby approved.

Art. 2. Any legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

The said Minister and Secretary of State shall accordingly carry this Decree into effect.

Given at the Palace, November 21, 1878.

(Countersigned) THOMAZ ANTONIO RIBEIRO FERREIRA. (Signed) THE KING.

*Regulations concerning the Contracts of Servants and Colonists in the Provinces of Portuguese Africa.*

Chapter I.—*Preliminary Rules.*

Article 1. The public tutelage, to which the individuals referred to in the 2nd Article of the Law of the 29th April, 1875, and in the 3rd Article of the Regulations of the 20th December of that year, were subject in the transmarine provinces, is abolished in accordance with the 2nd paragraph of the 2nd Article of that Law, reckoning from the date of the 29th April of this current year of 1878.

Art. 2. From that date forward, the individuals mentioned in the 5th Article of the Law above referred to are no longer obliged—as laid down in that Article—to contract their services for a fixed period with their former masters.

Art. 3. No one can be compelled to contract his services; nevertheless, an exception is made in the case of individuals who shall have been condemned as vagrants, for these shall continue to be obliged to continue to work in accordance with these Regulations.

Art. 4. In future, all written contracts, either for domestic service or for colonization, or for both colonization and domestic service, freely entered into either by the natives or by any individuals brought from other Portuguese provinces, from any feudatory regions, or from any foreign country, shall not contain any conditions either inferior or contrary to those herein laid down. For this purpose such contracts shall remain subject to the formalities and fiscal supervision set forth in these Regulations.

Art. 5. These Regulations are applicable to the several transmarine provinces referred to in the Law of the 29th April, 1875, and in the Regulations of the 20th December of that year.

Chapter II.—*Of the general Curatorship of Servants and Colonists.*

Art. 6. The general Curators appointed by the Law of the 29th April, 1875, and by the Decree of the 20th December, 1875, are maintained, and they shall receive the same salaries, and enjoy the same rank and prerogatives, and also perform the duties herein prescribed, in addition to those imposed upon them in virtue of the said Laws and Regulations, in so far as they are not changed by this Decree.

Art. 7. The contracts referred to in these Regulations, as well as the carrying out of the same, shall be subject to the intervention and fiscal supervision of the Curators-General, and of the Governors of the provinces, for all the intents and purposes herein laid down.

Art. 8. The Curator-General is *ex officio* the protector of all the servants and colonists who may have contracted their services in accordance with the 4th Article, and it shall be his duty—

(1.) To intervene in the making of the said contracts in the manner laid down in these Regulations.

(2.) To cause (under his responsibility) all the enactments, which the Laws as well as these Regulations provide for the purpose, to be duly observed in these contracts.

(3.) To oppose the making of such contracts should he discover any grounds that will justify his refusal.

(4.) To watch over the faithful compliance by the masters with their agreements, either by himself personally or by means of the authorities under him, and he shall proceed, or cause his delegates to proceed, to the necessary inspections.

(5.) To receive, either directly or through the authorities entrusted with the duty by these Regulations, any representations and complaints that may be made with reference to the execution of such contracts.

(6.) To withdraw the sanction already given to such contracts, whenever there may be sufficient grounds for doing so, owing to any transgressions of the legal enactments and regulations.

(7.) To take the necessary steps in order to insure a compliance with all the provisions

for the protection of the parties contracted, and to compel the latter to perform the duties imposed upon them in virtue of these Regulations.

(8.) And finally, to discharge any other functions that may appertain to his office in virtue of these Regulations.

Art. 9. The Curator-General shall correspond directly with the Marine and Colonial Department, with all the authorities of the province, and with the Governors and Curators-General of the other provinces.

Art. 10. The administrative authorities in the different districts ("concelhos"), as well as the "Procureurs du Roi," shall render him the necessary assistance, and attend to any applications that may be made to them by the Curator-General with reference to the fulfilment of his instructions in their respective "concelhos" and judicial districts ("julgados").

Art. 11. Whenever the Curator-General shall, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him, think proper to withdraw his sanction from any contracts, before doing so he shall make the necessary inquiries, and hear what the masters and the complainants, or their representatives, have to say; he shall have the power to question the necessary witnesses, or to cause them to be questioned, drawing up an authentic record of their depositions.

§. No appeal from the decision of the Curator-General is admissible, except to the Governor of the province in Council.

Art. 12. All contracts from which the sanction may have been thus withdrawn shall be null and void, except in so far as regards the right of the colonists or servants to the payment of their passage back, should the same be due to them.

Art. 13. With respect to minors who may be contracted, or who may engage their services in accordance with these Regulations, it is the special right of the Curator-General to discharge the functions which, in accordance with the provisions of the law, appertain to the "Procureur du Roi," either by himself in person, or else by the agents of the "Procureur du Roi" in the different judicial districts.

Art. 14. In all other cases but those referred to in the foregoing Article, no one can overrule any decision given by the Curator-General, except the Governor of the province in Council.

Art. 15. The Governor of the province may give orders in writing for any matters that have been decided by the Curator-General to be brought to his notice. No decision shall be adopted in regard thereto except in Council.

Art. 16. The Curator-General may, whenever he may think fit, proceed himself, or make his delegates proceed, to investigate the several kinds of service which are placed under his supervision and authority.

§ 1. When on a tour of inspection out of the capital of the province he shall receive the same allowance—to be paid by the provincial Treasury—as is given to the Judges on circuit.

§ 2. Should the inspection be made by his delegate, the allowance to the latter shall be fixed by the Governor in Council, but it shall never exceed the amount laid down in the first section.

Art. 17. No authority in the province shall attempt to hinder the Curator-General in the discharge of his functions, and all the authorities shall render him their aid and assistance, as far as in them lies, in the discharge of his duties, saving, in the case of the Governor of the province, the duties imposed upon him in virtue of these Regulations.

Art. 18. The Curator-General shall continue to have his office in the same building as that of the Government of the province, and he shall have as many clerks under him as he may require for the discharge of his duties.

§. The Governor in Council shall, upon the recommendation of the Curator-General, and in view of the requirements of the public service, fix the number of those clerks and their salaries.

Art. 19. The Curator-General is a member of the Council of Government, as organized by the 26th Article of the Decree of the 1st December, 1869, but he shall take no part in any matters relating to his decisions which may be brought before it under appeal.

### Chapter III.—*Conditions of the Contracts for Servants and Colonists.*

Art. 20. The contracts referred to in the 4th Article cannot be legally proved, when it is not shown that they were drawn up in writing, and that they were duly registered within thirty days from the date thereof, either in the proper district, or in the office of the Curator-General as hereinafter laid down.



§. The rule laid down in this Article does not apply to servants engaged for the week or for the month, without a written contract, but such contracts are obligatory for the time specified therein.

Art. 21. No servants or colonists can be imported either from any other Portuguese transmarine province, or from any feudatory regions, or from any foreign country, unless the importers shall prove that their services have been engaged under conditions that are not contrary to those laid down in these Regulations.

Art. 22. Any individuals that may be condemned as vagrants, in accordance with the 256th Article of the Penal Code, are bound to work, or to contract their services, as laid down in the 7th Chapter of these Regulations.

Art. 23. All written contracts that shall have been made in contravention of the rules laid down in these Regulations are altogether null and void in law. All written contracts not sanctioned by the public authorities, as well as those which may be proved not to have been duly registered, are likewise null and void.

§. From the decision of the Curator-General upon this point an appeal may be made to the Governor of the province in Council.

Art. 24. The special conditions laid down in these Regulations with respect to the contracts referred to therein are considered to be of an administrative nature, and necessary for the proper administration of the province as far as regards contract servants and colonists, and the said conditions shall continue, in accordance with this Decree, to remain under the supervision of the same authorities as heretofore, in virtue of the former Regulations.

Art. 25. The contracts referred to in these Regulations are as follows:—

- (1.) For the performance of work only.
- (2.) For the performance of work, and for colonization on lands granted for the purpose.
- (3.) For colonization only on lands granted for the purpose.
- (4.) For service within the province.
- (5.) For service in another province.

Art. 26. Contracts may be made under a stipulation for the payment of wages only, or for the payment of wages with food and clothing.

Art. 27. Contracts for the performance of service shall not exceed five years, except in the cases of apprentices of any trade, when they are not to exceed ten years.

Art. 28. Colonists are those who enter into a contract for colonization only, by means of the concession of lands, or for labour with the concession of lands.

Servants are those who are contracted only for the performance of work.

Those contracted for apprenticeship are considered as servants.

Art. 29. Contracts solely for the concession of lands shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, and they may be—according to the agreement between the parties—either for a limited period or by concession for ever, but entirely in accordance with the said Code.

Art. 30. Should the concession of lands be coupled with the performance of personal service, the latter shall not be obligatory for more than one-half of the time allotted to work, and it shall not last more than five years.

Art. 31. In the contracts for colonization no stipulation can be inserted as to a fixed price upon any articles produced by the colonists, or to the effect that they are only to be sold to the proprietor.

Art. 32. The Regulations in each province shall determine—

- (1.) The minimum amount of land that may be stipulated for each colonist, either single or with a family, either with the performance of labour or without it.
- (2.) The minimum amount of wages and rations, as well as the clothing and the kind of lodging for the persons contracted, with due reference to age and sex.
- (3.) The necessary conditions as to the nature of the work, as well as the hours of work per diem, with respect to the ages from 7 to 11, from 11 to 15, and upwards.
- (4.) The proper forms for the several contracts, &c., which have to be made.

§. The work allowed to be done, as well as the hours of work during each of these periods, shall be duly proportioned to the different ages and sexes, and with due reference to the 42nd Article of these Regulations.

Art. 33. A progressive increase of wages may be stipulated in the contracts, provided the minimum shall not be less than the amount fixed in the Schedules of each province.

Art. 34. No colonists shall be contracted under the clause if remaining separated from their wives, and from their children up to the age of 15 years.

Art. 35. All foundlings or children who may have been abandoned under the age of 18 years, shall be subject, with respect to any contracts they may enter into, to these Regulations, in addition to the provisions of the Civil Code, as laid down in the titles of the same upon this matter.

Art. 36. The contracts shall specify, as far as may be possible, the nature of the service to be performed, as well as the district and place where it is to be performed; the wages, rations, and clothing which the parties contracted are to receive, and the hours of work per day to which they are bound, holidays excepted.

Art. 37. All servants and colonists, who may also be bound to perform personal service, shall be provided by their masters with a bed raised from the ground, with clothing each year, and with the articles which are indispensably requisite for preparing their food. Merely supplying them with a "tanga" (drawers) is not to be considered clothing.

The Schedules shall contain the special conditions respecting the different articles which the masters are bound to furnish.

Art. 38. Work at night, should there be any, shall be paid for at double the rate, but the obligation of performing the same cannot be inserted in the contracts.

Art. 39. The masters shall not advance wages for more than two months in each year.

§. Such advances are to be reckoned as paid at the end of twelve months from the date thereof, should they not have been previously paid, and the amount discounted shall not exceed one-twelfth in each month.

Art. 40. Contracts for the performance of service and for the concession of lands coupled with the performance of labour shall not be allowed unless the masters shall prove, to the satisfaction of the public authorities sanctioning the said contracts, that they are either farmers or else the owners of a duly-organized industrial establishment.

Contracts for domestic service are excepted.

Art. 41. Upon the demise of the masters their heirs succeed to the right of getting the existing contracts carried out, unless they shall renounce thereto; but at all events they shall be bound to comply with the clause of sending the persons contracted back to their homes, in accordance with the 54th (§ 2) and 67th Articles.

Art. 42. No colonists or servants are bound to work on holidays, or during more than nine and a-half hours per diem.

§ 1. Any jobs, if there be any, shall be freely agreed to by the colonists or servants, but without detriment to the advantages stipulated in the primitive contracts, which the masters shall not diminish by this means.

§ 2. The exemption from labour on holidays does not relieve them from the obligation of performing the services required for the cattle and for the usual necessities of life.

Art. 43. The contracts for the performance of personal service cannot be transferred to other persons by the masters without the consent of the servants, except in the cases authorized in the 71st, 79th, and subsequent Articles.

Should the transfer be agreed to, it shall be done with all the formalities required for the primitive contract, and under the same conditions.

Art. 44. No contracts for the performance of service can be prolonged previous to the expiration of the term for which they may have been made.

Art. 45. All the contracts mentioned in these Regulations must be approved by the Curator-General, who is to be a contracting party thereto, either personally, or else through the administrative authority, or the "Procureur du Roi," who may have been authorized for the purpose in the different civil or judicial districts.

Art. 46. The contracts thus approved must be registered in the office of the Administrator of the district, with all the formalities used in the registration of other public documents, in a book specially set apart for the purpose.

In order to carry this rule into effect, the offices of the Administrators of the districts shall be provided with the necessary books, of which both the commencement and end, as well as every page, are to be duly authenticated.

Art. 47. No contract to which the Curator-General or his representative shall not have been a party, in accordance with the 45th Article of these Regulations, can be registered.

Art. 48. The Administrators of districts shall forward every quarter to the Curator-General a detailed Schedule of all the contracts registered during that period.

These Schedules shall specify—

(1) The name, residence, and status of the masters, with reference to the 40th Article of these Regulations.

(2.) The name, sex, age, status, place of birth and residence of the individuals contracted.

(3.) The special conditions of the contracts made, as well as the periods for which they are to last.

(4.) The districts and places for which they may have been made.

(5.) The book wherein they are registered.

Art. 49. The Administrators of districts failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing Article, or making any false statements in the said Schedules, shall be dismissed, irrespective of the criminal proceedings to which they may be liable on account of any such transgression.

Art. 50. The amount of the fee to be paid for the registration of a contract shall be fixed in the Schedule of each province.

Art. 51. No other persons but the masters or agents duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor of the province in Council shall be allowed to make contracts.

§ 1. The agents authorized in accordance with this Article must prove that they have never been condemned for any crime, and shall deposit a security as fixed in the Regulations of the province, but which shall not be less than 200\$000 (about 44*l.* to 45*l.*).

§ 2. Both the Governor of the province and the Curator-General may, in the case of any abuse, cancel such authority; if so, the security ceases, unless it should be held responsible on some other ground.

§ 3. The decision cancelling the licence in question is merely an act of administration, and consequently there is no appeal against it.

Art. 52. All Colonists who are bound to work, as well as servants, shall, for each day on which, without any reasonable motive, they fail to perform the work to which they are bound by their contract, forfeit that day's ration, and double the amount of the wages corresponding thereto.

Art. 53. Absence from labour during fifteen consecutive days, without any reasonable motive, shall be considered vagrancy, and liable as such to the penalties hereinafter specified.

Art. 54. Any masters failing to give their servants or colonists their proper wages and food, and to comply with the conditions stipulated, shall be called upon by the Administrative authority of the place to comply therewith, and the said authority shall immediately proceed, *ex officio*, as soon as it may be informed of any such omission.

§ 1. Should they refuse to comply after being called upon to do so, they shall have to pay double the amount.

§ 2. Should the wages not have been paid for one month or more, the Curator-General may consider the contract as rescinded, should the colonists or servants prefer it, and should he think it expedient. In this case, the master shall also be compelled to pay for their passage back, as stipulated in the contract, should the colonists or servants not contract their services again in the province.

#### Chapter IV.—*Contracts made in Feudatory Regions and in a Foreign Country.*

Art. 55. All the natives rescued in any feudatory regions, or in any foreign country, for the purpose of serving in the Portuguese African provinces, and imported thereto, shall be immediately free by law.

Art. 56. Contracts made with them, or with those contracted in a foreign country, shall be registered in the "concelho" (district) into which they may have been brought, without which they shall not be valid.

§ 1. In order that they may be registered, it is necessary to prove that they have been ratified by the Curator-General, or by his representative.

(1.) Only such contracts as shall have been made in accordance with these Regulations can be ratified.

(2.) Such ratification shall be inserted in the contracts that may be presented, and mention shall be made of the same in the register.

§ 2. They cannot be brought into the province without a pass issued by the first local administrative authority, to enable the parties contracted to appear at the office of the Administrator of the "concelho" (district) to which they are bound, in order that the contract may be registered.

§ 3. The term allowed for their appearance shall be specified in the pass according to the distance.

§ 4. The pass in question shall also be registered.

Art. 57. When registering the said contracts, the parties contracted are to be ques-

tioned as to whether the contracts were made of their own free will, and their replies shall be duly recorded, and, whenever it may be necessary, an interpreter shall be made use of.

Art. 58. A list of the contracts thus registered shall likewise be sent to the Curator-General, in accordance with the 48th Article.

Chapter V.—*Contracts for the Performance of Service and for Colonization beyond the limits of the Province.*

Art. 59. Contracts for the performance of service or colonization out of the province shall be subject to the conditions above mentioned, and they shall be registered in the "concelhos" (districts) where they are made.

§. In the case of contracts made in accordance with the 55th Article, the rules laid down in the 56th Article are to be followed.

Art. 60. These contracts may be made either by the masters or landlords themselves, on their proving the conditions mentioned in the 40th Article of these Regulations, or by duly authorized agents, in accordance with the 51st Article.

§. These agents shall render an account to the Curator-General of the contracts they may have made.

Art. 61. These contracts, whether made in the Portuguese provinces, or in any of the feudatory regions, or in any foreign country, shall be subject to the foregoing and following conditions.

Art. 62. These contracts shall specify :—

- (1.) The names of the masters.
- (2.) The status of the latter in accordance with the 40th Article.
- (3.) The responsibility of the masters for their full compliance with the contract, and for all the expenses of the stay and conveyance of the individuals contracted.

§. The agents shall exhibit a proper power of attorney to enable them to make contracts, and they shall also be responsible for all expenses until the individuals contracted shall reach their destination.

Art. 63. No colonists or domestic servants shall be shipped to any of the provinces until their contracts shall have been revised by the Curator-General.

Art. 64. Their embarkation shall likewise not be allowed without a pass signed by the Governor of the province, who will transmit a list, duly signed, of the persons embarked. The list shall be considered authentic for all intents and purposes.

Art. 65. No minor under 15 years shall be allowed to contract, unless he goes with his father or mother, or any relation as far as the second degree.

Art. 66. These contracts shall be duly registered in the province to which the parties are bound within five days after arrival.

§. The registration shall be effected in the office of the Governor of the province, and the masters shall be provided with an authentic copy of the same.

Art. 67. These contracts shall always contain a clause for the payment of the passage back of the individuals contracted and of their families who may wish to return home at the expiration of the term of their contracts.

§ 1. Within six months before the expiration of the term of their contract, the individuals under contract shall have the option either of returning, or else of receiving a premium corresponding to the expenses of their personal conveyance, which will in this case be paid to them by their former masters.

§ 2. Only those who shall prove that they have contracted their services, or that they have settled in the province, shall be entitled to receive the said premium.

Art. 68. Masters are bound to provide for the medical treatment of the sick, and should they be sent to the hospitals of the province they shall pay the expenses incurred according to the hospital rates.

Art. 69. The owners of any industrial establishments that shall have contracted twenty servants or more—all employed and resident therein—are bound to provide an infirmary within such establishments, and, moreover, they must provide in a proper manner for the treatment of the sick.

Art. 70. In the event of any individuals contracted becoming invalidated, the masters are bound to provide them with food and lodging until they are sent back to their native places, or else during six months, and the facts of the case must be reported to the Curator-General.

Art. 71. Duly approved agents shall be allowed to organize parties of labourers for the purpose of working for the farmers or owners of any industrial establishments who do not prefer to make contracts for a term of years.

§ 1. The contracts made by such agents with these labourers shall not be either for a longer period or under worse conditions than those laid down in these Regulations.

§ 2. These contracts must contain the express clause of the labourers submitting to this kind of work, and of their going to any part of the province that may be assigned to them.

§ 3. The agents making these contracts shall always be held responsible towards them, as regards the compliance with the conditions of the contracts they may enter into for sub-letting their services.

§ 4. The Regulations of each province shall fix the minimum amount of the wages for which such services can be sub-let.

§ 5. Work by the job shall also be allowed.

#### Chapter VI.—*Conditions for Conveyance of Individuals under Contract.*

Art 72. The conveyance of colonists or servants can only be carried on in Portuguese vessels duly registered for the purpose, after giving security or depositing money; or else in foreign ships duly authorized for the purpose by the Governor of the province, after the captains shall have authentically declared their readiness to submit to the rules laid down in these Regulations.

Art. 73. Any vessel receiving on board more than ten contract colonists or servants shall be held to be engaged in this special conveyance, and shall be liable to a security or a deposit, in cash, of 2,000\$000 (444*l.*).

Art. 74. The Regulations for each province shall fix the number of contract individuals that may be received on board each ship in regard to her tonnage, but the accommodation to be given them on board shall be that of third class passengers.

§ 1. The said Regulations shall also determine the conditions respecting berths, conveyance of luggage, as well as the food, for each contract individual, and also the amount of clothing necessary for them to be received.

§ 2. Each sex shall be berthed apart.

Art. 75. The security or amount deposited—as laid down in the 73rd Article—shall be held responsible for non-compliance in any way with any of the conditions imposed with reference to the maritime conveyance of servants or colonists.

§. Upon this matter a decision shall be given by the Governor in Council at the instance of the Curator-General, who is, however, not to vote in the special case, but the parties interested shall be heard.

Art. 76. No colonists or servants shall be conveyed under arrest, unless they shall have committed any crime entailing such punishment.

If so, they shall on arrival be immediately delivered up to the proper authorities, with a view to the institution of criminal proceedings.

Art. 77. At the termination of each voyage—should the proceedings have been quite regular—the master of the vessel shall receive, from the Governor of the province to which the colonists are bound, a “*resalva*” (quittance) stating the fact.

Art. 78. In order that ships engaged in the conveyance of colonists or servants may be allowed to make fresh voyages in the same trade, the masters shall exhibit the quittance mentioned in the foregoing Article.

#### Chapter VII.—*Contracts made on account of the Province.*

Art 79. In the event of the Government granting permission for use to be made of the powers accorded in Article 24 of the Law of the 29th April, 1875, the rules contained in the following Articles shall be adhered to in addition to those which the Government may prescribe on granting such permission.

Art. 80. In the event of the permission referred to in the foregoing Article being granted, the cost of conveyance shall be paid out of the Treasury of the province, and all the expenses incurred shall be duly calculated with a view to the repayment of the same in the event of the services being sub-let.

Art. 81. Such sub-letting shall only take place in favour of individuals possessing the qualifications required in the 40th Article of these Regulations.

Art. 82. Applications on the part of any individuals possessing the qualifications referred to in the preceding Article, for the purpose of obtaining servants or colonists, are to be addressed directly to the Governor of the province, who shall lay the same before the Council.

§ 1. Applicants shall declare their responsibility for the contracts under all the

conditions laid down in the Regulations, as well as for all the expenses incurred by the Government of the province up to the delivery of the individuals under contract, as shown by an account-current.

§ 2. For all the intents and purposes of the foregoing paragraph, applicants shall give a suitable surety, or deposit the amount to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Art. 83. A list shall be made of all the applications thus duly drawn up in order to be submitted to the approval of the Council of Government, and the latter will decide which of them deserve to be attended to, and in what manner.

Art. 84. After the approval of the lists, the Governor of the province shall direct contracts to be made in the regions where it may be most convenient to do so, in accordance with the agreements made with the future sub-contractors ("sub-locatarios").

Art. 85. No contracts shall be made in non-feudatory regions without the permission of the Governments or Chiefs of the same.

This rule is also applicable to contracts that are not made on account of the province.

Art. 86. The individuals contracted by the province in accordance with this chapter shall be distributed according to the applications made and approved, and to the importance of the agricultural or industrial establishments for which they are destined.

Art. 87. The farmers or the owners of any industrial establishments whose names have been inscribed in the lists shall bind themselves to receive the colonists or servants up to the number asked for by them, under pain of forfeiting their inscription on the list, and of paying compensation to the province for all the expenses incurred, and for the cost of conveyance of the contract-individuals back to their homes in case this should be necessary.

Art. 88. The following persons shall be excluded from the inscription of their names on the list for the purpose of obtaining colonists or servants:—

(1.) Those who shall have refused to pay for the conveyance of the contract-individuals back to their homes.

(2.) Those who shall have failed to comply with their contract engagements, provided they shall have been condemned on that account.

(3.) Those who shall have been condemned for their ill-treatment of any contract-individuals.

Art. 89. The rules contained in this chapter shall not prevent any duly qualified persons from directly making (or causing to be made) any of the contracts for servants or colonists.

#### Chapter VIII.—*Vagrancy, the Penalties imposed upon it, and the Guarantee for the Contracts made.*

Art. 90. Any individuals that shall have been condemned, in accordance with the 256th Article of the Penal Code, as vagrants, shall be subject to compulsory labour in any establishments of the State that may be especially formed for the purpose, or in the fortresses or public works of the province; and they shall receive the amount of wages to be fixed by the Governor in Council.

§ 1. Nevertheless they may, at any time, contract their services to any private individuals, and, in this case, their obligation to perform public service shall cease.

§ 2. The authorities shall not cede to any private persons the services of individuals in question except—

(1.) In the cases mentioned in the 7th Chapter of these Regulations, and for the period which may be wanting in order to complete the term of condemnation imposed upon them.

(2.) In virtue of a contract freely entered into by the individuals themselves, in accordance with the conditions above mentioned, and in this case for a period which is never to be less than six months.

Art. 91. In the event of a relapse into vagrancy, the individuals in question shall be subject to compulsory labour for the maximum of the term as laid down in the preceding Article, and in the manner specified therein, in accordance with the provisions of the 86th Article of the Penal Code; or else they shall be made to serve in the army in accordance with the provision of the 51st Article of the Law of the 27th July, 1855.

Art. 92. Should those who shall have contracted their services to private individuals in accordance with the 90th Article refuse to perform the service agreed to by them, the masters may deliver them up either to the Curator-General or to the authority representing him at the place in question, in order that he may dispose of them in the manner mentioned in the preceding Article.

Art. 93. The several provisions laid down in the 258th, 260th, and 262nd Articles of the Penal Code are especially applicable to the individuals in question.

Art. 94. Any persons who shall disturb any individuals contracted in accordance with the conditions laid down in these Regulations in their work in the establishments belonging to the masters of the same, or who shall entice them to abandon their work, shall be condemned to imprisonment for not more than six months and the corresponding fine.

§ 1. Should such enticement take place with regard to minors, the provisions of the Penal Code bearing upon the subject (Article 266 and its §, and Articles 342 and 343), shall be duly enforced.

§ 2. Should the enticement be accompanied by any acts of violence in order to make them abandon their work, and the house of their masters to whom they have engaged their services, the provisions of the 329th Article of the same Code shall be enforced.

Art. 95. The act of inducing any labourers or colonists at any public meeting to commit any of the criminal acts above mentioned, or any other crime, shall be considered a public provocation to crime, and dealt with in accordance with the 486th Article of the Penal Code.

Art. 96. In fine, any enticement or provocation for the purpose of disturbing the servants or colonists contracted, in accordance with these Regulations, in their work; for them to abandon work; or for their refusing in a body to comply with the conditions laid down in the duly approved contracts, is punishable with the penalties laid down in the 489th Article of the Penal Code, provided the fact in question shall not happen to be comprised, owing to its circumstances, in some other provisions in virtue of which some more severe punishment may be inflicted.

Art. 97. Should one or more servants or colonists formally refuse to work in accordance with their contract without any reasonable motive, they shall *ipso facto* be considered as vagrants for all the intents and purposes of these Regulations, in accordance with the 90th Article.

Art. 98. Any individual who shall knowingly and without some reasonable motive harbour in his house or lands any servant or colonist that shall have contracted his services to any other person, and who shall have abandoned his contract, shall pay a fine of 20\$000 to 50\$000 (about 4*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* to 11*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*).

Art. 99. Any individuals that may have contracted their services, shall not be hindered by their masters from having recourse to the local protecting authorities. Any persons either hindering or attempting to hinder them, shall be liable to the provisions laid down in the 329th and 330th Articles of the Penal Code, according as the case may be.

#### Chapter IX.—*Fees to be levied, to what purpose they are to be applied, and the Fines to be imposed.*

Art. 100. The Regulations of each province shall determine for what acts fees are to be paid, as well as the amount that is to be paid for each act or for each series of acts.

Art. 101. The fees levied shall be deposited in the public chest of each "concelho" (district), and shall be divided among the different employés charged with any of the duties specified in these Regulations.

§ 1. The provincial Regulations shall likewise determine what employés are entitled to receive fees, and in what proportion.

§ 2. The expenses incurred in purchasing the registers and with other office charges shall be paid out of the total amount of fees.

§ 3. Every six months an account shall be rendered to the Government of the province of the amount of fees recovered, and of the disposal of the same.

Art. 102. The proceeds of the fines imposed in these Regulations shall be deposited in the central chest of the province, and one-half shall be given to the officials who may have discovered the several acts for which the fines shall have been imposed, and the other half shall be applied to subsidize the schools of primary instruction within the province.

#### Chapter X.—*The Education and Instruction that ought to be given to the Contract Colonists or Servants.*

Art. 103. In the schools that have already or may hereafter be established in accordance with the Regulations of Public Instruction, the Professor shall be bound to

teach on Sundays and holidays, for which service he will receive the remuneration that shall be awarded him.

Art. 104. The masters shall send the minors under contract from the age of 7 to that of 15 to the said schools. This obligation is considered to be an express condition in all contracts.

Art. 105. Any person who shall have in his service in any one place 200 individuals or more, under any of the contracts mentioned in these Regulations, is bound to maintain an elementary school of primary instruction, which all the individuals placed in the conditions referred to in the foregoing Article shall be bound to attend.

Art. 106. The masters are bound to allow their colonists or servants the free practice of religion, and of the moral precepts, as well as their instruction by the parish priests and missionaries sent by the Government, and also by the Professors who shall devote themselves to so noble and useful a purpose.

Art. 107. Any legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

Given at the Palace the 21st November, 1878.

(Signed) THOMAZ ANTONIO RIBEIRO FERREIRA.

No. 79.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 7.)*

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, January 27, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a correct résumé of that portion of Senhor Corvo's speech which specially treats of England and of the intercolonial co-operation between the two Governments, as given in an English newspaper published here.

Inclosure in No. 79.

*Extract from Senhor Corvo's Colonial Speech in the Chamber of Peers on the 16th and 17th January, 1879.*

“CAPITAL has no nationality,” said Minister Corvo. “Have we not for a long time seen the exploration of the different industries of our country carried on by foreign capital? And are we now less independent than when all the great works of civilization continued stationary through want of capital? No! we are more independent, we are stronger, because we occupy a more elevated place in Europe. And what does it matter if the capital be English? Will Portuguese territory be conquered by the fact of its being explored by English capital? Has not English capital for years fecundated our industries? On this important subject I wish to say a few serious words to the Chamber, words dictated by my profound conviction and which clearly define my policy. England has long been our best ally in Europe. On all grave occasions England has always displayed towards us perfect loyalty. England has aided us in defending the soil of our country against foreign invasions. England assisted us when we wished to implant liberty and overturn absolutism. England aided us in the establishment of our independence. England assisted our progress with her capital. In all grave conjunctures we have found ourselves side by side with England. We live, and have lived, in Europe in the closest union with England. Why should we mistrust her in reference to our Colonies? Why should there exist an absurd rivalry in Africa and Asia between two friendly nations? This is not the true path to be followed either by us or by England. To the close union that exists between the two countries in Europe we ought to join a cordial harmony of interests, a frank and loyal co-operation of the Colonies. England has no further need of extending her territories. If she did—her statesmen will permit me to say so—she would be guilty of a great economic and political error. Her interest is of another kind, and so should be her thoughts. England's object is to stamp out in that new or old continent—I know not in which light Africa should be considered—the vestiges of slavery and to implant civilization. England comprehends, and is perfectly aware, that in that immense continent infinite riches are concealed which it is indispensable to disinter and bring into commercial circulation. England entertains the noble and generous idea of introducing civilization into Africa, and of extinguishing for ever the accursed Slave Traffic. For this, for this noble object, for the realization of this noble idea, she reckons on the loyalty of our co-operation. She reckons on it, and is right in so doing, and the future will prove that she is not wrong. I can assert, because



I have proofs of it, that this noble and elevated idea has been always defended and supported by the present Representative of England, who is one of the most distinguished diplomatists and one of the most noble characters that I know. His qualities are only equalled by his intelligence and enlightenment. The idea of co-operation, and not of conquest, is that which is frankly accepted by the British Government. Local rivalries still exist among the Colonies, but these are like village rivalries, to which no more importance should be attached than they really merit. For the realization of her views of civilization in Africa, England reckons on the loyal co-operation we can give her, and this co-operation will be one of the most solid bases, one of the most secure guarantees, of our colonial development. It behoves us to co-operate with England without groundless fear, without any unjust mistrust. If our confidence should be betrayed—and I am sure it will not be—noble England would have to repent, because she would be disgraced in the eyes of nations.”

No. 80.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 6.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, January 31, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 14th May, 1878, and to my despatch of the 31st of that month,\* wherein I inclosed a copy of a note which I addressed to Senhor Corvo on the 30th May, 1878, relative to the shipment of a cargo of slaves to Madagascar from the Moma River in Mozambique, I have now the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a translation of the reply of the Portuguese Government to that note.

In this communication Senhor Corvo states that the Governor-General of Mozambique, in his Report with reference to this matter, expresses some doubt as to the fact of the cargo of slaves having actually been exported from the Moma River, and dwells on the efforts made by the Portuguese local authorities for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade from Mozambique.

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

Inclosure in No. 80.

*Senhor Corvo to Mr. Morier.*

(Translation.)

*Foreign Department, Lisbon,*

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*January 16, 1879.*

IN due time I communicated to the Minister of Marine the contents of the note which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 30th May of last year, relative to the capture made by Captain Richard E. Tracey, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Spartan," of a ship without name, papers, or flag, which, it was stated, had just landed, on the West Coast of Madagascar, a cargo of 200 slaves, exported from the River Moma, not far from Mozambique.

That Minister having called for a Report upon this important matter from the Governor-General of that province, I have to inform your Excellency, in reply to your note above referred to, and in order that you may acquaint Her Britannic Majesty's Government therewith, that, in a despatch dated the 22nd October last, the said Governor-General stated that the shipment in question was entirely unknown to him, and that it had not even come to his knowledge after it had been effected.

That officer asserts that he does not cease to cause the cruising service to be actively carried on—as far as lies in his power. That the British Government have acknowledged his endeavours for the suppression of the Slave Trade; but everybody knows that, in spite of all the active precautions that may be taken, the vessels engaged in this odious traffic will now and then succeed in evading the vigilance of our cruisers, as it has been the case with the British cruisers.

The Governor-General adds that it is possible the slaves may have been taken from Moma, but he does not think it very likely because, at present, no shipment on so large a scale could be carried out so clandestinely as not to allow any notice of it to transpire, although it might not be in time to prevent it, as was the case now.

\* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1879)," p. 69.

That, not many months ago, at the request of the commanding officer of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal," he sent, to the Bay of Mocambo, the steamer "Tete," having on board the Commander and a few officers belonging to that ship, in consequence of the report made to him by that Commander that he had received notice that an equal number of slaves to that above mentioned was to be found there, with chains round their necks, waiting for a good opportunity of being shipped; but, after making all possible inquiries, not the slightest vestige was discovered of their ever having been there.

In fine, the same Governor-General declares that he is in a position to assure the Minister of Marine that the Slave Trade is not carried on in that province, and no one can reasonably entertain any doubt as to the efforts made by the Portuguese local authorities to put an end, once for all, to the few cases which may occasionally take place, and in their efforts they are strongly assisted by the Chiefs on the coast, and among them by those who have lately rendered vassalage to the Crown of Portugal.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOAO DE ANDRADE CORVO.

No. 81.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, February 7, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th December last,\* I inclose, for your information, copy of instructions which have been issued by the Admiralty to the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the East Indian Station, and to the Commodore at the Cape of Good Hope, to co-operate heartily with Senhor Fernando Antonio Cabral with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade between Mozambique and Madagascar.†

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 82.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, February 22, 1879.*

I HAVE read with much interest the extract from Senhor Corvo's speech, and I have to request that you will take an opportunity of conveying to his Excellency the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the very friendly manner in which he spoke of the relations between this country and Portugal.

You will state to Senhor Corvo that he has correctly interpreted the sentiments which animate Her Majesty's Government towards that of Portugal, as well as the policy by which they are actuated in their endeavours to extinguish Slave Traffic and to introduce civilization into the African continent.

These are the two cardinal points of their African policy; and in the liberal measures which, up to the present time, have characterized the colonial policy of the present Portuguese Cabinet, Her Majesty's Government willingly recognize their co-operation towards the attainment of the great objects which the two Governments in common have in view.

No. 83.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 11, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk, inclosing copy of one addressed to him by the British Vice-Consul at Quilimane, reporting the assistance rendered by the Portuguese authorities at that place to the agents of the Livingstonia Central African Trading Company.‡

\* See "Slave Trade, No. 1 (1879)," p. 78.

† Nos. 379 and 380.

‡ No. 288.

I have to request you to take an opportunity of acknowledging to the Portuguese Government this friendly action on the part of their authorities at Quilimane.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 84.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 13, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," in a letter dated the 6th December last, reports having received from the Governor of Mohilla eighteen slaves, forming part of a large cargo that had been recently run from the African coast, portions of which had been landed at different places in the Island of Madagascar, and twenty-one at a village on the south side of the Island of Mohilla, eighteen of whom were given up to the Commander of the "Vestal," three having died.

On inquiries being instituted with the view to ascertain by what vessel and from whence these slaves had been shipped, the vessel was found at Zanzibar, and it turned out that her name was the "Mahoulli," owned by a man named Saida Sarbett, and that the slaves, 150 in number, had been shipped from the Portuguese territory about the middle of September last, at a place called Umfussi, about midway between Mozambique and the Antonio River. The case was tried in the British Consular Court at Zanzibar, when the vessel was condemned on evidence which left no room for doubting that she had been engaged in slave traffic.

The slaves given up by the Governor of Mohilla were Macuas, and they stated that at the time they were shipped at Umfussi two other vessels were lying there waiting to ship slaves.

I have to instruct you to make known these particulars to the Portuguese Government, and in doing so you will state to Senhor Corvo that Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that his Excellency will regret equally with the Government of Her Majesty that the Portuguese territories in the neighbourhood of Mozambique should still be the scene of slave-trading operations, notwithstanding the denial on this point of the Portuguese Governor-General recently communicated to you by the Portuguese Minister, and you will request that stringent inquiries may be made into these slave-trading operations in the neighbourhood of the Umfussi, with the view, if possible, to the punishment of the guilty parties, and to prevent a repetition of similar transactions for the future.

You might avail yourself of the present opportunity to suggest to the Portuguese Government the desirability of a joint Portuguese and English searching expedition in the neighbourhood of the locality where these slaves are stated to have been shipped.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 85.

*Mr. Saurin to the Marquis of Salisbury.— (Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, March 28, 1879.*

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 11th instant, I took the opportunity to-day of conveying to Senhor Corvo the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the friendly action of the Portuguese authorities at Quilimane.

His Excellency expressed his gratification, but remarked that orders had been sent long since in that sense to all their African settlements.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

No. 86.

*Mr. Saurin to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 2.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, March 28, 1879.*

ON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, on the subject of the Trade in Slaves carried on between Portuguese territory and Madagascar, I at once wrote to Senhor Corvo the note of which I have the honour to inclose herewith copy.

Your Lordship's suggestion as to a joint English and Portuguese expedition to the neighbourhood of the locality where slaves were said to have been shipped I reserved until I should have an opportunity of a conversation with his Excellency on the subject.

To-day I saw his Excellency, who at once promised that a stringent inquiry should be instituted into the reported Slave Trade operations near Umfussi, and expressed his regret at hearing of their existence.

On my broaching the subject of the joint action of British and Portuguese cruisers, Senhor Corvo remarked that a few years ago no difficulty had been made in acceding to a similar proposal, and that he felt sure that no difficulty would be made on this occasion, but that of course it would be necessary for him to consult his colleagues on the matter. Such an arrangement, however, his Excellency continued, should, he thought, be rather of a permanent than of a temporary character; it had not been overlooked in the negotiations of the last few months by either himself or Mr. Morier; and his Excellency felt sure that, were a Treaty made on the basis of the Lorenzo Marques Railway, an object which, vitally important to Portugal, was in his opinion scarcely less so to the Transvaal, the clauses respecting joint action, on which he and Mr. Morier were fully agreed, would give the death-blow to slavery.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

Inclosure in No. 86.

*Mr. Saurin to Senhor Corvo.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, March 25, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour, as instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate to your Excellency the following facts tending to show that the Slave Trade in the Portuguese territories in the neighbourhood of Mozambique is not as extinct as the Governor-General of that province would seem to believe.

The facts are these, as reported by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," in a letter dated the 6th December last:—

Twenty-one slaves having been landed at a village on the south side of the Island of Mohilla, eighteen were given up by the Governor of the island to the Commander of the "Vestal," three having died. Subsequent inquiries proved that these eighteen formed part of a cargo of 150 slaves, shipped about the middle of September last at a place on Portuguese territory called Umfussi, about midway between Mozambique and the Antonio River, on board the "Mahoulli," owned by a man named Saida Sarbett. The vessel was found at Zanzibar, and was tried in the British Consular Court and condemned on conclusive evidence. The rescued slaves were Macuas, and they stated that, at the time they were shipped at Umfussi, two other vessels were lying there waiting for a similar cargo.

Her Majesty's Government feel sure that your Excellency will share their regret on learning that the Slave Trade is still being carried on in Portuguese territory, and they trust that your Excellency will cause a stringent inquiry to be made into these particular operations in the neighbourhood of Umfussi, with the view, if possible, of the punishment of the guilty, and to prevent at least a repetition of similar transactions for the future. To crush the last remnants of the Slave Trade and to co-operate with England in Africa are too well-known principles of your Excellency's policy to permit me to doubt for a moment but that you will do all in your power to comply with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) DUDLEY E. SAURIN.

No. 87.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Saurin.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 14, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve the note of which a copy was inclosed in your despatch of the 28th ultimo, addressed by you to Senhor Corvo on the subject of the shipment of a cargo of slaves from the Umfussi River, near Mozambique, in the month of September last.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 88.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 30, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th February, I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Admiralty, inclosing a despatch from Rear-Admiral Corbett respecting co-operation between Her Majesty's ships and those of Portugal for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Portuguese waters on the East Coast of Africa;\* and I have to request you to communicate to the Portuguese Government the substance of the Admiral's despatch.

I also transmit, for your information, copies of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, inclosing correspondence with the Governor-General of that Colony on the subject of co-operation,† together with copies of a letter from the Admiralty, and of its inclosure, on the same subject.‡

I have, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 89.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 29, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Dr. Kirk reporting the arrival at Zanzibar of Major Pinto, the Portuguese traveller.§

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 90.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 11, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your perusal, a despatch, with its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda, on the subject of a rumoured embarkation of chained negroes from the neighbourhood of Benguela for estates further south.||

I have to request that you will return these papers when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 91.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 23, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your information, copies of a despatch, and of its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, reporting the capture, on the

\* No. 390.

† No. 114.

‡ No. 389.

§ No. 321.

|| No. 110.

6th December last, and condemnation of a vessel and slaves shipped from the River Mufussi, near Mozambique, and landed in Madagascar, Johanna, and Mohilla.\*

I have to request you to communicate the particulars of this case to the Portuguese Government, inasmuch as they prove that, notwithstanding the denial of the Portuguese authorities, the Slave Traffic still continues to be carried on from the Portuguese possessions in the neighbourhood of Mozambique.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 92.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 18, 1879.*  
I TRANSMIT to you herewith an extract from some notes made by Captain R. R. Patterson, of the 1st Royal Lanark Militia, while engaged on a special mission to the Matabele country in South Africa, where he lost his life. The notes from which this extract is taken are believed to have been intended as a rough draft of a Report to be written later.

I do not desire that any official representation should be addressed to the Portuguese Government on the subject, but I have to request you to avail yourself of the first favourable opportunity that may offer to make known the contents of the extract to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 92.

*Extracts from Notes by Captain Patterson.*

IS your Excellency aware, too, of the condition of things on the north bank of the Zambesi?

The Slave Trade rife and conducted in its grossest manner. Bands driven to the coast in chains; any attempt (to escape) punished by cutting off the ear; the men deprived of their manhood; all this under the flag of an European nation. Knowing this, does it satisfy us to confine our efforts to patrolling the sea with a few cruizers? I was so struck with the account given by Mr. T. Morgan Owen, a most intelligent and trustworthy traveller and hunter, that I have requested him to draw up a statement of facts seen by himself for your Excellency's information.

No. 93.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, August 26, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your perusal, an extract of a despatch from the Governor of the Cape Colony, inclosing an extract of a Report, by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Peterel," of a survey of the Maputa River, and containing information respecting the tribes in the neighbourhood of Delagoa Bay.

Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

*Governor Sir H. B. Frere to Sir M. E. Hicks Beach.*

(Extract.)

*Government House, Cape Town, July 15, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy of the Report of Commander Cochrane, Her Majesty's ship "Peterel," on the Maputa River, which will be found considerably to augment the information contained in the Report of Mr. Consul O'Neill which I had the honour to forward by last mail.

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

*Commander Cochrane to Commodore Randolph.*

(Extract.)

"Peterel," *Simon's Bay, April 27, 1869.*

ON the 23rd March, at 9:30 A.M., I took the ship over to Port Melville, anchoring at 11:20 A.M. Leaving the ship under charge of the Second Lieutenant, next day, the 24th, I proceeded with Mr. Grundy, Navigating Lieutenant, in the cutter and dingy to visit the fork of the River Maputa, where a settlement was reported to be. I was accompanied by nine men, making, with Mr. Grundy and myself, a party of eleven persons.

By giving the men occasional rests, we were enabled to get with the flood tide about 13 miles up the river, and passed the first island at 3 A.M. on the 25th March, the entrance to the river being about 20 miles, taking the boat channel, from the ship. The ebb tide runs very strong, and lasts about seven hours, from 2½ to 5 knots in some of the bends of the river, so much so that we could not pull against it, but were obliged to have recourse to every mode imaginable, such as fastening lines to the trees along the banks and hauling up to them, then laying it out to other trees; when there was no other resource we had to lay out an anchor and haul up to it to pass the bends; when the bank was at all available we tracked the boat along the shore, in shoal water we poled it.

From the strength of the current we were not able to reach the fork of the river till the 17th day, working night and day and quite exhausted. I should say we had, with all the turns and bendings of the river, gone at least 130 miles over the ground, though in a straight line from the mouth of the river it is only 56 miles south 42° 31' west true. You may judge of the strength of the current when it only took us from 6 A.M. on Sunday till 10 A.M. on Friday, 16th April, to rejoin the ship from the fork of the river, delay and stoppages occupying forty hours.

From the first 17 miles up the river the banks are of low alluvial soil, lined with forests of mangroves; after this it is a fine open healthy country with sandy soil; the banks are about 6 feet above high-water mark; the tide reaches as far as 30 miles, including the windings of the river; there are beautiful plains all along the river for two miles on either side, and we passed five ranges of hills before we got to the foot of the Lebombo Mountains. We found the narrowest part of the river 60 yards wide, and its greatest breadth at the mouth and fork 300 and 150 yards.

I received messages as I passed up that the Chiefs wished to see us, and that they required to be "pushed;" this I did when practicable. Mayinje, the King of the Amatongas, sent particularly to ask us up to his place, and requested a blanket and some drink. I engaged the services of five Kafirs to help track the boat along the banks.

The only white person anywhere about the country lives two Kafir days' journey from the fork of the river; he seems to have settled on the Lebombo Hills, and has adopted a Kafir name, if not their customs.

I am happy to state that the party returned to the ship safe, and in good health, though two or three were somewhat the worse for mosquito bites, no sickness occurred on the expedition.

We carried 18 feet of water for the first 20 miles; the next 50 miles it averaged 6 feet; the next 30 miles about 4 feet; and the last 30 miles about 2 feet, gradually shoaling to where you could ford the river.

The water was fresh at ebb tide near the mouth. The ford was 2 miles beyond the fork up the Usutu River.

We left Delagoa Bay on the afternoon of the 16th instant, since which time we have had a succession of calms and light foul winds, and as the provisions would only last five days on half allowance, we have been obliged to steam since the 23rd instant, arriving at 2 o'clock this morning.

No. 94.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 30.)*

(Extract.)

*Cintra, August 22, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches respectively dated the 31st May and the 23rd June.

I considered that it would be best to delay action respecting the subject matter of

these despatches until I could feel at liberty to discuss the question of co-operation between the naval forces of the two Crowns for the suppression of the Slave Trade with reference to the Treaty signed by me with Senhor Corvo on the 30th May. I have accordingly now addressed to Senhor Braamcamp the note of which I have herewith the honour to inclose a copy.

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Inclosure in No. 94.

*Mr. Morier to Senhor Braamcamp.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, August 19, 1879.*

THE question of the African Slave Trade has, as your Excellency is well aware, constantly occupied the attention of our two Governments. On the West Coast, owing to the anti-slavery legislation initiated by the late Marquis Sá da Bandeira with the co-operation of your Excellency, to the vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers, and, perhaps more than to any other cause, to the extinction, by the civil war, of the slave power in the United States of America, the Transatlantic traffic has virtually ceased to exist. On the East Coast matters stand differently. There the demand for slaves in the adjacent Mahomedan countries, and in the Island of Madagascar, still offers so high a premium that, despite our joint endeavours, the trade has not as yet been put down.

That one of the main difficulties in the way of success has arisen from the great extent of the Portuguese coast in Eastern Africa will not be denied. Excess of territorial wealth, and not its deficiency, has been the main hindrance to your exertions. A geographical line not much less than would be one drawn from Cape St. Vincent to Amsterdam, but, owing to the endless indentations of the coast and the innumerable creeks and harbours, perhaps more than twice that length, could not be effectually watched without straining the powers of the largest navy in the world. On the other hand, owing to the absence of any formal international agreement on the subject, the assistance which might have been afforded to His Most Faithful Majesty's ships by the cruisers which Her Majesty commissions in that part of the world for the special purpose of acting against the Slave Trade, and which are therefore peculiarly adapted to that service, has been in a great measure lost.

To remedy this evil, and to establish definite rules and principles by which a maximum of efficient co-operation between the military and civil officers of the two Crowns in those parts might be secured, was the object contemplated in the Slave Trade Articles of the Treaty lately concluded between Her Majesty and the King of Portugal in regard to South Africa. Though this Treaty has not yet been ratified, I venture to express the hope that, in so far as the provisions it contains relative to the Slave Trade do not require legislative sanction, and depend on the Executive only, His Most Faithful Majesty's Government will not be unwilling at once to put them into force.

The present seems an opportune moment for taking this new departure. The war in which Her Majesty has been engaged against the Zulus is, there is every reason to believe, rapidly drawing to a close, and the only power which seriously threatened the existence of the white communities, whether English or Portuguese, in South Africa, has, it may reasonably be hoped, been, once for all, broken.

Under these circumstances, the Portuguese squadron which has been watching events in Delagoa Bay will be released from this duty, and free to commence a vigorous crusade against the Slave Trade. On the other hand, as your Excellency will learn from the inclosed copy of a despatch addressed by Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Admiralty, Her Majesty's Government had strengthened the naval force disposable for service in East African waters, with a special view to co-operation between the navies of the two Crowns. For, at the time Commander Cabral was appointed to the command of the Mozambique station, I had been authorized to inform Her Majesty's Government that that distinguished officer took out with him stringent orders to act vigorously in putting down the Slave Trade, and that his presence on the coast would be the signal for hearty co-operation with Her Majesty's naval forces for that purpose. From a despatch addressed by Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, dated the 22nd April, it would appear, however, that, although Commander Cabral had received the stringent instructions respecting the Slave Trade above alluded to, neither he nor his Excellency the Governor-General had been authorized to allow of the co-operation of Her Majesty's ships with those of His Most Faithful Majesty in Portuguese territorial waters, which it is one of the objects of the Treaty to secure.

I am therefore anxious to learn whether I may inform Her Majesty's Government



that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty is now ready to send instructions to the civil and military authorities in the Province of Mozambique, in the sense of Articles XII and XIII of the Treaty, and to concert measures with Her Majesty's Government for the putting down of the Slave Trade in the spirit of the Treaty.

In conclusion, I have the honour to observe, with reference to previous correspondence, that, although his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique seems to doubt the accuracy of the Reports made by the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers with reference to the landing of slave cargoes at Madagascar, run from the Portuguese coast, several authenticated cases have lately occurred which place beyond a doubt that the traffic between Madagascar and the Province of Mozambique not only exists, but has, during the last two years, been constantly on the increase. I select, for communication to your Excellency, from a large number of cases, one which, having formed the subject of investigation and adjudication in a Court of Justice, ending in condemnation, leaves no opening for a doubt.

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

No. 95.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 3.)*

My Lord,

*Lisbon, August 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the inclosed copy and translation of a note I received yesterday from Senhor Braamcamp, in reply to the note which I addressed to his Excellency on the 19th instant, a copy of which was transmitted to your Lordship in my despatch of the 22nd instant, and in which I suggested that the provisions of the Treaty signed the 30th May should, as far as they referred to the Slave Trade, at once be enforced.

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

Inclosure in No. 95.

*Senhor Braamcamp to Mr. Morier.*

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir, *Foreign Department, Lisbon, August 26, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency addressed to me on the 19th instant, wherein, after stating, in a few words, the causes which have most forcibly concurred towards the suppression of the Slave Trade on the West Coast of Africa, as well as those which have, up to the present, prevented the attainment of the same result on the East Coast, your Excellency, with reference to the Articles of the Treaty recently concluded between Portugal and Great Britain, which especially relate to the Slave Trade, and to the co-operation of the civil and military authorities of both countries for its suppression, expresses the hope that His Majesty's Government will not hesitate to put the same in force at once, in so far as there is no need of any legislative sanction.

Your Excellency calls attention to the fact how very opportune a decision in this sense would be on the present occasion, when, inasmuch as the war with the Zulus is about to come to an end, the Portuguese naval forces, which have been stationed in the Bay of Lorenzo Marques watching events, are disposable for other service, and when the British forces, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Corbett, have been reinforced in consequence of the information which your Excellency was authorized to transmit to your Government, that Senhor Cabral, the Commanding Officer of the Naval Station at Mozambique, had received positive orders for the vigorous suppression of the Traffic, and that his presence on the coast would be the signal for a zealous co-operation with Her Britannic Majesty's forces for that purpose.

In conclusion, your Excellency earnestly requests to be informed whether His Majesty's Government is determined to send out instructions to the civil and military authorities of the Province of Mozambique in the sense of the XIIth and XIIIth Articles of the Treaty, and to take measures, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, for the suppression of the Traffic, in the spirit of the Treaty; and in confirmation of the fact that, in spite of the doubts entertained by the Governor-General of Mozam-

bique as to the correctness of the reports made by the British cruisers respecting the landing of cargoes of slaves at Madagascar, the Traffic between this island and the Province of Mozambique not only exists, but has constantly increased during the last two years, your Excellency transmits the sentence of condemnation in a Slave Trade case selected from a list of many others.

His Majesty's Government is exceedingly desirous of suppressing, by all means in its power, the Slave Trade; and this has been for many years the object which the different Administrations which have succeeded each other have had in view, sparing no sacrifices for the attainment of this end.

The Cabinet over which I have the honour to preside is not less anxious than the preceding one for the obtaining of this end; and it has given evident proofs of this by sending out to the Governors and to the Commanders of the Naval Stations in the Colonies the most positive instructions and orders for the suppression of the Traffic.

The provisions contained in the Treaty of 1842 have been always observed, and His Majesty's Government has no hesitation in amplifying the measures therein set forth with the assent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government; but as the matter which I am now treating is one which especially appertains to the Marine and Colonial Department, I am this day communicating your Excellency's note to the Minister for that Department, whose answer I shall await in order to be able to reply in a precise manner to your Excellency's communication; and, in the meantime, I repeat to your Excellency the assurance of the firm purpose, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of employing every means for the suppression of the Traffic, which, according to the information given by your Excellency, still continues to exist on the East Coast.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANSELMO JOZÉ BRAAMCAMP.

No. 96.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 9, 1879.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd ultimo, inclosing copy of a note which you addressed to Senhor Braamcamp on the subject of the Slave Trade which is carried on from Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa, and urging co-operation between the Portuguese forces and Her Majesty's naval forces engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade off the East Coast, and stating the reasons why you had delayed in making this representation.

In reply, I have to inform you that I entirely approve your action in this matter and the terms of your note.

I also inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, in which he reports that the Governor-General of Mozambique had offered to permit joint action between the British and Portuguese naval forces with the object of rooting out a notorious nest of slave-dealers on the Umfussi River;\* and I have to request you to express to the Portuguese Government the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the proposed action of the Governor-General will meet with their approval.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 97.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 27, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th instant, I inclose a copy of a further despatch from Consul O'Neill relative to the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on from the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique, and the indisposition shown by the Governor-General to allow co-operation between British and Portuguese naval forces for its suppression.†

I also inclose, for your information, copies of a letter, and of its inclosures, from the Admiralty, reporting the destruction on the coast of Madagascar of a slave dhow which was reported to have recently landed a cargo of slaves at Nos Fali.‡

\* No. 117.

† No. 118.

‡ No. 404.

I have to request you to communicate to the Portuguese Government the information contained in Consul O'Neill's despatch respecting the slaves said to be waiting for shipment in the Mufussi Lagoons, and the reported recent shipment of a cargo from the Niji Mkwali mouth further to the south.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 98.

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

(Extract.)

*Lisbon, September 29, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th September, I have the honour to transmit herewith the inclosed translation of a note I have this day received from Senhor Braamcamp, in reply to my note of the 19th August, proposing that the Articles of the Treaty signed on the 30th May, which have reference to the putting down of the Slave Trade on the Mozambique coast should, in so far as they did not require legislative sanction, be at once executed.

Your Lordship will perceive that his Excellency, in his reply, agrees to the principle of common action between the naval forces of the two Crowns on the East Coast, and informs me that orders in this sense have been sent out to the Governor-General of Mozambique.

Inclosure 1 in No. 98.

*Senhor Braamcamp to Mr. Morier.*

(Translation.)

Your Excellency,

*Foreign Department, Lisbon, September 25, 1879.*

WITH reference to the note which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 19th August last, and in addition to my note of the 26th of that month relative to the Slave Trade in Eastern Africa, I beg to state to your Excellency that, having communicated to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies the contents of that note, positive instructions were sent out by that Department to the authorities of the Province of Mozambique, enjoining them to devote all their zeal and activity to the suppression of that inhuman traffic.

In accordance with the IIIrd Article of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain, the Governor-General of that province was duly authorized, for the purpose desired, to accept the co-operation of the British naval forces, and to keep the ships of war at his disposal actively cruising about, and, moreover, a telegraphic communication was forwarded to him in this sense.

His Majesty's Government thinks that these measures will be sufficient for the attainment of the result for which both Governments are anxious.

The same Government is the more convinced that, for the present, there is no urgent necessity of taking any other steps, from the fact that your Excellency is the first to acknowledge that in consequence of the judicious measures that were adopted—the same that are now ordered to be put in practice—the suppression of the Slave Trade was almost complete.

If, of late, the supervision exercised became less active, the reason was because His Majesty's Government, in order to maintain the duties of neutrality, was compelled to concentrate in the Bay of Lorenço Marques the naval forces stationed on that extensive coast. Now that the war with the Zulus is happily at an end, the Governor-General of that province is able to dispose of a few ships of war for the purpose of cruising about. Should he find that they are not sufficient, he is to come to an understanding with the officer in command of the British naval forces in order to combine together for a joint action.

His Majesty's Government does not doubt the correctness of the information furnished by your Excellency, it has no wish to inquire whether other Slave Trade operations have really been carried out from the Portuguese possessions to Madagascar; such a discussion would be to no purpose.

The Portuguese Government, with a sense of the duties imposed upon it by the feelings of humanity, and being desirous of co-operating as much as possible towards the extinction of that repugnant Traffic in Slaves on the East Coast of Africa, as it has

already succeeded in doing on the West Coast, will not fail to use its best endeavours for the purpose as far as may lie in its power.

The same Government thinks that, by means of the instructions sent out to the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique, the suggestions contained in your Excellency's note, to which I am now replying, have been fully complied with, inasmuch as the said Governor-General and the officer in command of the British naval forces are authorized to come to an understanding as to the joint action of the forces of the two countries, these high officials, acquainted as they are with local circumstances, are certainly better able to judge of the necessity of such joint action and to settle the manner in which the same is to be carried into effect.

While acquainting your Excellency with what is above stated, I avail, &c.

(Signed) ANSELMO JOZÉ BRAAMCAMP.

Inclosure 2 in No. 98.

*Mr. Morier to Senhor Braamcamp.*

M. le Ministre,

*Lisbon, September 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 25th instant, informing me that the Governor-General of Mozambique has been authorized to accept the co-operation of the British naval forces for the purpose of joint action against the Slave Trade on the Mozambique coast, and I shall not fail to acquaint Her Majesty's Government with this communication.

I have, at the same time, the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had already received from Mr. Consul O'Neill a despatch dated the 6th July,\* an extract of which I inclose herewith, informing him that the Governor-General of Mozambique had intimated his willingness to permit a joint expedition in Portuguese territorial waters for the purpose of rooting out a notorious nest of slave-dealers upon the Umfussi River.

In expressing to your Excellency the appreciation which Her Majesty's Government entertain of this evidence of a desire to act up to the spirit of the Treaty signed on the 30th May last, I avail, &c.

(Signed) R. B. D. MORIER.

No. 99.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 16, 1879.*

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to Senhor Braamcamp in reply to his of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the joint action of British and Portuguese naval forces for the suppression of Slave Trade on the Mozambique Coast, a copy of which was inclosed in your despatch of the 29th September.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 100.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 22, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your perusal, the accompanying despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, reporting upon the state of the Slave Trade in that neighbourhood; his intention to visit Ibo; and the capture of a dhow by the Portuguese authorities.†

I request that the above despatch may be returned to this Office when read.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 101.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.*  
 I TRANSMIT, for your information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.\*

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 102.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 14, 1879.*  
 I INCLOSE, for your information, a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels respecting the progress of the African International Association, and the movements of Mr. Stanley.†

I request that you will be good enough to return to me the above despatch after perusal.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 103.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 28, 1879.*  
 I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, copies of two telegrams from Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique reporting a joint British and Portuguese expedition to the Umfussi River for the suppression of Slave Trade.‡

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 104.

*Mr. Morier to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 5.)*

My Lord, *Lisbon, November 15, 1879.*  
 ACCOUNTS taken from a Loanda paper, and republished at Lisbon with very severe commentaries on the part of the Lisbon press generally, state that an official inquiry had been instituted on the 12th October last, by the Curator-General (an officer appointed to see that the laws respecting the employment of negro labourers are effectively carried out) into a case of excessive corporal punishment inflicted on six labourers, at the farm of one Acacio, in the Province of Mossamedes, by order of Senhor Ferreira de Amaral, Governor of Mossamedes, resulting in the death of two of them, and in the remaining four being sent to the hospital.

Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the lower officials implicated in the matter, and Senhor Ferreira de Amaral, who had, in the meantime, been appointed Governor of San Thomé, has been dismissed from his post.

The official "Gazette" publishes, in connection with this incident, the Portaria of which I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy and translation.

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

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\* No. 408.

† No. 17.

‡ Nos. 121 and 122.

## Inclosure in No. 104.

*Extract from the "Diario" of November 6, 1879.**Portaria.*

(Translation.)

WHEREAS His Majesty the King has been informed that in more than one of the Portuguese transmarine possessions certain acts have been committed, not only in violation of the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, but even in manifest contravention of the special laws framed for the protection of the natives—such as the infliction of severe corporal punishments, sometimes merely tolerated by the Portuguese authorities, and at other times ordered by the said authorities themselves; and whereas His Majesty does not wish, on the one hand, to consent to the violation of the positive laws bearing upon this matter, and on the other hand it is a source of deep distress to his paternal heart to learn that human beings who, owing to their want of education, are ignorant of their rights as free citizens of a Catholic country, should be barbarously treated; he is hereby pleased to command, through the Department of State for the Marine and Colonies, that the Governors of all the Portuguese transmarine provinces shall observe the humane regulations set forth in the Portuguese legislation, and cause them to be observed by others within their respective districts under the strict responsibility of the said Governors, and moreover they shall prevent the ill-treatment of the natives by any person whatsoever, and they shall immediately deliver up to the proper Tribunals any person who shall have violated the law in question, with a view to their being duly punished.

At the Palace, November 5, 1879.

(Countersigned)

MARQUIS OF SABUGOSA.

(Signed)

THE KING.

## No. 105.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 13, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, the accompanying extract of a letter from the Admiralty, stating that the Governor-General of Mozambique had expressed to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "London" his desire that the British and Portuguese should cordially co-operate in their endeavours to exterminate Slave Traffic in Portuguese territorial waters.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

SALISBURY.

## No. 106.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Morier.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 26, 1879.*

IN a despatch which I have received from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, he states that "small bands of slaves are said to be constantly passing to the vicinity of Quilimane and the coast."

It is to be presumed that the passing of these slaves to the coast can only be with a view to their exportation, and I have therefore to request that you will take an opportunity of bringing Dr. Kirk's statement to the knowledge of the Portuguese Government.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed)

SALISBURY.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Loanda*.

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No. 107.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Hunt.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, March 29, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for your information, an extract copy of a despatch from Mr. Morier, inclosing a copy of the new Regulations which have been framed by the Portuguese Government for regulating the transport of negro labourers from the Portuguese possessions on the mainland to the Island of San Thomé.\*

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No. 108.

*Consul Hunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 6.)*

(Extract.)

*Loanda, March 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the new Regulations for the contracting of negro labour in the Portuguese provinces in Africa, which were published in the Lisbon "Diario do Governo" of the 25th November, 1878, and of which your Lordship will therefore be already in possession, have been reproduced in the Loanda "Boletim Official" of the 8th and 15th ultimo.

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No. 109.

*Consul Hunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, April 21, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith copy and translation of a Circular Decree signed by the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies, dated the 30th November, 1878, and published in the Loanda "Boletim Official" of the 22nd ultimo, ordering the drawing up of a General Report on the results up to the date of the placing in operation of the new Regulations of the 21st November last concerning negro labourers, of the application of the Law of the 29th April, 1875, and of its corresponding Regulations dated the 20th December of the same year.

With regard to the Regulations special to this province, mentioned in the inclosed Decree, his Excellency the Governor-General of Angola informs me that a Commission will shortly be named for the drawing up of the same; in the meantime, the former Special Regulations of the 15th July, 1876, which were published in the Loanda "Boletim Official" of the same date, remain in force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. LENNON HUNT.

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Inclosure in No. 109.

*Circular Decree, No. 357.*

(Translation.)

AS various orders in the Regulations decreed on the 20th December, 1875, will shortly cease in the provinces of Portuguese Africa in consequence of the force this day ordered to be given in the said provinces to the new Regulations decreed on the 21st instant, His Majesty the King, through the office of the Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs, commands the issuing of the proper orders by the Governor-General of the Province of Angola to the end that, on the day on which the new General Regulations

and the Regulations special to the province begin to be carried out, the books concerning the present service be properly closed, and a General Report be prepared as to the results obtained by the application of the Law of the 29th April, and of its Regulations dated the 20th December, 1875; and in that General Report should be summarily set forth the facts most important for throwing light upon the grave question of labour in the Colonies, stating in figures the number of the contracts of labourers during the whole period elapsed up to the day aforesaid, classifying them as to sex, age, condition, places from whence and for which they were contracted, how many fulfilled the contracts, and those who were handed over to the authorities on account of misconduct, those who died before the termination of the contract, those employed on public works by the Government of the province whether by direct contract or as punishment, and those recruited for the army. His Majesty also orders, with regard to the above-mentioned period, the formation of an account of the general receipts and respective application of the emoluments and fines referred to in cap. 9 of the Regulations of the 20th December, 1875, which account, with the necessary details, must accompany the said Report, which must also be explicit with respect to the effect which has been given to cap. 10 of the said Regulations.

(Signed)

THOMAS ANTONIO RIBEIRO FERREIRA.

*Palace, November 30, 1878.*

## No. 110.

*Consul Hunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 2.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, April 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship copy and translation of an article published on the 9th ultimo in the "Jornal de Loanda" newspaper, calling the attention of the Governor-General of Angola to the alleged embarking in the neighbourhood of Benguela, for slave-trading purposes, of certain chained negroes for the estates southwards, and to the supposed lukewarmness of the Governor of Benguela with regard to examining into the affair.

His Excellency the Governor-General at once ordered that investigations should be made, and instructed the official guardian of the negro labourers, who happened to be at Mossamedes for the benefit of his health, to proceed immediately to the spot, and personally to look searchingly into the matter. That functionary is still pursuing his inquiries; when they are concluded I shall hasten to inform your Lordship of their final result.

Senhor Vasco Guedes tells me that the want of harmony as to this question, supposed in the inclosed article to have arisen between the Governor and the Judge at Benguela, has never existed.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) W. G. LENNON HUNT.

## Inclosure in No. 110.

*Extract from the "Jornal de Loanda" of March 9, 1879.*

(Translation.)

SLAVERY.—A letter which we have before us relates two cases which, if true, demand the attention of his Excellency the Governor-General, and call for energetic measures, not only to prevent the repetition of crimes so grave, but also because the good name of his Excellency will depend upon those measures.

The affair is as follows:—The letter tells us that in the neighbourhood of Benguela chained negroes were being embarked, their destination being the estates southwards.

That, at a distance of a two hours' journey, more or less, from the city, a certain number of chained negroes were embarked from a beach; and that, at another place, a number more of them, also chained, passed among the inhabitants, on their way to an estate on the beach, and from thence were in the same way embarked for the south.

The letter also tells us that the Judge ("Juiz de Direito") of Benguela, having information of this, immediately went to Senhor Pereira de Mello, the Governor of the district, and, relating to him what appeared in the matter, said that he was going to



take proceedings; but that the Governor would seem to have asked for a delay of a few hours for investigation, and that when the Judge went to the Palace the next day, he was apparently told by Senhor Pereira de Mello that the rumours, and consequently the information given to him by the Judge, had no foundation; and so much so, that, having called to his presence the accused person, the latter appears to have given him his word that it was false, this constituting the precise foundation for the Governor not crediting the information of the Judge!

We are also told that the Judge, indignant, seems to have said to the Governor: "Thank you; I never thought that the word of a convict and of an accused person would have more weight with your Excellency than the information given by me;" and that, after a warm discussion, he left the Palace not altogether in harmony with the Governor, and apparently ordered the making of the Judicial Record of Information ("Auto de Noticia") to be proceeded to, but that, unfortunately, owing to the sudden indisposition of the very worthy Judge, which has lasted for some time, it has not been possible to gather more.

We think that we are doing a service to his Excellency the Governor-General by giving this news bare and without comment, as his Excellency will certainly not wish to see his "unstained" name branded as that of an upholder of slavery, for in future times history will relate that, in 1879, chained men were still embarked in Angola, the abominable trade in human flesh being continued in, which society so strongly condemned.

Feeling sure that his Excellency will take this news more into consideration than did the Governor of Benguela, whom we do not know whether we ought to accuse of scant zeal if the contents of the letter which we have beside us be true, we place here these two words on record as a solemn protest against so serious a disregard of the laws of individual liberty, demanding energetic measures against the criminal or criminals, but also, and in the first place, against the Delegate of His Majesty, who so neglects his duties as to appear culpable, if the quarrel between the Judge and the Governor was such as it is said to have been.

Would that we may be able, and it is our ardent desire, not to alter the good opinion which Senhor Pereira de Mello has deserved of us, and that the news in question may be unfounded.

## No. 111.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Hunt.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 12, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you an article from the Belgian newspaper "Echo du Parlement," relative to a Belgian expedition to the River Congo.\*

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

## No. 112.

*Consul Hunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 8.)*

My Lord,

*Loanda, August 11, 1879.*

WITH reference to Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 12th June last, inclosing an article from the Belgian newspaper "Echo du Parlement," relative to a Belgian expedition to the River Congo, I have the honour to state to your Lordship that when I received that despatch, on the 9th instant, I was on the point of giving your Lordship such information as I have been able to gather concerning the unusual movement which has lately been observable at Banana.

Towards the end of April last an American gentleman, named Sparhawk, accompanied by two other persons, arrived at Banana in the African Steam-ship Company's vessel "Benin." During the voyage Mr. Sparhawk seems to have preserved a most rigid silence as to the object of his journey, and for a long time the only thing which came to the surface (and that only as a rumour) was that his voyage was in some way

\* Inclosure in No. 5.

connected with that undertaken some time since, as your Lordship is aware, from Europe to Zanzibar by Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer.

Matters remained thus until the late arrival at Banana of the "Barga," the vessel mentioned in the article from the "Echo du Parlement." She appears to have been laden with houses and some small steam-boats in sections, and other plant, together with provisions and miscellaneous articles, and to have brought with her a number of men, Belgian, French, and some English, of different trades and professions. Her cargo would not seem to have included any large quantity of trade goods.

It is now avowed that these persons and materials are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Stanley, who is expected to reach Banana shortly, by sea from Zanzibar, accompanied by 500 natives of the latter place; but much mystery is still kept up as to the object of the expedition. The most trustworthy report that has reached me is to the effect that Mr. Stanley, on arrival, will start in advance overland towards some point beyond the Livingstone Falls; that, as he goes along, he will make arrangements with the native Chiefs for the establishment of trading-stations where it may seem most advisable; and that the bulk of the Expedition will follow him and erect factories at the places thus chosen.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. G. LENNON HUNT.

P.S. *August 27.*—I have this day been informed that Mr. Stanley arrived in the Congo about six days ago.

W. G. L. H.

No. 113.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Acting Consul Colville.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 13, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of an extract from the "Diario do Governo" of Lisbon, respecting the ill-treatment of farm labourers at Mossamedes.\*

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

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Mozambique.*

No. 114.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 23.)*

(Extract.) *Mozambique, April 22, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 16th instant I addressed the inclosed letter (Inclosure No. 1) to his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique.

I was led to do so from a feeling that it would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government to gain an expression of his opinion respecting the policy of co-operation for the better suppression of the Slave Trade, spoken of by your Lordship as having been decided upon between Her Majesty's Government and that of the King of Portugal, as, if that policy included a joint action within territorial waters, the opinion of the Governor-General of this province would be of some value in settling the limits to which such action must on our part be confined.

At the same time Captain Tracey, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," in the absence of Senhor Cabral, with whom he had been directed to concert, placed his ship at

\* Inclosure in No. 104.

the disposal of his Excellency to carry out any course of action he should think fit to suggest as most desirable.

It is, I think, apparent from the tone of his Excellency's answer (Inclosure No. 2) that he is unwilling, pending the arrival of further instructions from the Lisbon Government, to take advantage of any offers of assistance upon this coast made by us, or to grant the permission to act within territorial waters which, it is not too much to say, is absolutely necessary to make a co-operation between our naval forces of any practical value.

As I am, however, awaiting instructions myself, and have not yet presented my exequatur, I feel that it would not be judicious in me to communicate further with his Excellency on this subject, although some well-substantiated reports of an active trade in slaves being carried on from the Kivolane and Umfussi deltas, combined with the absence from this part of the coast of his efficient ships, seem, in the interests of the Slave Trade suppression, at once to call for some such offer of assistance. Captain Tracey, R.N., has therefore decided to cruize in the Mozambique Channel until the next mail is due, when he returns here to meet the mail, and to concert with Senhor Cabral, the Senior Portuguese Naval Officer, if by that time he should have arrived at this place from Delagoa Bay.

With respect to that portion of my letter which referred to the expected arrival on this coast of the French ship "Argus," having on board a heavy consignment of arms and powder, I am glad to be able to repeat to your Lordship his Excellency's assurance that he has taken measures to prevent the debarkation of arms and ammunition, not only from that vessel, but from any which may arrive here with the design of passing their cargoes into the hands of Zulu agents, and I am firmly convinced, from what I see and hear, that he is striving his utmost to thwart any such endeavours.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor de Cunha.*

Sir,

*Mozambique, April 16, 1879.*

IN the interview which you did me the honour to grant on Saturday, the 12th instant, whilst withholding the permission necessary for me to receive, before the arrival of my exequatur, in order that I may enter upon my duties as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Portuguese possessions on the East Coast of Africa, you were kind enough to accede to my request to be permitted to communicate with you upon any subject if it should seem desirable for me to do so.

With respect to a policy of co-operation for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique waters, I may say at once I have received no instructions whatever, but expect to hear upon this point by next mail. I have, however, received a copy of the telegram sent by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Admiral commanding the British squadron in East Indian waters, which states that a policy of "hearty co-operation for the suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique waters had been decided upon by the Governments of England and Portugal."

In this your Excellency will observe a determination on the part of our respective Governments to carry out a more energetic action in these seas, the effect of which has been the immediate strengthening of the English Mozambique squadron, and the dispatch of an officer of the rank of Post-Captain, R.N., to assume command of the ships comprising it.

I am myself unable, until the arrival of definite instructions, to say if, by the "hearty co-operation" spoken of, is meant action similar to that which has been of late years in force (except in a few isolated instances, such as the joint action of the British and Portuguese naval authorities up the Kivolane and Umfussi Rivers in 1876), or a more extended and effective co-operation within Portuguese East African territorial waters generally. If, by it, is meant the latter, it will probably be thought advisable to issue special instructions defining the limits of such action, in order to avoid any possibility of complications arising from it. Before communicating with Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by the mail which leaves here on the 28th, I shall be glad if your Excellency would intimate to me your views on this subject, upon its feasibility, and the limits within which, in your opinion, it would be advisable to confine such action on the part of Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers, all of which I shall

have great pleasure in faithfully transmitting for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Your Excellency will doubtless have received information, through your Consul at Aden, of the expected arrival upon this coast of a ship laden with a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war, consigned to a Mozambique firm. I need hardly point out to your Excellency that with the present serious war raging upon the Natal frontier the prevention of the debarkation of such a quantity of war material on this coast, the greater portion of which would probably find its way to the enemy, is a matter of the greatest importance to Her Britannic Majesty's Government; and although I feel certain that should the ship arrive in Mozambique Harbour your Excellency would take measures to prevent such a contingency, yet I cannot but fear that if she were to make one of the minor ports (prearrangement having been made with agents for effecting a ready sale), unless more than ordinary precautions are taken, they may succeed in landing and carrying off their cargo. It will, therefore, give me the greatest pleasure to be able to repeat to Her Majesty's Government your Excellency's assurance that such a destination through Portuguese territory is utterly impossible.

Availing myself of this opportunity to assure your Excellency of my highest consideration and esteem, I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

*Senhor de Cunha to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

*Mozambique, April 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, which the state of my health has not permitted me to answer until to-day.

As I informed you I had not received from the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty the notice of your nomination, nor heard that the Royal exequatur had been granted to you, I could not in consequence recognize you as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Portuguese possessions upon East Coast of Africa, nor exchange with you official correspondence, yet I am quite convinced that you are the new Consul appointed to succeed the late Mr. G. Chaworth Musters. Although it is my resolution only to follow loyally the principles which have always guided the dealings with such questions as the suppression of the Slave Trade, yet I would not have you suppose that I consider myself exempt from taking any steps which might be demanded of me, useful to my Government, supposing them to be in my power to grant. I will therefore promptly communicate with you upon any subject you may consider of importance to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, assuring you that your opinion shall always receive the greatest consideration. And for this reason I should prefer that the subject referred to in your letter be treated in a personal interview, although my answers to the questions in your letter can only be very simple. Like yourself, I can say nothing yet of the "accord" said to be arrived at between our respective Governments for the better suppression of the Slave Trade in Mozambique waters, as I have received no instructions whatever upon the subject; and, for the same reason, it is impossible for me to reply as to what sense should be given to the words "heartly co-operation" of the naval forces of our respective Governments for the suppression of the Slave Trade. It is, however, possible that the Naval Commander of the station, Senhor Cabral, may have received special instructions upon this subject since his departure from this port, but I am not aware that he has received any directions to treat with Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers.

I must assure you that without instructions I cannot feel myself authorized to make any alterations in what our Governments have already established by Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, although I do not say that, if I saw it necessary or convenient, I should not accept the co-operation of Her Britannic Majesty's ships, so that, together with those of His Most Faithful Majesty, they might repress any attempt to break through the laws enacted for the suppression of slavery.

With respect to that portion of your letter referring to the expected arrival upon this coast of a ship laden with arms and munitions of war, supposed to be destined to arm tribes at present in a state of war with Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I have the honour to assure you that before receiving your communication I had already taken precautions to prevent the arming of the said tribes through the territory of His Most Faithful Majesty, having sent forces, both by land and sea, to the most likely points

for the disembarkation of such material, and I am in hopes that these precautions will be successful. This is the reason that you find this port unprovided with the ships of war which constitute the naval force of this province, none remaining except coasting vessels.

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO MARIA DE CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

No. 115.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 23.)*

(Extract.)

*Delagoa Bay, June 7, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report my return, on the 2nd June, from a visit of eighteen days to the Amatonga country, during which time I have surveyed the Maputa River to a distance of 80 miles from its mouth. With this letter I forward a plan of the survey of the river, which, I can safely say, is sufficiently accurate to be a guide to the Transport authorities, should the Maputa ever be used by them during this war. For its shortcomings, I would beg to be permitted to point out that the work had to be carried on in an open boat, with a native crew, with few of the appliances for a regular survey, against a powerful current, and in the midst of a country the inhabitants of which, whatever the attitude of their Chiefs may be, showed themselves by no means friendly disposed towards us whenever we came in contact with them. In consequence of this the latter part had to be carried on at night, the boat lying-by during the day. The main points established by the survey are:—

1. That the river is navigable at this season of the year for boats or lighters of 3-feet draught to a distance of only 60 miles from its mouth.

2. That in two and three months' time, as the river is still, though slowly, falling, it will, in all probability, be impassable for boats of that draught beyond the limit of tidal influence, which was found to extend, during spring tides, to a place called Moham, 35 miles from its mouth, where a range of 2 feet was marked.

3. That the frequent sandpits beyond this point and the narrowness of the channels scooped out beside them would make it at all times a work of such difficulty for sailing-boats, by increasing the strength of the current, that the river may be said to be unnavigable, for all practical purposes, by them. This remark applies only to sailing-boats, as, with steam-boats, the strength of the current would not be an insuperable obstacle, and where the channels are narrow they are, in proportion, deep.

4. The last rainy season having been a light one the river is even now low, and, according to native report, is not expected to fall more than 1 or 2 feet, which, with the fall of 10 feet that has already taken place (easily observable from marks on the banks), would give a maximum rise and fall of about 12 feet within 100 miles of the mouth.

5. The tsetse fly does not, as is usually represented, exist upon the right or southern bank of the river within the limit traversed, viz., 80 miles, as herds of cattle were frequently seen grazing within a mile of that bank.

6. The surrounding country is by no means of the flat, marshy nature it has been hitherto stated to be, but, away from the immediate neighbourhood of the river, is raised and undulating, with fine grass-land, thinly timbered, and with little scrub, through which transport of all kinds would be easy. About the mouth there is a good deal of dead-level country, of black alluvial soil, which, in the rains, would undoubtedly be swampy and unhealthy; but it narrows rapidly after the first few miles, and as the higher ground frequently approaches the river a landing could always be effected without crossing it.

I must here speak of the valuable assistance Lieutenant Cornwall Legh, R.N., has rendered me throughout the whole of this expedition. Knowing how impossible it was for one person to make a survey with any pretence to accuracy, I requested him to join me in the work and although he was on his way home in the mail-steamer after four years' foreign service, he readily, and at considerable pecuniary loss, agreed to do so.

As the points settled by the river survey will be of some interest to the Intelligence Department in London, I venture to beg that they may be forwarded, with the map, to the War Office.

No. 116.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

(Extract.)

*Foreign Office, August 25, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th June, reporting your having surveyed the Mapoota River for a distance of 80 miles from the sea.

I am to state to you that Lord Salisbury has read with pleasure your interesting Report, which he has communicated to the Admiralty, and that his Lordship entirely approves your proceedings as reported in your despatch.

The Lords of the Admiralty have caused the expression of their satisfaction to be conveyed to Lieutenant Legh at his having volunteered his services, and at his exertions on the occasion.

No. 117.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 27.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, July 6, 1879.*

I HAVE great pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that, in an official call made upon the anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession, his Excellency the Governor-General of Mozambique intimated to me his willingness to permit a joint action in territorial waters, on the part of the Portuguese and British naval forces, for the purpose of rooting out a notorious nest of slave-dealers upon the Umfussi River. I believe that in doing this he is acting in compliance with instructions from the Lisbon Government, consequent on the evidence given by some slaves captured in these waters by Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before Dr. Kirk, at Zanzibar, as far back as last October, which proved them to have been shipped from this river. It is not, however, necessary to go back so far to prove the existence of a Trade in Slaves from the Kivolane system of lagoons to which the Umfussi is the chief entrance.

Before my departure to Delagoa Bay I received very reliable information that, with the first of the south-west monsoon, three dhows had, after shipping slaves, taken their departure from this river, and that two had been successfully run to the Comoros, whence a considerable proportion were to be transhipped in smaller numbers to the French Colonies of Mayotté and Nossi Bé.

The third, containing over 200 slaves and nearly 50 free people, was swamped and foundered upon the bar, and out of the whole thickly-packed mass only 23 were saved. This catastrophe caused it to be a common topic of conversation in the town, so that I was enabled to corroborate the first story from several independent sources.

This information was alluded to in my letter to your Lordship of the 22nd April. The plan of operations proposed by his Excellency the Governor-General is that a detachment of soldiers should be marched inland, so as to take the slave-dealers in the rear, whilst boats of the ships employed proceed up the river to clear it of dhows and operate upon the village from the seaward.

This punishment, if it is thoroughly carried out, will be a severe one, but considering the notoriety this spot has gained as a centre of slave-dealing, and the certainty that it has been very lately engaged in the Traffic, I believe it to be only necessary and just. The effect of such complete and concerted action, of which I trust this will not prove an isolated instance, will, without doubt, be immensely beneficial; the alarm will spread north and south amongst the slave-trading communities on the coast; they will see at last an earnest and effective action for the suppression of their Traffic; a feeling of greater insecurity will be created in their chances of success; capital will be hindered from embarking in it; and a fear of the prospect of punishment, of which this will afford a practical example, all will combine to give the Trade a decisive and valuable check.

But his Excellency is at present without the means to carry out these measures, and he is therefore compelled to wait, either until the return of one of the Portuguese men-of-war from Delagoa Bay, or until the arrival of another vessel which, he informs me, he is expecting from Lisbon.

Still, the fact that the concession to act in concert in territorial waters, even though

it be only in special cases, is granted, is an important one, and I trust, my Lord, that it may eventually prove the initiation of a more effective system than that lately pursued in our endeavours to suppress the Slave Trade in these waters.

## No. 118.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 19.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, August 17, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the following movements of Her Majesty's ships of war in Mozambique waters. On the 30th ultimo Captain Tracey, the Senior Naval Officer, left here for Majunga to meet the Admiral, who was to arrive at that place on the 3rd instant from Mauritius and Tamatave, and Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" left for a cruise until the 17th. Mozambique has thus been cut out of the Admiral's programme, partly, I believe, from pressure of time, and partly, I fear, from the feeling, induced by the reports of Captain Tracey, that nothing was to be gained by meeting the present Governor-General upon the question of the Slave Trade. That officer, Captain Tracey, came down here with instructions to try and gain the right of search within territorial waters, but the Governor-General has shown no disposition to concede this point, even temporarily, and until very lately (reported in despatch of the 10th July) has steadily rejected all offers of co-operation within Portuguese waters. The exception he has proposed in the case of the Umfussi is done only in compliance with some instructions from Lisbon.

In conversation with the Senior Naval Officer, he has stated, upon the instances of co-operation between Her Majesty's ship "Thetis" and the Portuguese naval force in 1875 being brought forward, that the permission granted then rendered his predecessor extremely unpopular in this Colony, and I fear that this affords a clue to his present unwillingness.

Information continues to reach me of the presence of slaves, awaiting shipment, in the Umfussi lagoons, but, by a last and most reliable source, the number at present is small, estimated at between sixty and eighty, which bears out indirectly a report I received a fortnight back of a cargo having been lately run from the Mjii-Mkwali mouth, a little further south.

Dr. Kirk writes to me of small slave-caravans passing down the valley of the Rovuma to the coast (of which he has heard from the Universities Mission-station, Masasi), and it was my intention to have undertaken a journey to Ibo, to ascertain if these caravans, which formerly used to go northwards, are now, in consequence of the difficulties put in their way by the action of the Sultan of Zanzibar, turning southwards, and making for places on the Mozambique coast. This seems to be extremely probable, for fewer hindrances are to be encountered by the slave-dealer on the Mozambique than upon the Zanzibar coast. I have to report that Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" has captured and burnt a dhow, upon a small island 6 miles distance from Nossi Bé, upon evidence of landing a cargo of slaves upon that French settlement, considered by Captain Tracey, R.N., as conclusive.

The "Vestal" goes out again to cruise after the arrival of the outward mail, but she will, under present orders, be the only British ship in these waters until the arrival of the "Ruby," which is to be relieved by Her Majesty's ship "Spartan" in the Bay of Bengal, and is not expected here for several months.

Therefore, until the return of Senhor Cabral, we cannot hope to have any very effective action in these waters on account of the smallness of the squadron guarding them.

## No. 119.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul O'Neill.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 30, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 5th and 17th ultimo, respecting the Slave Trade which is still being carried on from Portuguese territory, and the question of co-operation between Her Majesty's ships and the Portuguese naval forces for its suppression; and I am to inclose,

for your information, copies of two despatches which his Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon on the subject.\*

Her Majesty's Minister at Paris has also been instructed to mention to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the reported Traffic in Slaves to French Colonies in the neighbourhood of Mozambique.

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

## No. 120.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 11.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, September 12, 1879.*

INFORMATION upon the Slave Trade I have myself gained but little this month. Neither have the movements of our men-of-war stationed in these waters been such as to enable us to discover if any running has been done.

I have received further corroboration of the reports mentioned in my de patch of the 17th August, that during this season there has been slave running from Ibo or its vicinity, in a statement made to Captain Tracey by the Commander of the French gun-boat at Nossi Bé, that they had had good proof that such has been the case, and in consequence of which he spoke of visiting the place in the vessel under his command. I can have little doubt also that the Comoros are chiefly fed from there, as a departure from Ibo or its neighbourhood gives the shortest and quickest passage in the south-west monsoon that a vessel bound to those islands could make.

It gives me great satisfaction, my Lord, to report that a few days back a dhow, suspected of being about to run a cargo of slaves from this bay, has been seized by the Portuguese authorities, and now awaits trial in the harbour. She had entered, in a very suspicious manner, a small river upon the mainland almost abreast of the town, where no legitimate cargo could possibly be procured, and the captain and owner, upon hearing of the approach of the Portuguese authorities, fled from the vessel. She also had no colours or papers. Such action, my Lord, is, I trust, a hopeful sign for the future; at the same time the very fact that a vessel should venture to ship a cargo of slaves abreast of, and within 3 miles of, the town, and under the eyes of a Portuguese gun-boat lying in the harbour, is an irresistible proof of the impunity they must for some time past have enjoyed.

With regard to the proposed Umfussi expedition, reported in my despatch of the 6th July last, in which a British man-of-war was invited to co-operate, his Excellency the Governor-General has again stated that upon the return of the Portuguese naval force from Delagoa Bay, he will instruct the Senior Naval Officer to carry it out. Captain Cabral, who is the Senior Portuguese Naval Officer, is now on his return from thence, but his first duty, his Excellency this morning informs me, will be to convey him to Zanzibar, which place he is about to visit.

## No. 121.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 24.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Mozambique, November 12, 1879.*

COMBINED expedition, consisting of armed transport "Don Carlos," boats of "Vestal" and "Rainha de Portugal," with detachment of 200 troops, left Mozambique on 6th instant to search Kivolane Umfussi Rivers and scour adjacent country in suppression of Slave Trade.

No news yet of work done.

Members of Blantyre Mission twice attacked by natives of Ajawa tribes, in returning fire killed four and wounded others. One native on Mission side wounded.

Missed mail; letters follow by Cape.



No. 122.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(Received November 24.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Mozambique, November 13, 1879.*

EXPEDITION returned this morning. Bad weather. Boats unable cross rivers' bars. Umfussi villages found deserted on arrival troops.

No. 123.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(Received December 2.)

My Lord,

*Mozambique, October 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the British India Steam Navigation Company has commenced this month to run a monthly steamer from Zanzibar to Delagoa Bay direct, calling at the intermediate ports of Mozambique, Quilimane, and Inhambane. I am informed also that they are to connect with Donald Currie's ocean steamers at Delagoa Bay, using that port for transshipment which possesses so many advantages over the harbour at Durban.

Ever since the beginning of this year, when the Union Company commenced to run their large ocean steamers to Zanzibar, the Mozambique coast has been, with respect to traffic, comparatively neglected by them. This has been unavoidable, as the large size of their steamers has quite prevented their entering any harbours on the coast but Mozambique and Delagoa Bay, and owing to the difficulty and imperfect means of communicating with these ships during their stay of six hours outside the bars, it has also frequently happened that the mails have not been delivered at Quilimane and Inhambane.

The advantage they have gained in running their ocean steamers to Zanzibar has been in the increased shipments of produce from that port, as, on account of there being no transshipment on the home voyage, shippers have gladly availed themselves of their vessels in sending produce, &c., to England, but it is an advantage that has been gained at the expense of the Mozambique ports. The vessels employed by the British India Company are much better adapted for service on this coast, as they will at all times be able to enter the harbours of Quilimane and Inhambane, and, if they carry out their intention to place a light draught steamer to work the smaller ports, this new scheme (by taking up the local trade now done in coasters of a gross tonnage of between 5,000 and 6,000 tons) should be commercially a success, and will undoubtedly prove of the greatest benefit to this coast.

For, it is almost needless in me to repeat, how important a check will be given to the Slave Trade from this coast if real facilities are afforded for the development of legitimate traffic, such as this plan of the British India Steam Navigation Company will now for the first time do, and, if eventually the smaller ports are regularly worked, a still greater blow will be given by these minor places, not above suspicion, being brought under the influence of the centre of Government, and a provision made for a proper system of reliefs of officials and troops, which will be very beneficial to these districts, hitherto, comparatively speaking, independent of head-quarters at Mozambique.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

No. 124.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

*Mozambique, November 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that in an interview I had with the Governor-General the day after his return from Zanzibar, his Excellency informed me of his intention to order an expedition to be immediately organized, for the purpose of examining thoroughly the Kivolane-Umfussi delta, and repressing the Slave Trade from thence, "having now, for the first time, sufficient force at his disposal" to carry out the plans formed by him four months back, and reported by me in my despatch of the 6th July last.

On the following day I received the inclosed letter, in which his Excellency asks

me if Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" would be able to co-operate in the service. To this I was able at once to reply (having already been authorized by Captain Tandy, R.N.) that the Commander of that vessel would gladly do so, and that he would defer his departure, then fixed for the 3rd, in order to take part in the expedition.

In his Excellency's letter it was impossible not to notice that the proposed expedition was spoken of, not as one of active operations against a notorious haunt of slave-dealers, but as one of reconnaissance, with a view to discover "if any traces were to be found of slave-dealing," neither his Excellency nor "the Chief of the naval station having received any information to this effect from thence," thus implying considerable doubt that any Slave Trade was carried on at present from that district.

I could only suppose that his Excellency was ignorant of the numerous rumours that constantly reach this place of slaving, not only from that, but other points also of this coast; and as Captain Cabral, the Senior Portuguese Naval Officer, had also remarked to me shortly before, that "he believed the only place upon which even suspicion rested was the Kivolane-Umfussi."

I trusted I should not be exceeding my duty if I summed up the various well-supported reports of this nature that I have received since my arrival in this city, and added them to the information possessed by Captain Tandy, for which his Excellency had asked.

Concerning the Kivolane-Umfussi district, I have had many other reports which I did not notice, confining myself strictly to what had been corroborated, but which are sufficiently numerous and credible to throw the strongest suspicion upon it.

And I felt that, while communicating these, I might also congratulate his Excellency upon a certain diminution in the Slave Trade, when compared to its state a few years back, when Consul Elton reported an export trade of 7,000 and 8,000 per annum, to which extent I do not believe it is carried on now, owing, I think, chiefly to the gradual operation of the law extinguishing the status of slavery in Portuguese dominions.

And I am glad to be able to report that the instructions issued by his Excellency are of such a nature that, if they are well and successfully carried out, this expedition will be attended with most beneficial results: 250 troops are to proceed, in the transport "Don Carlos," to the opposite shore, and to be marched to the Kivolane region to the Umfussi villages, where there are said to be a number of slaves awaiting shipment. I cannot, however, think that they will be successful in the capture of these, for news of an expedition of this kind travels fast, and nothing will be easier than to get them out of reach inland. Another object will be the capture of a notorious slave hunter and dealer named Manicusse, in that neighbourhood, whose country is the favourite field of the slave agents.

The naval portion of the force will consist of the boats of the "Rainha de Portugal," the Portuguese flagship, and of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," in addition to those of the transport "Don Carlos," and they will be towed by that ship round to the Umfussi mouth, to make a thorough examination of the creeks and lagoons in which the slave dhows are usually concealed—a difficult task, in what is but a huge mangrove swamp, but one which will probably meet with success. But even if dhows should not be found, and slaves be removed inland, the main object of the expedition will be attained, for a feeling of alarm and insecurity will be created in what has been, there is much reason to fear, a Paradise for the slave-dealers for the past three years, as they have been entirely undisturbed during that period, and the proximity of Umfussi to Mozambique has enabled them to tell, with far too great a certainty, the movements of the English men-of-war, whose arrival in harbour has often been immediately followed by the departure of a slave dhow from the Kivolane-Umfussi delta. I should much like to have accompanied the expedition, and to have seen myself its operations, but as Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" does not take part in it, and I could not go in her boats without appearing to take an active part in what is entirely out of my province, I have thought it most judicious not to do so.

In conclusion, I trust your Lordship will approve of my having addressed the letter, before alluded to, to his Excellency the Governor-General.

As I close, the steamer "Don Carlos" is leaving the harbour with the troops on board and boats in tow, and will probably return in four or five days' time; but as the mail leaves to-morrow morning early, I must defer an account of their work until the downward mail.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

*Senhor da Cunha to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Mozambique, November 2, 1879.*

IN a few days an expedition will be organized by the Portuguese naval authorities to proceed to the Kivolane region, in order to examine thoroughly\* the Umfussi River for any traces of the clandestine embarkation of slaves from thence that have escaped the vigilance of both the naval forces and of the Captains on shore ("Capitães de môr"), and if any traces exist, to study the points which render such embarkations possible, as well as the most efficacious means of repressing such a trade. Although neither the Chief of the naval station nor I have received any information to the effect that such embarkations have taken place for a long time past, yet with a view of establishing the amount of credence which may be given to certain rumours of this nature. As, then, the Commanders of Her Britannic Majesty's ships visiting this port have upon several occasions offered me the co-operation of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces for this object, and judging this to be an opportune occasion, and also because I do not desire it should be thought I do not respond to their kind offers, and seeing at anchor here now Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," I beg that your Excellency will be kind enough to inform me if the Commander of that ship will be able to co-operate with the Portuguese, asking, in that case, your Excellency to obtain from them any information that would naturally have been collected in the long cruizes I am informed they have made in the Mozambique Channel, and any evidence they may have met with of the embarkation of slaves from the coast of this province, especially with regard to any points from which they think this embarkation has been effected.

God guard, &amp;c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

*Consul O'Neill to Senhor da Cunha.*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, November 4, 1879.*

I WILLINGLY, in compliance with your Excellency's wish, place before you the few items of reliable intelligence that have been received by the officer commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" during his period of service upon this coast, and by myself since my arrival in this capital, and, as I am informed, Captain Cabral is also desirous to obtain some information respecting the entrances to the lagoon system out of which the Umfussi flows. I append the Report of Captain Ward, of Her Britannic Majesty's Navy, made upon the last occasion that combined operations were undertaken, in the hope that it may be of some little value to him in arranging the expedition.

First, with respect to the export of slaves. The Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," in answer to my letter begging him to put me in possession of any information of this nature that may have reached him, writes: "I have trustworthy information of a small number of slaves, from 60 to 80, having been in the Umfussi in July last awaiting embarkation, and also that slaves had been shipped from that neighbourhood at the latter end of last year. I have had general information given me that leads me to believe that there is an export traffic from that neighbourhood, when opportunities offer, but I have had no positive proof that slaves have been embarked from thence this year." In these few words Captain Tracey summarizes the information he has received during the period of his service in the Mozambique Channel, which covers a period of ten months. In addition to this, I have myself received the following items of information, which I have been compelled to credit, as they have been circumstantially and independently corroborated:—

1. At the beginning of the south-west monsoon, which is a favourable time for the quick passage of dhows to Madagascar, three cargoes of slaves were shipped at the Umfussi, two of which were run successfully, whilst the third was swamped upon the bar and the greater number of those on board lost.

This sad occurrence caused it to be a common topic of conversation amongst the natives; hence it was easily corroborated by independent testimony.

\* "Fazer um reconhecimento."

2. That at the latter end of June last a cargo of slaves was successfully run from the Mji Mkwali mouth, some miles to the south of the Umfussi.

3. That from the Kirungo River, considerably further south, in the district of Quilimane, a small but steady export trade in slaves is carried on, the supply for which comes from the Manganja tribes in the neighbourhood.

4. A strong suspicion has lately been thrown upon several points in the district of Ibo, from the independent nature and peculiar coincidence of the following reports:—

(a.) Caravans of slaves were reported some months ago by missionaries at a station upon the valley of the Rovuma, which caravans are said to have turned southwards upon reaching the sea.

(b.) Captain Tracey, of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," was informed by French official authority at Mayotté, not long since, that there was much reason to fear slaves had been landed there from the vicinity of Ibo.

(c.) And reports reached me at the same time of several cargoes having been landed at the Comoro Islands from the same neighbourhood.

These three reports coming together, of entirely independent origin, regarding the same locality, I venture to submit to your Excellency, throw a strength of suspicion upon it almost impossible to reject.

I do not cite the case of the dhow captured and destroyed about two months back by Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," as the details of this case have not yet officially reached me.

I need hardly assure your Excellency that the reports I have mentioned here are only those that have been so strengthened by credible evidence that it has not been possible to disbelieve them. I have received more, but the experience of five years upon this coast has taught me the utter worthlessness of native testimony unless independently corroborated, and the knowledge I fortunately possess of the language spoken by all the Arabs, and most of the coast trading community, has enabled me, by personal examination, to break down much, and to so sift the remainder that a very small gleanings remains worthy of credit beyond that which I have here given to your Excellency.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon the diminished condition of the Slave Trade when compared to a period only a few years back, a diminution which must in a measure be due to the operation of the law abolishing the status of slavery in this province, which has convinced the slaving communities of the determination of the Lisbon Government to stamp out effectually the name of slavery from their dominions, as well as from the vigilance of the authorities, both naval and civil, employed to carry out the policy of Slave Trade suppression, in which both our Governments are embarked. And I trust that the increase in the forces placed at your Excellency's disposal will enable you to repress even further the endeavours that are made to evade and break through the measures established for the suppression of this illegal traffic.

No. 125.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 29.)*

(Extract.)

*Mozambique, November 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I have this day received intelligence from Quilimane of two attacks that have been made upon some members of the Blantyre Mission by natives of the Ajawa or Nayao tribe. It appears that in self-defence the fire was upon both occasions returned, and four or five of the natives killed and several wounded, whilst upon the Mission side one (also a native) has been wounded.

I inclose a copy of the letters received by Mr. Vice-Consul Nunes, reporting the affair, which are by no means of an alarmist character, but which show that, in the case of these people obtaining guns and powder, their position might be a very serious one. The Ajawa or Nayao tribe are the people who also occupy a good deal of the eastern shore of Nyassa Lake, and although there is no reason to suppose that this attack is any more than one made by this petty Chief Mkanda-cherula for the sake of loot, yet if it was repeated and assumed an extended nature, the Livingstonian Mission on Cape Maclear would also be placed in an awkward position.

Inclosure 1 in No. 125.

*Mr. Mac Donald to Vice-Consul Nunes.*

My dear Mr. Nunes,

*Blantyre, September 30, 1879.*

EXCUSE a short note to mention to you that a Chief who lives beside Mkandacherula attacked us one morning and fired upon us very briskly. Mr. Fenwick and myself were with carriers, and we had given no offence whatever. He has robbed us of some five trusses of calico, which we understand he wants to exchange for powder in Quilimane.

Probably you might kindly assist us in this matter. We hardly expect the robbers to be captured, but they might be kept from getting powder. We are not on any account to act on the offensive, and if they be kept from powder, there will be an end of it, as they would not attack us again except with guns.

With kind regards, &amp;c.

(Signed) DUFF MACDONALD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 125.

*Mr. Moir to Vice-Consul Nunes.*

(Extract.)

*Blantyre, September 30, 1879.*

I AM sorry to say we have had war up here since I last wrote. An Ajawa Chief sent men to rob carriers on the road. When called upon he received a present, but the party was fired on, and when it got too dangerous the Europeans returned the fire, killing two and wounding several others. Subsequently, when another party went they had another fight, two or three men on the other side were killed and a head man of a village here was dangerously wounded in the leg.

A rumour has come that they are not going to attack us here, but that they are watching all the roads to kill the white men. I have sent most of the guns I got up away to the lake, so please forward without delay the guns which have been shipped from Zanzibar, and which we require for our defence and the safety of our goods. What makes the matter more serious at present is that two of the Mission are at a place 50 miles distant beyond this man's village, and we have heard nothing of them for ten days, and though several messengers have been sent to them none have returned.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are told "Mitioche" is now down by Quilimane with ivory (black or white I don't know) to buy powder.

We trust that under existing arrangements it will be impossible for him to get it anywhere. If he returns with powder we shall endeavour to sift the matter to the bottom to find where he got it.

No. 126.

*Consul O'Neill to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 29.)*

My Lord,

*Mozambique, November 14, 1879.*

I REGRET exceedingly having to report missing the last Aden mail, as my letters were kept back to the last moment in order to insert the latest news of the combined expedition that had left the morning before, and the steamer had started an hour before the expected time.

I am now able to inform your Lordship of the results of that expedition, the departure of which on the 6th November was reported by me in my despatch of the same day.

The passage across being, on account of the reefs, rather a circuitous one, occupied eight hours, and it was not until evening that the "Don Carlos" anchored in Mokambo Bay, the point fixed upon for the disembarkation of the troops.

At daybreak the next morning the force was landed, under command of Major d'Almeida and Captain Vidal, with orders to thoroughly scour the country between Mokambo and Umfussi; to effect, if possible, the capture of the Chief Manicusse; to search the villages for any evidence of their recent occupation by slave gangs ready for exportation; and to proceed to the Umfussi River, there to be met by the boats of the naval force in which it was intended they should re-embark.

The naval portion of the expeditionary force, under command of Commander Metzner, of the Portuguese navy, and Lieutenant Stopford, of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," had been instructed to proceed round to the mouth of the Umfussi, which the boats were to enter, and to thoroughly search the various branches of the delta, capturing any dhows that bore, in slave-fittings, &c., any marks of having been engaged in that Traffic.

But I regret to state that the unfavourable weather completely frustrated the efficient working of the naval portion of the expedition; a strong breeze, during which the "Vestal" dragged her anchor in this harbour, springing up, which continued without intermission until after their return.

It is only right, however, to record that every endeavour was made by the Commander of the "Don Carlos" and Lieutenant Stopford to carry out the share of work entrusted to them. Notwithstanding the heavy sea, the boats were towed round to the mouth of the river, the ship laid head to wind for the whole day off it, and the boats kept ready for any opportunity of crossing the bar, but by every naval man attached to the expedition it was declared to be unapproachable in the face of the heavy sea breaking upon it.

As it continued to blow without intermission, the sea also keeping heavy and frequently breaking over the boats, the crews of which, wet through, had been constantly employed baling for forty-eight hours, and were unable to cook their food, the ship was at last compelled to return to Mokambo Bay.

Although it is a matter of great regret that the naval force was not able to successfully accomplish their portion of the work, and thus to act well in conjunction with the land force employed, on the other hand I am glad to be able to report that the work deputed to Major d'Almeida and Captain Vidal appears to have been very thoroughly carried out, a considerable area of the Kivolane district being well scoured by the force under their command. But, as was expected, news of the expedition had preceded them, and all the suspected villages were deserted before their arrival, and I have little doubt slaves taken inland, and all evidence of their recent presence concealed or destroyed. Therefore the fact reported that no traces of slave-dealing were discovered by the land force cannot be considered proof that none exists.

It is for the same reason chiefly, viz., the non-discovery of positive proofs, from the only partial examination that it was possible to make of a district upon which the strongest suspicion justly rests, that I deplore the failure of the naval portion of the work of the expedition, as it was from them that we expected to obtain the best evidence, having good reason to believe that several dhows were concealed in the mangrove swamps of the delta, whose seizure would have thrown a better light upon the condition of affairs in that district.

In spite, however, of this failure, the advantages of such an expedition have been many, and much good must result from it. In the first place, the presence of a Portuguese land force, strong enough to prevent even a show of resistance, and whose object was so well known to be the suppression of the Slave Trade that all the villages which have been concerned in the Traffic were deserted before them, will in itself be productive of much good, for they have never, of late years, had sufficient force in this city to be able to send a body of troops into that region where the slave-dealers were known to muster in strength, and the few attempts at suppression have had to be conducted solely from seaward. And it is a matter of congratulation that the first use his Excellency the Governor-General has made of the recent increase in the forces at his disposal has been for Slave Trade suppression.

The act of co-operation is also another proof added to many in the eyes of the slaving community of the concert which exists between the British and Portuguese Governments for the suppression of their Traffic—a concert which they fear much, knowing that if it were at any time extended their chances would be poor, and their position precarious indeed.

And not the least is the feeling of cordiality which such expeditions promote between all the representatives of the two nations engaged, a feeling which it is necessary to foster and maintain, if co-operation is to be effective, and which has, I am happy to say, shown itself upon this occasion in a most marked manner.

Captain Tandy, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," with whom, in conjunction with Captain Cabral, of the "Rainha de Portugal," the organizing of the naval forces rested, testifies the cordial spirit in which he was met by the latter officer, and mentions especially the great kindness shown by Commander Metzner, of the "Don Carlos," to our officers and men engaged in the expedition.

And it is my most pleasant duty to acknowledge the frank and cordial manner in

which his Excellency the Governor-General has met me, in the letters and interviews that have passed between us relative to the expedition, accepting willingly any suggestions I made, and showing throughout an earnest desire that the co-operation should be real and effectual in its working; and I venture to think that the good relations existing between his Excellency and this Consulate have been strengthened by the feeling shown upon this occasion.

In conclusion, I trust your Lordship will approve of the spirit in which the affairs of this joint expedition have been conducted.

I beg to inclose two letters from his Excellency, expressing his acknowledgments for the assistance he has received in all matters relating to the expedition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY E. O'NEILL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 126.

*Senhor da Cunha to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Mozambique, November 3, 1879.*

IN answer to the letter of your Excellency of yesterday's date, speaking of the projected expedition to the Kivolane region, I have the honour to inform you that I have ordered the Chief of the naval station to treat directly with the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal" upon the best means of co-operating in the reconnaissance settled upon ("reconhecimento que se premedito"), and upon the manner in which this service can be best carried out. When I am informed what agreement has been arrived at, I will communicate it to your Excellency, and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks, not only for the kind manner, but also for the promptitude with which your Excellency has been good enough to enter into my schemes ("se dignou corresponder aos meus intentos").

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 126.

*Senhor da Cunha to Consul O'Neill.*

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Mozambique, November 14, 1879.*

AS no doubt your Excellency is aware, at daybreak yesterday the "Don Carlos" anchored in this harbour, bearing the expeditionary force which has been employed, together with the force detached from Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal," in reconnoitring the Kivolane delta.

The land force disembarked at the place told off for them at the first opportunity, and proceeded through the whole Kivolane region, until they arrived south of the Umfussi. In the whole region traversed they did not encounter any evidence that the Slave Trade had been lately practised from thence, and they returned without having experienced in any form the least hostility. The naval force was unfortunately not able to co-operate as effectually as was desirable, the condition of the weather having been very unfavourable.

I am not able to give your Excellency a fuller account of the expedition, as the official accounts have not yet reached me. I am anxious, however, at once to thank your Excellency for the promptitude with which you acceded to my request for co-operation, and at the same time beg you will be kind enough to convey to the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Vestal" my acknowledgments for the thorough assistance that was accorded to us upon this occasion by the officers and all the members of the detachment from that ship who took part in the expedition, all of which I shall duly acknowledge in my Report to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

God guard, &c.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO MARIA DA CUNHA,  
*Governor-General of Mozambique.*

## SPAIN.

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No. 127.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 6, 1879.*  
 I INCLOSE, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Rico, reporting upon the general effect of the emancipation of slaves in that island.\*

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 128.

*Mr. Wyndham to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 25.)*

My Lord, *Madrid, August 21, 1879.*  
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th ultimo,† I have the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a Royal Decree published in the "Official Gazette" of the 17th instant, appointing a Commission to report to the Government upon the questions of commerce, taxation, and customs duties in Cuba, as also upon "the ultimate solution which it may be thought proper to give to questions which have arisen owing to the exceptional condition of many of the inhabitants of that island."

I have likewise the honour to inclose a translation of the above-mentioned Decree.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) HUGH WYNDHAM.

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Inclosure in No. 128.

*Royal Decree.*

(Translation.)

IN view of the reasons given by the Minister of the Colonies, and in conformity with the Council of Ministers, I have decreed as follows:—

1. In order that Government may be informed as to the manner in which they are to present to the Cortes when they again meet a system for the taxation of the Island of Cuba as to its commercial relations considered generally and nationally as to the arrangement of its Tariff, and also regarding the ultimate solution which it may be thought proper to give to questions which have arisen through the exceptional condition of many of the inhabitants of that island, a Commission is named, to sit at Madrid, formed of individuals named by me and proposed by the Minister of the Colonies, selecting those most qualified at the present moment to know the condition of those provinces.

2. The Commission referred to in the preceding Article, having in view all the facts existing in the Central Administrative Offices, will present to Government, as soon as possible, and at least whilst the Cortes are sitting, the results of their labours, and their definitive opinion for the practical solution of the questions which are submitted to them for their study and deliberation.

\* No. 144.

† "Slave Trade No. 2 (1879)," p. 7.



3. The Minister of the Colonies will do the needful in order to facilitate the speedy and perfect execution of the Commissioners' charge.

At the Royal Palace of San Ildefonso, August 15, 1879.

(Signed)

ALFONSO.

The Minister of the Colonies,

(Signed)

SALVADOR ALBACETE.

No. 129.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 6.)*

My Lord,

Madrid, October 2, 1879.

WITH reference to Mr. Wyndham's despatch of the 21st August, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Cuban Commissioners have not as yet constituted themselves in commission. It seems the general opinion of this body, according to what an influential member has stated, is that slavery must be abolished, but great difference of opinion exists as to the manner of bringing about its abolition. The Cubans do not wish to be indemnified for the value of their slaves, for they know that they will have to pay with the left hand what they receive with the right. Any other method of solving the question would be preferred.

The same gentleman has also stated that it is his intention to propose that every black man in Cuba who has by law a right to be valued should be valued at one-half his real value. He would then have a right to work for wages, and would become free as soon as he had paid his valuation.

Whatever course the Spanish Government may contemplate to pursue as regards the Cuban question, it is certain that it must be dealt with in great measure by the abolition of slavery, apart from the question of autonomy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

No. 130.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7.)*

My Lord,

Madrid, October 4, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith a translated extract from a letter received from Cuba giving an account of the state of affairs in that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Inclosure in No. 130.

*Extract of a Letter from Havana, dated September 5, 1879.*

THE situation of Cuba is far from being satisfactory.

Parties of insurgents are again in the field, but the chiefs are not known, nor yet what class of men have joined the insurrection.

The revolt is considered prejudicial to the interests of the island; for, though the country is completely ruined, misery general, and want of confidence in the Home Government very great, still, matters might have been kept going till the meeting of the Cortes to see if anything was done for the benefit of Cuba.

We can have real peace only by the suppression of export and import duties, by granting freedom to the press, and by electing natives of Cuba for filling up a portion of Government posts.

It is almost useless to state that slavery should, also, be immediately abolished without any reserve whatever. The non-performance of this duty is the principal cause of the present ill-feeling and discontent. There are about 170,000 slaves now in the island, and it is not right that the entire interests of the island should be compromised merely to protect the supposed rights of a few upholders of a system long ago condemned by every-

one and the origin of so many evils. The feelings of the blacks in slavery are also at present deeply excited, for they see that their companions who joined the insurrection are free men, whilst they who remained loyal, are still slaves. People who do not see the ill-effects of this gross injustice must be blind; and now the only remedy to avoid future harm is to liberate these blacks immediately, and without any reserve whatever. This should be the first measure, and it should be carried out at once, and before it is too late.

After the return of Martinez Campos, who, through a spirit of tolerance but not by virtue of any special laws, allowed a certain amount of freedom to the Cubans, matters have relapsed to their former state. General Blanco does what he can and is an honest and good man, but he has not the power enjoyed by General Martinez Campos, and he is thus influenced by persons who had no control over his predecessor. Some people called on him yesterday complaining of the less freedom allowed to the press, when he stated that he was averse to all repressive measures. This appears at first sight a trifling matter, but it has great importance; for if repressive measures were again established here there would be no chance of emigrants returning. General Blanco is disposed to punish all insurgents, but he has promised to allow no one to be molested for his opinions, nor on suspicion.

## No. 131.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 8, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 4th instant, I inclose herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, reporting on the critical state of affairs in the Island of Cuba.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 132.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 13.)*

My Lord,

*Madrid, October 9, 1879.*

IN answer to my inquiry respecting the state of affairs in the Island of Cuba, and the labours of the Cuban Commission now sitting in Madrid, the Duke of Tetuan told me yesterday that the news received from Havana was satisfactory, and that, although the Government were dispatching troops, they had no reason to apprehend any spread of the insurrection.

The whole Cuban question would be discussed when the Cortes met on the 3rd November and the Government recognized the necessity of effecting the abolition of slavery as speedily as possible.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

## No. 133.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 24, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I transmit, for your information, copy of a further despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana, reporting upon the progress of the slave insurrection.†

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

\* No. 140.

† No. 141.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 30.)*

My Lord,

*Madrid, October 27, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Cuban Commission has submitted the following scheme for the emancipation of the slaves to the Government :

All slaves from 55 and upwards shall become free on the promulgation of the law. Slaves from 50 to 55 to be liberated on the 17th September, 1880; from 45 to 50 in September 1882; from 40 to 45 in 1884; from 35 to 40 in 1886; and from 30 to 35 in 1888. Those under 30 to be emancipated in 1890. From 1880 a sum of 100,000 pesos (20,000*l.*) will be annually set apart in the Cuban Budget for defraying expenses of emancipation, the price to be paid to the owners being fixed at 350 pesos (70*l.*) for each slave. All indemnity is suppressed.

It is thought that the Government will make the scheme still more liberal, and that they will meet with great opposition in carrying it out.

I have, &c.

(Signé) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

No. 135.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 1.)*

(Extract.)

*Madrid, October 29, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th instant, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith printed copies and translation of the project of law for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba which the newspapers assert is the project which the Government will present to the Cortes.

Inclosure in No. 135.

*Extract from the "Imparcial" of October 28, 1879.*

(Translation.)

GOVERNMENT PROJECT FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—1. Slavery in the Island of Cuba will be abolished on publishing the New Law.

2. Slave-owners will receive no pecuniary indemnity for this measure.

3. In order to compensate the owners for the abolition of slavery, and in order to avoid the disturbance which so radical a measure might cause in the labour market, a Patronage Board will be formed, the members of which will be slave-holders, who will fulfil this charge eight years.

4. An annual lottery will be held, whereby one-eighth of the liberated slaves will be manumitted yearly.

5. Rules will be given for labour, fixing the hours of work, the salaries, and the rights of the blacks, and the guarantees of the patrons to ensure the fulfilment of the clauses of the patronage.

6. The sedition of the blacks and instigations for their abandoning their work temporarily or definitively will be dealt with by a court-martial.

No. 136.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 10.)*

My Lord,

*Madrid, November 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the project of law for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba was presented yesterday to the Senate.

By the 1st Article of the proposed law, slavery is abolished.

The 2nd Article involves the whole principle of the Government measure of abolition, which may be stated as follows:—

All males and females who shall be in the existing state of slavery when the present

law is promulgated, and whose condition does not contravene the provisions of the law of the 4th July, 1870 (Moret Law), will be placed under a system of "Patronato" (Patrons of the Roman law), *i.e.*, the condition of a slave who has been freed by his master, but who retains some rights over him after his emancipation.

The duration of this condition is fixed at eight years, and can be renounced or transmitted.

The other Articles prescribe the procedure to be enforced for carrying the measure into effect. Although the bill will certainly not be passed by the Cortes in its present form, I transmit printed copies of it to your Lordship as it has been presented.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

Inclosure in No. 136.

*Project of Law for the Abolition of Slavery presented to the Senate.*

(Translation.)

Article 1. From the day of the promulgation of this law in the "Havannah Gazette," the state of slavery shall cease in the Island of Cuba.

Art. 2. All persons of both sexes who without infringement of the law of the 4th July, 1870, and its regulations, are in servitude at the promulgation of the present law, shall remain under the guardianship of those who were their owners, who shall pass from this condition into that of guardians. This guardianship shall last for eight years, and shall be transferable so long as it exists by all the means recognized by law; moreover, it may be renounced for good reasons.

Art. 3. In virtue of the guardianship referred to in the foregoing Article, the guardian will retain the right of deriving advantage from the labour of the manumitted persons who remain under his protection, and will possess the powers which appertain to him as protector in accordance with the laws.

Art. 4. The guardian shall be bound in regard to those who are under his protection; (1) To maintain them; (2) To clothe them; (3) To help them when they are ill; (4) To recompense them monthly with the pay fixed in this law; (5) To give them, if they be minors, primary instruction and the necessary education for following a craft or calling; (6) To feed, clothe, and help, when they are ill, the children of those who are under protection, during their infancy and in puberty, whether born before or after the guardianship, so long as it exists, with the right to avail himself of the services of the latter without recompense.

Art. 5. The guardianship of those who are sheltered in this way cannot be conveyed away without transferring to the same guardian that of the children under twelve years of age, and that of their father or mother respectively. In no case can those be separated who constitute a family, whatever may be the origin thereof.

Art. 6. The monthly pay referred to in Article 4 shall be 1 to 2 dollars for those under guardianship who are under eighteen years of age. These wages shall be paid to the parents if known, and if not to the legal representative appointed for the formation of the separate funds ("peculios").

For all those who are beyond the above age the pay shall be 2 dollars monthly in the first year of guardianship, 2½ in the second, and 3 in the third, and in the remainder until its close.

The lowest wages to be paid by the guardian to those who render domestic service and are more than eighteen years of age shall be 3 dollars, without prejudice to further recompense in wages in cases of mutual agreement.

Art. 7. The guardianship shall cease: (1) Through extinction by lot, for it is definitively closed at eight years after the promulgation of this law; (2) By mutual agreement between the protector and the protected without extraneous intervention, excepting that of the parents if known, and if not, of the respective local Committees in the case of minors under twenty years of age, this age to be determined in the manner expressed in Article 15; (3) By the renunciation of the guardian for good reason; (4) For all the causes of manumission specified in the Penal Code, or for any other abuses proved by the guardian, or for neglect by the latter of the duties imposed on him in Article 4.

All those who are no longer under guardianship shall enjoy their civil rights on the conditions and within the limits defined by the laws of common right; but they shall

remain under the protection of the State for the term of four years, for the objects specified in Article 9.

Art. 8. The extinction of the guardianship by means of lot, as referred to in the first paragraph of the foregoing Article, shall only include those persons under guardianship who are comprised in Article 2 of this law, and it shall take place by fourth parts, beginning at the end of the fifth year of the guardianship, and following on at the close of the successive years until it ceases definitively at the conclusion of the eighth.

In this lottery, which shall be general for the whole island on the 31st December of the year in which it takes place, the persons who have lowest numbers shall go out of guardianship; they remain however under the protection of the State for the term specified in Articles 7, 9, and 12.

The regulations will define the form, method, and extent of the registers and lists which are to serve for the lotteries, the manner of conducting them, the previous and concurrent conditions of the publicity thereof, and the system of substitution for those whose places will have to be filled up in consequence of their good fortune, their death, or because they were not under guardianship on the day of the lottery.

Art. 9. The guardianship, object of this law, having terminated in consequence of the lottery, by renunciation of the guardians, by their default, or by mutual agreement, the persons who were under it will remain subject to the laws and regulations which impose the necessity of justifying their engagement in labour or in a recognised calling or occupation; those who were under twenty years of age and had no parents, or had them under guardianship, will remain under the immediate protection of the State.

Art. 10. The obligation of justifying the engagement of their labour, referred to in the foregoing Article, for those who have gone out of guardianship, shall last four years, and those who neglect it, in the judgment of the administrative assessorial authority of the local Committees, shall be accounted vagrants for all legal effects, and be liable to render service in the regular army or at the rate of pay for the public works.

After the expiration of the four years specified in this Article and in Article 7, those who had been under guardianship shall enjoy all their civil and political rights, without other limitations than those of the common law.

Art. 11. Those persons who at the promulgation of this law have partly paid for their freedom will retain their rights under such engagements in full, and their relations with the guardian are to be fixed by mutual agreement, approved by the respective local or provincial Committee, on the basis of the rights and obligations which the law itself determines.

Art. 12. All persons of both sexes who in virtue of the provisions in the Law of the 4th July, 1870, are free because they were born since the 17th September, 1868, will be subject to the stipulations of that law, excepting in all that may be more beneficial to them according to the provisions in the present law.

The other freedmen, in virtue of the aforesaid Law of 1870, will remain under the immediate protection of the State, and be bound to justify, until the expiration of four years, the engagement of their labour and other conditions of occupation referred to in Article 9 of the present law.

Those who infringe this rule shall be reputed vagrants for all legal effects according to the tenour of the definition in Item 25, Article, 10 of the Penal Code, and will be subject to the enactments of Article 10.

Art. 13. In each province a Committee shall be formed under the presidency of the Governor, or in his stead under that of the President of the provincial deputation, and consisting of a provincial deputy, one of the highest tax-payers, the Judge of First Instance and the Public Prosecutor, being the deacons where there is more than one Court; this Committee is to take care that the present law be most exactly fulfilled.

In the towns where it may be expedient in the opinion of the respective Governors, and with the previous approval of the Governor-General, local Committees shall also be formed under the presidency of the Alcalde, and consisting of the Deputy Syndic, one of the highest tax-payers, the Judge and the Public Prosecutor where there are any, and where there are not two reputable inhabitants who were not owners of slaves at the promulgation of the law; these Committees are to take care that this be observed, and to communicate with the provincial Committees in order to remedy such abuses and infringements as come to their knowledge.

Special regulations will define the character and the powers of the aforesaid Committees, both provincial and local.

The Public Prosecutor, in the exercise of the powers which the laws have conferred or may confer upon him, will also take care that the present law be strictly fulfilled; and as official representative of all persons hereby declared under guardianship, he will

complain and give formal notice to the judicial and administrative authorities of all abuses and irregularities which come to his knowledge through his own inspection, that of his agents, or by denunciation from without.

Art. 14. For the formation of the separate funds referred to in Article 6, the guardians will cause the wages of the minors, who have lost their parents, or whose parents are not with them on the plantations, to be paid over to the local Committees created by the foregoing article. These separate funds will be accumulated at the provincial Committees, and will be paid over to their owners when they have full enjoyment of their civil rights.

The regulations will decide in what cases and on what conditions the said separate funds will have to be deposited in the savings bank or banks.

Art. 15. It is to be understood that for the effects of this law those persons are minors who have not completed their twentieth year, if their age can be proved, and if not, this is to be inferred by the local Committees on consideration of the physical circumstances after professional report.

Art. 16. In no case can the guardians impose any corporal punishment on those under their care, not even on pretext of maintaining order and discipline in the work within the plantations.

They may, indeed, reduce the monthly wages in proportion to the deficiency of labour paid for; but from the sums which this pecuniary punishment may produce, a fund is to be formed to enable each guardian to recompense and reward such of the other workmen under his care as deserve it.

The local and provincial Committees are to take very special care that this provision be exactly fulfilled.

Art. 17. The persons under guardianship referred to in Article 2 of this law are to be subject to the ordinary Courts and Tribunals for the offences and misdemeanours for which they were responsible in accordance with the Penal Code, but from this rule are excepted the crimes of rebellion, seduction, outrage, and public disorder, with regard to which, if they be committed during the guardianship, they are to be tried by military jurisdiction.

Art. 18. The regulations to which this law refers will have to be drawn up by the Governor-General of the Island of Cuba within thirty days from the promulgation; they will have to be sent by the first mail for the approval of the Government, which will definitively decide what is fitting within an equal term, having first heard the full Council of State.

Art. 19. All laws, regulations, and provisions which are at variance with the present law are repealed, without prejudice to the rights already acquired by slaves and freedmen, in conformity with the law of the 4th July, 1870, so far as they are not expressly modified by the preceding Articles.

Madrid, November 4, 1879.

(Signed) SALVADOR DE ALBACETE.

No. 137.

*Mr. West to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 21.)*

My Lord,

Madrid, November 18, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing copy of the Project of Law for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the discussion of it in the Cortes has been postponed until after the Royal marriage. It has already, however, met with an opposition which at one moment threatened to produce a Ministerial crisis had the discussion upon it continued; but as matters now stand the various opponents of the Bill have come to a compromise with the Government, and it is thought that the measure, although greatly modified and amended, will ultimately pass.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

No. 138.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 28, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Havana, inclosing an extract from the "Diario de la Marina" upon a scheme for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 139.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. West.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 15, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Havana, containing further particulars relative to the scheme for the emancipation of the Cuban slaves.†

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana*.

No. 140.

*Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 4.)*

(Extract.)

*Havana, September 13, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the disturbances which have taken place in the eastern part of this island appear to increase in importance, and the Government has announced by telegram that 15,000 troops will be immediately dispatched from Spain.

It is said that the insurgents are all or mostly negroes, and, from the fact that they are said to be headed by a brother of General Maceo, the chief of the coloured division of the rebel forces in the former rebellion, it may be probably true, indeed it is scarcely conceivable, that the spirit of any men could be so dead as to submit to continue in slavery, when their fellows who had rebelled had been emancipated.

I have received dates from the disturbed districts to the 10th instant; there were then about 2,000 rebels in the field who successfully avoided all contact with the troops who had been sent against them. In addition to José Maceo, they have been joined by the ex-insurgent Chiefs, Quintin Bandera, Pareda, and Colonel Guillermo Moncada, the latter of whom have been receiving Government pay ever since the termination of the late rebellion.

The avowed object of the insurrection is the emancipation of the slaves, which no doubt will receive support not only from the slaves, and the free-coloured population, but from a very considerable portion of the whites, and will create a formidable sympathy in its favour abroad, particularly in England and in the United States. Here it has already produced its effect, several slave proprietors having emancipated their slaves to save their properties from incendiarism, and still more having entered into engagements with them to free them in three or four years; in the meantime, paying them 20 c. a day for every day they work.

\* No. 142.

† No. 143.

Several arrests of white people of high standing have taken place, who are supposed to have been the instigators of the rising, which has been preparing for several months. At present the rebels are in want of arms, but Vicente and Calixto Garcia, with Peralta and other ex-Chiefs, are said to have a steamer at Puerto Plata in Sto. Domingo ready to make a descent upon the coast.

## No. 141.

*Consul-General Cowper to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received October 20.*)

My Lord,

Havana, September 30, 1879.

IT is reported that the insurgents in the eastern district have formed a provisional Government, consisting of a President and the usual members of a Republican form of Government, all coloured men; others assert that they carry the Spanish flag with the device "Spain and Emancipation;" they are reported to have shot two white men who were in favour of "autonomy." These discrepancies may be accounted for as relating to different parties of rebels, but our information is extremely vague and unreliable. They at all events were sufficiently united, organized, and armed to attack the town and garrison of Mayari, of which (the volunteers having joined them) they took possession, but the small body of regular troops there having refused to surrender, and holding out until they received reinforcements, the insurgents were finally driven from the town.

The insurrection does not spread so rapidly as I should have expected a slave rising to have done, or the Government conceals any unfavourable news; the slaves upon the enormous estates of the Baro's, situated about Colon, turned out, but a great portion returned; some were punished, others allowed to go to work, and those who had remained loyal were promised pay for their labour, and early emancipation.

I think it highly probable that the rebellion may be quelled or confined to small parties in the wooded or mountainous part of the island, but I feel satisfied that nothing like perfect tranquillity can be hoped for until emancipation becomes an accomplished fact,—it is a difficult and to many a very disagreeable one, but, once absolved from the past, Cuba will have a clear and purer field of action.

Immigrants, the greatest necessity of the country, will, under a free and judicious system, flow in, and another twenty-five years may see her prosperous and free.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

## No. 142.

*Acting Consul-General Carden to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received November 24.*)

My Lord,

Havana, November 8, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy and translation of a paragraph that appeared in the "Diario de la Marina" of the 5th instant, giving what purports to be an official notice of the scheme for the abolition of slavery which the Spanish Ministry will submit to the Cortes.

It is generally supposed here that the most important part of the scheme, namely, that relating to the amount of wages to be paid and the length of time that is to elapse before the slaves become completely free, has been suppressed in the published notice of it.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) LIONEL CARDEN.

Inclosure in No. 142.

*Extract from the "Diario de la Marina" of November 5, 1879.*

(Translation.)

AS we know from a reliable source, the Government of Her Majesty has communicated by telegraph to the General of this island the principal points embraced by the

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Project of Law which it has resolved to recommend to the Cortes with regard to slavery.

The bases of the said Project are :—

1. Immediate abolition from the moment in which the law is promulgated, that is to say, after its approval by the two legislative assemblies and its sanction by the monarch.

2. The new freedmen will remain under the patronage of their owners for a certain period, during which they will enjoy the salary which the law may ordain, and afterwards they will be obliged during another period to work by contract, or exercising some trade under the protection of the Government. At the end of this period they will attain the enjoyment of their political rights.

3. The Government will guarantee and render effective the fulfilment of these obligations respecting work by means of a vagrancy law.

This is in substance, according to the authorized news which have been supplied to us, the Project the adoption of which the Ministry intends to recommend to Cortes, and which has been worked out after having heard the opinion of the Committee of Reforms and the Council of State.

The Cortes of the nation and His Majesty the King, who with his sanction is the one who gives constitutional force to the laws, have to decide definitely this most important question which so much affects morally and materially the future of these Spanish provinces, and as to discuss the matter in the heart of the national representation there must be present almost all the Senators and Deputies elected by the two parties organized in Cuba, and as those representatives are thoroughly conversant with the aspirations of their constituents, and know perfectly the situation of the country, we think we ought to confine ourselves to the simple statement of the notice which we consider official, repeating our expressions of confidence that the power of State on deciding a question so difficult and interesting will do so in general accord and with the wise view that the great interests of this Society may suffer as little as possible from the effect of the soon-to-be-realized transformation in the conditions of labour.

No. 143.

*Acting Consul-General Carden to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

*Havana, November 15, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th November, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received information respecting the details of the Ministerial Project for the abolition of slavery.

According to this information, which is substantiated by general belief here, the slaves are to be bound to work on the estates of their owners for five years, at wages varying from 1 dollar to 3 dollars per month, and at the end of this period they are to come under the patronage of the Government for a term of four years, after which they will be free. It does not appear, however, that the blacks will be necessarily free at the end of nine years, as they will not be handed over *en masse* to the Government's patronage, but a fourth part will be drafted each year by lot, and as the planters appear to be guaranteed the use of all their slaves for five years at any rate, it would seem that the drafting will not begin to take place till the expiration of that term, and that they will therefore retain the fourth draft for eight years, which would place the date of complete abolition at twelve years.

From the general ambiguity of wording of the telegram, it would seem that this project is drawn up with the view to admit of considerable modifications, and as it will probably be vigorously opposed in the Cortes by the Conservative party, it is most likely that the modifications will be in favour of the planters rather than of the slaves.

The general impression here is that the proposed arrangement is unsatisfactory. The slave-holders are of course dissatisfied with it, as in spite of the repeated warnings they have had they cannot make up their minds to look with equanimity on a measure which deprives them of a property at once so valuable and so easily realized. The slaves, on the other hand, and those who support their claims, have been led to believe from the tone of the liberal newspapers that their freedom would be unconditional, and they say, and with some justice, that a liberty which obliges them to work for their former owners for wages which are actually less than what many planters are already giving their slaves is no liberty at all.

The negroes know their power now. They know that if they leave the estates or refuse to work they can complete the ruin of the country; they know that one man can almost, without fear of detection, set fire to and destroy untold quantities of cane; they see the example of their brethren in the eastern part of the island, and how helpless the Government is to punish them, and yet in the face of this the planters are so blind to their own real interests that they are trying to retard in every means in their power a settlement which, if not given voluntarily and quickly, will, there is little doubt, be taken by force.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) LIONEL CARDEN,

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Puerto Rico.*

No. 144.

*Consul Bidwell to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 29.)*

My Lord,

*Puerto Rico, April 30, 1879.*

I HAVE endeavoured, during my residence in Puerto Rico, to ascertain the general effect, after this lapse of time, of the emancipation of the slaves in this island, and I have now the honour to submit to your Lordship such information as I have been able to gather on this important matter.

Your Lordship is doubtless aware that at the date of the carrying into effect of the Law of the 22nd March, 1873, granting the abolition of slavery in Puerto Rico, there were about 30,000 slaves in a population of a little under 700,000. The number of slaves, male and female, employed as agricultural labourers, was probably, however, not more than 20,000, the remaining 10,000 being domestic servants, artisans, &c., who worked in the towns and villages for the profits of their owners.

While, therefore, it is the planters who were, and who still are the loudest in their complaints as to the injury their interests suffered by the emancipation, it was probably the owners of the non-agricultural slaves—those whose little fortunes depended on the earnings of the servants and workmen, and upon whose wages they lived—who were the least able to bear the pecuniary loss which accrued to individuals from the abolition of slavery; and it must be admitted that this class of persons have accepted, with exemplary resignation, the necessary sacrifice for the desirable end that was attained; for all alike received in payment for their so-called property the almost valueless Government paper, and all alike have been taxed to raise the interest and redemption money, not paid to them, of these slave bonds.

It is not pretended that slave labour was, on the whole, actually cheaper than the free labour which was employed side by side with it, for the planter had to bear the cost of his slaves, their maintenance in all seasons, their attendance in the time of sickness, and their loss at their death; but it is alleged that in the time of slavery he had a certain fixed supply of labour upon which he could count at all times, and thus, to the degree that he was possessed of slave labour, he was not obliged to provide (often by paying a high rate of interest) the money required to meet his weekly wages bills, as articles of food and clothing were readily furnished to him by the merchant to whom he engaged to consign his produce, but who is often not prepared to supply money instead of merchandise; whereas now there are no labour laws of any kind, nothing to compel the labourer to work for a moment longer than he feels disposed to do so, nothing, in fact, to make him fulfil any engagement that he may enter into with his employer; and this is certainly true. Since General Sanz, in 1874, attempted, more or less successfully, to enforce in this island the contract system for the employment of the "Libertos," which had been abandoned by his predecessor, General Primo de Rivera, the ex-slave, like the "Gibaro," or free white countryman, is at liberty to work or not, or as much or

as little as it may please him to do, and certainly a very large proportion of the population avail themselves to the full of this privilege.

I am informed that the local authorities are at present engaged in considering this matter, with a view to the establishment of certain regulations which would, in a measure, oblige the indolent, if not to work against their inclination, at least to comply with such time-contracts as they may voluntarily enter into with their employers, for at present they may be engaged upon the understanding that they will work during the period necessary, for instance, to get in a crop, but the law enables them to leave off work at a moment's notice. They may cut the cane and leave it to decay on the ground; but they can claim wages for the time during which they may have worked. In this matter the planters, doubtless, have a grievance; in fact, all classes are of opinion that the proper enforcement of a law of contract under certain restraints, a law that would work fairly between master and servant, is very much required.

It is calculated that about 60,000 persons are employed as agricultural labourers. As a rule they are nourished badly, and live at long distances from their work. Although complaints are made in certain districts the labour supply is, upon the whole, amply sufficient; with an industrious population it would be superabundant.

During the period of slavery barracks were provided on the estates for the slaves, but at present the labourers rarely live on the plantations. I only remember to have seen one or two plantations where the owner, with unusual but prudent forethought, had provided special accommodation for his people. By this means, he not only kept them together, but they were able to begin their work fresh from their homes; whereas they have, in some instances, to walk several miles to and from their work.

The descendants of the African race are mostly to be met with on the coast; as one approaches the centre of the island and the higher lands they are rarely seen. The "Gibaros," or sallow natives, inhabit these districts, and these people live in a manner as primitive as did the aborigines. They cultivate a few yards of ground near their hut, and with its produce, and perhaps one or two days' work in a week, a whole family is supported, and as those who have nothing can pay nothing to the State, the whole of the taxes and contributions are borne by the working minority in the island.

Since the abolition of slavery, women are seldom engaged in field work. They have no difficulty in finding men who will support them in idleness.

As far as I can judge, the prosperity of the island has not been affected by the emancipation of the slaves, but certain planters have made that a pretext for the non-fulfilment of their engagements.

If the working of the Emancipation Law in Puerto Rico could have any practical bearing on the question of the abolition of slavery in Cuba, it would go to show that the anticipated injury to existing interests is more imaginary than real. That the liberation was effected in Puerto Rico without any serious harm to any one has been abundantly shown in previous Reports, and if the Spanish Government had kept good faith with the island, and redeemed its obligations as to the payment of the interest and principal of the slave bonds, it would probably have been forgotten by this time that slavery had ever existed here. Six weeks after the Law of Abolition was carried into effect Her Majesty's Consul reported that "so completely had the measure proved successful that he had little else to say on the subject." Puerto Rico, in fact, took her place at once with our own and the other West India Islands, as a land where the black is as free as the white. The slaves of 1873, and the "Libertos" of 1876, became almost imperceptibly merged into the general population, and no repugnance is here now experienced in regard to colour.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) CHARLES T. BIDWELL.

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## TURKEY.

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No. 145.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 9, 1879.*  
 I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 9th ultimo,\* inclosing the explanation of the Turkish Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the conduct of the Turkish police authorities in certain cases where the manumission of slaves is requested by Her Majesty's Consulate-General.

I have to request your Excellency to inform me if you are satisfied with this explanation, and if not to instruct Mr. Consul-General Fawcett to communicate to you for the future the particulars of any cases that may come to his knowledge in which the Turkish authorities fail to act up to their engagements in regard to the manumission of slaves.

I am, &c.  
 (Signed) SALISBURY.

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No. 146.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 17.)*

My Lord, *Constantinople, February 3, 1879.*  
 ALTHOUGH your Lordship's desire that a Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade should be concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte has constantly been present to my mind, the political condition of this country during the last year, and the grave occurrences that have occupied the exclusive attention of the Turkish Government, have prevented me entering seriously upon the subject with the Turkish Ministers. I have, however, frequently urged upon them the importance of coming to a formal arrangement with Her Majesty's Government which would lead to the complete abolition of an inhuman Traffic carried on in the Red Sea since the Convention concluded between England and the Khedive, solely under the Ottoman flag. This not only, I represented to them, brought grave discredit upon the Turkish Government, and deeply injured its reputation amongst civilized nations, but might lead to consequences affecting the friendly relations between the two countries, as the English people were as determined as ever that the Slave Trade, and all its horrors, should cease, and would never consent that they should owe their continuance to the protection afforded them by the Turkish flag.

I have found the Ministers to whom I have thus spoken quite alive to the state of things that I described to them, and ready to enter into the proposed Convention with Her Majesty's Government; but they hesitated to bring the matter before the Council of Ministers, where they anticipated much resistance, especially as it was believed that the Sultan was opposed to entering into a formal Treaty on the subject.

I have much satisfaction in informing your Lordship that the Grand Vizier and Carathéodory Pasha have now taken up the matter seriously. It was agreed between them that the Minister for Foreign Affairs should place the question before the Council in its political point of view, and that Haireddin Pasha should deal with its religious side—the most important when the existence in Mahomedan countries of domestic slavery as an ancient and recognized institution is borne in mind.

Carathéodory Pasha accordingly argued that it was most inexpedient, in her own interests, that Turkey should now be the only European Power that had not bound itself

\* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1879)," p. 123.

by Treaty to suppress the Slave Trade; that she had allowed other Mussulman States to precede her in entering into these international engagements, instead of taking the lead; and that, as it was now a recognized principle of her policy to maintain the alliance with England, it was of essential importance that she should no longer hesitate to conclude with her a Convention for putting an end to a Traffic which was especially hateful to the English people. The right to visit ships under the Ottoman flag, which it was proposed to concede to English vessels of war, and to which the Sultan was believed to entertain a serious objection, would be reciprocal; a similar right had been agreed to by the most powerful nations in the interests of civilization and humanity.

Haireddin Pasha followed in a speech which, I am told, was one of remarkable ability. He proved by quotations from the Koran, and from the writings of the greatest Mussulman authorities on religion and law, that the Traffic in slaves was condemned by the faith of Islam, and that it was the duty of the Turkish Government to unite cordially with any country, whether Christian or Mahommedan, that was seeking to abolish it.

His arguments completely satisfied the Sheikh-el-Islam, and other members of the Council, who had been disposed to entertain religious objections to the Convention, and instructions were given to Carathéodory Pasha to enter at once into negotiations with me for its conclusion. I hope to begin them at once.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

## No. 147.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 12.)*

(Extract.)

(Telegraphic.)

*Constantinople, February 11, 1879.*

THE Slave Trade Convention has passed the Council of Ministers, and has been sent to the Sultan.

## No. 148.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 24.)*

My Lord,

*Constantinople, February 5, 1879.*

WITH reference to Consul Beyts' despatch to your Lordship of the 8th ultimo,\* a copy of which he transmitted to me under flying seal, I have thought it desirable, without waiting for your Lordship's instructions, to address a *note verbale* to the Porte bringing to its notice the kidnapping of the six Indian children by the Turkish subject, the Arab Seyed Mohammed. I have the honour to inclose a copy of it, and of my despatch to Mr. Beyts on the subject. I have ventured to request that the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government, as well as my own, may be conveyed to the High Shereef of Mecca for the good-will and readiness that he has shown on this and other occasions in assisting the British authorities in releasing slaves. After the just and humane conduct of his Highness, the highest religious dignitary of Islam in these matters, it would be inexcusable if the Porte were not to take measures through its civil authorities to punish those who have been guilty of such crimes as that committed by Seyed Mohammed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 148.

*Note Verbale.*

*Constantinople, February 5, 1879.*

IT recently came to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah that six children of tender age had been kidnapped at Haiderabad in India by a Turkish subject, an Arab of the name of Seyed Mohammed, who had taken them to Mecca. Her Majesty's Consul addressed himself on the subject to his Highness the High Shereef of Mecca, who at once instituted an inquiry, rescued the children, and directed them to be sent

to Her Majesty's Consul in order that they might be returned to their homes, writing, at the same time, a letter to him in which his Highness states "that he would never allow them (the children) to be sold as long as he was at Mecca, especially as his Government's orders do not permit such things to take place."

Her Majesty's Ambassador would feel obliged to his Excellency the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs if he would cause to be conveyed to his Highness the High Shereef the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government and of himself for the steps which his Highness took with so much good-will and readiness to procure the release of these unfortunate children, and their high appreciation of the sentiments of justice and humanity which his Highness has shown on all occasions when similar appeals have been made to him.

It is not in the power of his Highness to punish the man who kidnapped the children. It rests with the Governor-General of the Hedjaz to do so, and Her Majesty's Ambassador cannot for one moment doubt that orders, which will not permit of disobedience, will at once be sent to that functionary to bring Seyed Mohammed to condign punishment for the crime which he has committed.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 149.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1879.*

I HAVE received Sir Henry Layard's despatch of the 3rd instant, and also a telegram from his Excellency dated the 11th instant, the former reporting the circumstances which have hitherto operated to prevent his carrying to a successful termination the instructions which he had received to negotiate an Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with the Porte, and the latter reporting that the draft Treaty which he had presented has passed the Council of Ministers.

I have to instruct you to express to Carathéodory Pasha the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at the decision come to by the Council of Ministers in this matter and their acknowledgments for the part which his Excellency has taken in bringing about this favourable decision. You will further express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Convention may be carried through with as little delay as possible, with a view to prevent a repetition of our difficulties which have recently occurred in the Red Sea in regard to the visit of Turkish vessels by British cruisers.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 150.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 12, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your information, copies of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Jago and of the reply,\* which by my directions has been addressed to that officer, on the subject of the introduction of African slaves into Syria under cover of the Haj caravan on its return from Mecca. I have to request that you will make a representation to the Porte in the sense of the communication I have instructed Mr. Jago to make to Midhat Pasha.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 151.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, March 12, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that I entirely approve the *note verbale* addressed to the Porte by Sir Henry Layard in the case of the six Indian children who were kidnapped

\* Nos. 217 and 218.

from Hydrabad by the Arab Seyed Mohammed, as reported in his Excellency's despatch of the 5th ultimo.

I have to request that you will inform the Porte that you have received instructions from Her Majesty's Government to press for the punishment of the Arab who brought these children from India, and you will not fail to inform me of the result of the representations made to the Porte on this subject.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 152.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 25.)*

(Extract.)

*Constantinople, March 12, 1879.*

WITH reference to Sir Henry Layard's despatches to your Lordship of the 24th October and the 9th December,\* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the female slave Nezahet, belonging to Nedjib Pasha, is still in the house of one of the cavasses of the Consulate-General, and that she has not been able to obtain the papers of manumission promised to her by Sawas Pasha when Minister for Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, in his note of the 7th December. The sequence of this slave's story will be found in the inclosed memorandum from Mr. Dragoman Alishan.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch relating to the slave Nezahet from Mr. Consul-General Fawcett.

The subject of white slavery is a very delicate one to most, as it affects not only the domestic life but the family relations of Mussulman households on account of the number of Circassians and women of other nationalities who are sold when young, brought up in the harems, and become mothers and wives.

I think that the present moment is very unpropitious for attempting to obtain a favourable hearing to the arguments of humanity, which it must eventually be our duty to attempt to force upon the Porte, but I should be very glad if something could be done in the particular instance of the slave Nezahet to save her from the cruel fate which is apparently in store for her.

Inclosure 1 in No. 152.

*Mr. Alishan to Mr. Fawcett.*

Sir,

*March 4, 1879.*

WITH reference to the case of the female Nezahet, I beg to answer as follows the questions put to you by Mr. Malet in his letter of the 3rd instant:—

"Saturday next" was last Saturday.

Nezahet was never sent to the police, and her manumission was not refused as a fact; but her application could not have a result different from that of the others. I beg, however, to repeat as briefly as possible the main points of the girl's case, which may be considered as an illustration of the practice invariably followed by the police authorities in similar cases, and which have been brought to the notice of your honour either verbally or in the form of an Official Report.

Nezahet applied to Her Majesty's Consulate-General in September last. I reported her case to your honour, and asked for further instructions. On the 9th October you wrote to the Embassy, the Embassy wrote to the Porte, the Porte wrote to the police authorities, and the answer of the last reached the Consulate-General after repassing *seriatim* through the same channels in the middle of December 1878. I was waiting during the three months which elapsed between my first Report to you (9th October) and the answer of the local authorities transmitted to you (December) for the result of the steps taken by Her Majesty's Ambassador in this matter.

The result was a very satisfactory one, so far as promises go, in the despatch of Sawas Pasha to Sir H. Layard, dated 7th December.

I beg now to draw your Highness' attention to the following facts which are in direct opposition to Sawas Pasha's despatch of the 7th December:—

From the 9th September up to the end of December 1878, Nezahet was continually applying to me in order to know what assistance she could expect from Her Majesty's

\* See "Slave Trade No. 1 (1879)," pp. 118 and 123.

Consulate-General. I continually advised her to be quiet, and to have patience till the Porte ordered the police to grant her papers of manumission. When I received the answer of Sawas Pasha to the Embassy, I told Nezahat that I was going to send her to the police with a letter of recommendation. She did not dare to go to the police, as she knew that other slaves already sent thither had not met with any successful result.

She was then by orders of your Highness sent to the house of Yassakji Hadji Ali, where she remained for some time.

Verbal applications were in the meantime made to the Porte and the police by several Dragomans, all such steps being unknown to me.

Nezahet left Hadji Ali's house about a month ago to consult a Turkish physician; she was recognized by an old woman and taken to the police, where she asked for the papers of manumission. She was sent to the house of Nedjib Pasha, her former master. Notice was given to me of her arrest. I applied to the late Minister of Police, Safvet Pasha. The Minister, the Musteshar, and some other head officers of the same Ministry assured me that Nezahet had expressed the desire of rejoining her master, and was therefore sent to Nedjib Pasha. I observed that she was not locked up at Hadji Ali's house, and was quite free to go to Nedjib Pasha's if she had chosen to do so. I was again assured that she had voluntarily gone to Nedjib Pasha's house. Three days after my application Nezahet came to me and told me how she had been arrested and sent to Nedjib's house. She told me she was ordered to go there, and was promised the papers of manumission if she went there willingly. When she reached the house of Nedjib Pasha she was transferred to the house of the Kehya of the Pasha, where she was exposed for sale. She then determined on a stratagem for escape. She had to keep all the money, she said, and jewels of Hadji Ali, and had the key of his box, and was bound to hand over everything to him. Then the Pasha was afraid of the consequences of the action which might have been brought against the slave, and consequently against him for concealing property stolen by her, and granted her permission to go to Hadji Ali's house to hand him over all the property intrusted to his care. I think it useless to add that Nezahet instead of going to Hadji Ali came to the Consulate. Under these circumstances, I asked your Highness' instructions whether Nezahet was to be sent to the police on Saturday last. Your answer was in the negative, and you wrote to Mr. Malet about it. There is no matter on which Nezahet ought to be examined, and I am sure that this is a pretext to arrest her, and to deliver her to her master, who has threatened her with death.

If it is necessary to send Nezahet to the police to discover the intention of the Minister, Nezahet might perhaps be sent in charge of a Yassakji, and with Mr. Bilizikji.

It is due to the Turkish police authorities to consider that their position is very difficult in reference to the Slave question. It is impossible, without creating a serious social confusion, to emancipate all the slaves now living in the Turkish konaks. The evil must be cut at its root, viz., the traffic of human flesh must be prohibited, whilst it is notorious that slaves (white and black) are bought and sold every day, not at Tophané as before, but in Stamboul, in remote quarters which European control cannot reach. The slaves of the late Fazil Mustafa Pasha of Egypt were sold as part of the deceased's estate.

(Signed) ALISHAN.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 152.

*Mr. Fawcett to Mr. Malet.*

Sir, *Constantinople, March 1, 1879.*

REFERRING to my despatch to Sir H. Layard of the 23rd January respecting the Circassian slave girl who has taken refuge with my cavass, Hadji Ali, I beg to inclose copy of a demand from the Minister of Police to send the girl to the zaptieh.

As this means nothing else, so I am told by Mr. Alishan, but restitution to her former master and gross ill-treatment, I feel most reluctant to send her, though I do not know how I can legally resist unless I give her British protection, which would be a great stretch of authority.

What I am informed makes the case worse is the fact that Nedjib Pasha does not want the woman to take her back, but to sell her, as she is now nearly 30 years of age, and too old for him.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it best to communicate with your Excellency before answering the Minister of Police, and would be obliged if you would give me any suggestion in the matter.

[1205]



The Slave Trade here is a very serious matter, and as it is almost openly carried on, must, I think, sooner or later, lead to some energetic protest from the Ministers of civilized nations.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. H. FAWCETT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 152.

*Memorandum.*

THE Circassian girl, Tarkidj slave of Nedjib Pasha, having applied to the British Embassy in order to be released from the slavery under which she is suffering for a long while, was sent to the house of the Yassakji Hadji Ali, where she is now living. Nedjib Pasha having presented a petition containing various statements, and the said petition being referred to the Zapita of the Police Ministry, the British Consulate-General is hereby requested to send the said girl over to the zaptieh on Saturday next for examination and inquiry.

T. S.

February  $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{5}{7}$ , 1879.

No. 153.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 29, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government attach considerable importance to a speedy conclusion of the Anti-Slave Trade Convention with the Porte, of which a draft has for some time been under the consideration of the Turkish Ministers.

Sir H. Layard, in his despatch of the 4th ultimo, held out hopes to Her Majesty's Government that he would be enabled to bring the negotiations on this subject to an early and favourable termination, and should no further advance have been made in these negotiations since the date of Sir H. Layard's despatch, I have to request that you will press the matter forward with as much dispatch as possible, as the action of Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Red Sea for the suppression of the Slave Traffic is to a great extent impeded by the want of an Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with Turkey, and complications may arise which would be obviated by the conclusion of such an engagement with the Porte.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 154.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 17, 1879.*

MR. ZOHRAB, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, in a despatch of the 24th March, which was sent through you, reports the landing near Jeddah and the introduction into that town of about 190 slaves, and that, although he had reported the circumstance to the Kaïmakam, that official had not taken any measures for the seizure of the slaves. I have to instruct you to report what steps you took on the receipt of Mr. Zohrab's despatch to bring this affair to the knowledge of the Porte.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 155.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 22.)*

(Telegraphic.)

*Constantinople, April 22, 1879.*

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised me to bring forward the Slave Trade Convention in Council to-day.

No. 156.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 23.)*

My Lord,

*Pera, April 5, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to state that I have received from Mr. Consul Dupuis a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 19th ultimo,\* respecting slavery at Benghazi. I have lost no time in bringing Mr. Dupuis' statements to the knowledge of the Porte, and in urging it to act upon the suggestion of sending a military force to Jalo to prevent the introduction of slaves into the province.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 157.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 24, 1879.*

MR. ZOHRAB has communicated to me a copy of the despatch which, under date of the 21st ultimo, he addressed to your Excellency respecting the conduct of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah and the annoyance caused, at his instigation, to European residents by the guards posted at the gates of that town. I have not heard from Mr. Malet what action he may, during your absence, have taken on the receipt of Mr. Zohrab's despatch, but in view of what came out at the inquiry instituted for the purpose of procuring redress for the three Europeans, two of whom were British subjects, who were recently assaulted and compelled to dismount on entering one of the gates of the town, it is evident that the Kaïmakam is totally unfit to be intrusted with the duties devolving upon him in an important and fanatical town like Jeddah; and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency will make an application to the Porte for the removal of the Kaïmakam from his present post, unless Mr. Malet should already have taken steps which would render the proposed application to the Porte undesirable.

An additional reason, if one were required, for demanding the dismissal of the Kaïmakam may be found in the conduct of this officer on the occasion of a recent importation of a cargo of slaves into Jeddah, when he signally failed in carrying out his duties, as reported by Mr. Zohrab in a despatch which formed the subject of a communication I addressed to Mr. Malet under date of the 17th instant.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 158.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Pera, April 16, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a note which I have addressed to Carathéodory Pasha, inclosing copy of Mr. Consul Zohrab's despatch of the 24th ultimo,† and its inclosure, and expressing a hope that the statements therein may hasten the conclusion of the Slave Trade Convention.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

\* No 266.

† No 224.

Inclosure in No. 158.

*Mr. Malet to Carathéodory Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

Constantinople, April 16, 1879.

WITH reference to the note of the 10th instant, which I had the honour to address to your Excellency by order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the urgent necessity of the conclusion of the Slave Trade Convention, I beg to submit to your Excellency a copy of a despatch and its inclosures from Mr. Zohrab, Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

This despatch states that on the 12th ultimo Mr. Zohrab informed the Kaimakam that 190 slaves were being brought into Jeddah. The Kaimakam, however, does not appear to have taken the steps in consequence which would have been in accordance with the orders of His Imperial Majesty and the dictates of humanity. I trust that this deplorable news may hasten the conclusion of the Treaty, which is the only means of putting a bridle on this disgraceful Traffic.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 159.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1879.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, translation of a despatch from the Netherlands Consul at Jeddah to his Government relative to the insults offered to British, Netherlands and Italian subjects by the Governor of that place, which has been communicated to me by the Netherlands Minister in London.

I have informed Count Bylandt that I have instructed your Excellency to ask for the removal of the Turkish Governor.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 159.

*M. Kruyt to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague.*

(Translation.)

(Secret.)

Sir,

Consulate of the Netherlands at Jeddah,  
March 21, 1879.

I HAVE the honour respectfully to report to your Excellency what follows:—

Pretty nearly a month ago the Netherland subject Mommaas came to me, complaining that, on approaching on horseback towards the town gate, he had been compelled by the sentry to dismount and to pass the gate on foot. I immediately asked the Governor of Djeddah to explain this unlawful and insulting treatment of a Netherland subject, and, in reply, he declared that it was the fault of some stupid soldier, who would be punished for it, and that he would take the necessary measures in order to prevent a repetition of such occurrence in the future. Notwithstanding this, the same thing happened again to other persons, although I only yesterday became aware of it.

But, in the evening of the 19th instant, an Italian, under French protection, and two Maltese, English subjects, were again summoned by the sentry, who levelled his bayonet, to dismount. They refused, declaring to prefer to remain the whole night outside the gate, and asked the sentry for the reason of his so acting. After some altercation, the commander of the guard ordered a non-commissioned officer to cause the sentry to do his duty, who once more levelled his arm, and wounded the horse of the Italian. The animal became frightened, leaped through the gate, and so gave its rider an opportunity to call for assistance on the Governor, whose house stands at some 20 paces distance from the gate, and who had looked on the whole proceedings from his window. He now gave orders to let the persons in question pass, but, in the meanwhile, both Maltese had been violently torn from their horses by the Turkish soldiers, and been compelled to pass on foot. Thanks to the circumstance that the Italian was unarmed,

and that the two Maltese remained calm, no further violence occurred, which might have entailed the most deplorable consequences.

The persons concerned filed immediately complaints over this unlawful and humiliating treatment to their respective Consuls. I agreed with the English Consul that we should go together to the Governor and ask him to explain these singular proceedings, which endangered the rest and surety of the whole European Colony.

We did so on the 20th. instant at 9 o'clock in the morning. The French Vice-Consul joined us there, where, besides the Governor himself, were present Admiral Hussein Pasha and some three other superior officers of different arms.

After a long and serious investigation, during which the Governor tried on all manner of evasion to avoid the real object in view, viz., the detection of the individual who had ordered these proceedings, we succeeded, thanks to the circumstance that the English Consul speaks Turkish very well, and thanks to the firm attitude of some two officers, whose feelings of honour were seriously hurt by the Governor over and over again trying to put the guilt on the ignorant officers and stupid soldiers, in finding out that the old and fanatic Governor, whose duty it is to maintain quiet and order, and to watch over the security of the Christians, had himself repeatedly issued these orders, without either the Admiral or the Consuls knowing anything about them.

After maturely discussing the matter in private at my house, in which Hussein Pasha also subsequently joined, the three Consuls decided to report to their respective Governments, and to communicate with the Embassy at Constantinople.

Not only is all trust in the present Governor lost, but Hussein Pasha declares that his intentions are bad, and that, as long as he remains Governor, serious disturbances are continually to be feared. It is, therefore, very desirable that the Government may be pleased to take the necessary steps to have this Governor replaced as soon as possible by another.

Hussein Pasha will also report on what has happened to Constantinople and to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.

It may please once more to your Excellency to, &c.,

The Consul of the Netherlands at Jeddah,

(Signed) J. A. KRUYT.

No. 160.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 30, 1879.*

I HAVE received Mr. Malet's despatch of the 5th instant, reporting that he had brought to the knowledge of the Porte the statements respecting the Slave Trade at Bengazi, contained in Mr. Dupuis' despatch of the 19th ultimo, and had urged it to act upon Mr. Dupuis' suggestion of sending a military force to Jalo to prevent the introduction of slaves into the province.

I have to state to your Excellency that I approve Mr. Malet's proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 161.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 2.)*

My Lord, *Constantinople, April 22, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the reply which I have received from the Porte to the note which Sir H. Layard addressed to Safvet Pasha on the 28th of October last relative to the Slave Trade at Jeddah, a copy of which was inclosed in his despatch of the same date.\*

I have communicated a copy of this note to Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

\* See "Slave Trade No. i (1879)," p. 120.

## Inclosure in No. 161.

*Note Verbale.**Sublime Porte, le 21 Avril, 1879.*

LE Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a reçu la note verbale responsive que l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu lui adresser le 31 Octobre dernier, relativement aux 350 esclaves qui auraient été débarqués à Djeddah.

Le Gouverneur-Général du Vilayet du Hedjaz, auquel de nouveaux renseignements avaient été demandés à ce sujet, vient d'informer la Sublime Porte que l'enquête ouverte à propos de cette affaire a constaté que les esclaves dont le débarquement a été signalé, ne dépassent pas le nombre de ceux qui, conformément à la note verbale du Ministère Impérial en date du 21 Octobre, ont été rendus à la liberté.

M. le Consul Britannique à Djeddah a reconnu lui-même l'inexactitude de ses précédents renseignements et a remercié les autorités locales de la vigilance avec laquelle elles ont découvert ces esclaves et pris des mesures pour empêcher ce trafic.

## No. 162.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 5, 1879.*

I APPROVE the note which Mr. Malet addressed to the Porte on the subject of the Slave Trade at Jeddah, and the necessity of concluding an Anti-Slave Trade Convention with this country, a copy of which was inclosed in his despatch of the 16th ultimo.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 163.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 5, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Damascus on the subject of the Traffic in slaves which is carried on under cover of the Haj caravan,\* and I have to request your Excellency to support Midhat Pasha's suggestion for the abolition of the overland pilgrimage from Constantinople to Mecca.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

## No. 164.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 22.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, May 14, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatches of the 24th and 30th ultimo,† I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs urging the removal of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

## Inclosure in No. 164.

*Sir A. H. Layard to Carathéodory Pasha.*

Sir,

*Therapia, May 12, 1879.*

MR. MALET communicated to your Excellency on the 4th of last month a *mémoire* relating to the conduct of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah in compelling Europeans and native

\* No. 219.

† See Nos. 157 and 159.

Christians to dismount from their horses on entering the town, and in permitting them to be insulted and ill-treated by the guards when they declined to comply with his orders. I have the honour to inclose a memorandum on the same subject, by which your Excellency will perceive that, since Mr. Malet brought this matter to your Excellency's notice, Her Majesty's Government have received information that the Kaïmakam has been guilty of further acts of outrage towards foreigners.

By a note addressed to your Excellency on the 16th ultimo Mr. Malet further communicated to your Excellency a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, by which it appears that the Kaïmakam had disobeyed the explicit orders of His Imperial Majesty, and had violated the dictates of humanity by conniving at the landing and sale of slaves.

I am now instructed by Her Majesty's Government to bring the conduct of the Kaïmakam to the serious notice of the Porte, and to request that he may be removed from his present post. Her Majesty's Government can scarcely doubt that the Porte will lose no time in complying with this request, as it is evident that he is utterly unfit to be intrusted with the duties devolving upon him in an important and fanatical town like Jeddah, and that, if he is retained there, his proceedings may give rise to misunderstandings with foreign Governments which it would be most desirable on every account to avoid.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 165.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 27, 1879.*  
I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Porte asking for the removal of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, of which a copy was inclosed in your Excellency's despatch of the 14th instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 166.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 30.)*

My Lord, *Therapia, May 18, 1879.*  
WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Porte has decided upon abolishing the overland caravan to Mecca from next year.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 167.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 30.)*

My Lord, *Therapia, May 22, 1879.*  
WITH reference to Mr. Malet's despatch of the 16th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs earnestly pressing for an answer with regard to the proposed Slave Trade Convention between Great Britain and Turkey.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 167.

*Sir A. H. Layard to Carathéodory Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

*Therapia, May 20, 1879.*

SO long ago as the month of June last I had the honour of communicating to the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the draft of a Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which Her Majesty's Government were desirous of concluding with the Sublime Porte. To the note which accompanied it I have received no reply. Knowing the serious questions which were occupying the attention of the Turkish Government I have hitherto refrained from pressing for a reply to that communication, although I have frequently spoken on the subject to your Excellency and your Excellency's predecessor, and have been promised that it shall receive immediate attention. But the time is now come when it is necessary that the Porte should arrive at some decision in the matter, and I venture to hope that I shall be informed of it without delay, as it is of great importance, in order to avoid the serious misunderstandings which are constantly arising between the British and Turkish authorities in the Red Sea with reference to the Slave Trade, that the two Governments should enter into a Convention such as I have submitted to the Porte.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 168.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 4, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi on the subject of the connivance of the Turkish authorities at the Slave Traffic and their failure to adopt measures for its repression.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 169.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 6, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve the note addressed by you to Carathéodory Pasha, pressing for a reply on the subject of the Anti-Slave Trade Convention which Her Majesty's Government are anxious to conclude with the Sublime Porte.

Your Excellency will lose no opportunity of pressing this matter to a favourable conclusion.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 170.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 13.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch and its inclosures from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, representing the desirability of the permanent presence of one of Her Majesty's ships, in order to strengthen the arm of the authorities, and to protect the Christians, as much ill-feeling has been caused to the latter by the energetic measures lately taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 170.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, Jeddah, May 12, 1879.  
I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch I have considered it my duty to address to Her Majesty's Senior Naval Officer in the Red Sea regarding the advisability of having a ship stationed at Jeddah.

The effect produced in this town by the capture of 38 slaves and 5 slave-dealers (reported in my despatch of the 7th instant, to the Foreign Office) was such, that it would be imprudent on my part to continue to press the authorities to act with energy till there is in the town a military force sufficient to enforce the acts of the Government, and a ship-of-war in the harbour to protect and give confidence to the European Colony.

The Netherlands Consul and Acting Vice-Consul of France have called on me, and have expressed to me the necessity of giving no cause for ill-feeling towards the Christians while they were left unprotected, and they said that they hoped an English ship-of-war would be at once permanently stationed here, as the suppression of the Slave Trade was creating a most hostile feeling against the Christians.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 170.

*Consul Zohrab to the Senior Naval Officer Commanding in the Red Sea.*

Sir, Jeddah, May 11, 1879.  
I HAVE to inform you that, on the 3rd instant, four dhows, with more than 300 slaves, entered this port. The authorities seized 38 slaves, who were sent back to Souakin by Egyptian steamer yesterday. Five noted slave-dealers were also captured, and sent under escort to Souakin yesterday.

This sudden show of energy by the authorities was the result of serious representations I had made verbally and in writing, and as the authorities have put me forward very prominently as the cause of their activity, those interested in the Slave Trade are hostile to me, and I see that unless I am supported here by the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships, it will not be prudent for me to act with vigour in inducing the authorities to capture slaves or arrest known slave-dealers.

The shipping of the 38 slaves and the 5 slave-dealers yesterday had to be done with considerable caution, as an attempt at rescue was apprehended.

I must also state that my colleagues here feel apprehensive as to what may happen if I continue to bring pressure on the authorities, while there is no force here to repress disorder. However anxious I may, therefore, be to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, I am bound to regard the safety of the Europeans residing in Jeddah. This consideration compels me to close my eyes to much which might, had I a ship-of-war to support me, be exposed, and while left alone my efforts to check the Trade in slaves must be limited, and, I may say, futile.

Jeddah is, perhaps, the greatest market for slaves in the Red Sea; the continued presence of one of Her Majesty's ships is therefore, in my humble opinion, very necessary. It would, while giving support to my efforts to induce the authorities to carry out the orders of the Sultan, also give security to the European Colony residing here.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. ZOHRAB.

No. 171.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.— (Received June 19.)*

My Lord, Therapia, June 6, 1879.  
MR. CONSUL ZOHRAB has transmitted to me a copy of his despatch to your Lordship of the 14th ultimo, respecting the landing of a large number of slaves near  
[1205]



Jeddah, and I beg to inform your Lordship that I have brought the circumstances of the case to the notice of the Porte.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 172.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 19.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 7, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honour to inclose translation of a telegram from the Governor-General of the Hedjaz to the Porte, stating what steps had been taken to preserve order at Jeddah on occasion of the liberation of the thirty-eight slaves mentioned in Mr. Zohrab's despatch to your Lordship of the 7th instant.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 172.

*The Governor of the Hedjaz to the Sublime Porte.*

(Traduction.)

(Télégraphique.)

*Le 1<sup>er</sup> Mai, 1879.*

CINQ marchands d'esclaves ayant amené trente-deux esclaves des deux sexes de Souakin à Djeddah, le Caimacam de cette ville, sur mes ordres, les a tous fait prendre et renvoyer à Souakin, accompagnés de zaptiehs. Ce fait ayant produit une certaine effervescence parmi la population, les Consuls d'Angleterre, de Hollande, et de France, tout alarmés, m'ont fait dire que les soldats et les zaptiehs se trouvant à Djeddah n'étant pas en nombre suffisant pour maintenir l'ordre, que les étrangers et les Chrétiens couraient des dangers, et m'ont demandé d'envoyer en toute hâte des soldats nécessaires et d'y aller moi-même. Quoique je sache que tout événement fâcheux est impossible sous l'égide de Sa Majesté, néanmoins, par précaution et pour rassurer le Corps Consulaire, j'ai de suite envoyé le nombre voulu de zaptiehs et de troupes régulières, et je me suis rendu personnellement sur les lieux. J'ai trouvé la ville en parfaite tranquillité, et j'ai constaté que l'alarme des Consuls provenait de craintes et de terreurs fausses. Les zaptiehs envoyés à Souakin sont retournés après avoir remis au Gouverneur de Souakin les esclaves et leurs marchands. Pour dissiper toute frayeur et inquiétude j'ai laissé à Djeddah tous les soldats et la moitié des zaptiehs qui j'avais envoyés, et j'ai pris toutes les mesures. Ayant reçu l'avis qu'en dehors des ci-dessus dix-huit autres s'étaient sauvés, je fais faire les recherches nécessaires, et j'espère bientôt pouvoir mettre la main dessus. Je vous donnerai par la poste les détails de l'affaire et des mesures prises.

No. 173.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 19.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 9, 1879.*

WITH reference to Mr. Malet's despatch to your Lordship of the 22nd April last, relative to the landing of a large number of slaves at Jeddah in March 1878, I have the honour to inclose copy of a further despatch on the subject from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, and of a note which I have addressed to the Porte in consequence.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

## Inclosure 1 in No. 173.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Jeddah, May 21, 1879.*  
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Mr. Malet's despatch of the 24th April, inclosing copy of a note from the Porte regarding the landing of about 350 slaves near Jeddah in March 1878, and stating that the whole number were secured by the authorities; and I am directed to make my observations on it. In reply, I have to state that the inquiries I have made contradict positively the statements made in the note of the Porte: (1) that the slaves brought over in March 1878 did not exceed in number those captured and set at liberty by the local authorities; (2) that the Consul at Jeddah made an acknowledgment that his Report of thirty-five (about) having been landed was incorrect, and that he had thanked the authorities for the vigilance they had shown in stopping the Slave Trade.

I beg to inclose a copy of the last despatch from this Consulate to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah on the subject, dated the 1st February, 1879. It positively maintains that about 350 were landed, and only fifteen were secured by the authorities.

I will here state, as a proof of the indifference with which the present Kaïmakam will misstate facts, that, in the case I have had (reported in a previous despatch) regarding the capture of fifty-six slaves, he assured me that only two dhows had arrived, though he had in his possession an official Report stating that four had arrived.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

## Inclosure 2 in No. 173.

*Consul Beyts to the Governor of the Hedjaz.*

Your Excellency, *Jeddah, February 1, 1879.*  
 I HAVE received your letter of 4 Seffer, stating that reference has been made to you from Constantinople regarding the 350 slaves which Vice-Consul Wylde reported to his Government were landed near Jeddah in March 1878. I can only reply to your Excellency that, at the time, you were asked for particulars of this run of slaves, and you did not give any answers to the questions put to you in the Vice-Consul's letters dated the 31st March and 4th April, as the Consul informed you in a letter dated the 11th April. As the Vice-Consul could not get any information about the rest of the slaves from your Excellency, and he has still reasons to believe that 350 were landed, although only fifteen were caught, he, therefore, considered it his duty to report the matter to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) N. H. BEYTS.

## Inclosure 3 in No. 173.

*Note Verbale.**Therapia, June 6, 1879.*

HER Majesty's Embassy has the honour to inform the Sublime Porte that the statements of the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, contained in its *note verbale* of the 21st April relative to the landing of 350 slaves near Jeddah in March 1878, have been communicated to Mr. Zohrab, Her Majesty's Consul at that place, who reports that the inquiries he has made enable him positively to contradict his Excellency's assertions, that the slaves brought over in March 1878 did not exceed in number those captured and set at liberty by the authorities, and that the Consul at Jeddah had acknowledged that his Report of 350 slaves having been landed was incorrect, and had thanked the authorities for the vigilance they had shown in stopping the Slave Trade.

On the contrary, in the last despatch addressed by the Consul to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah on this subject, on the 1st February last, he maintained positively that about 350 slaves were landed on the occasion in question, of whom only fifteen were secured by the authorities.

It would appear, moreover, that the statements of the present Kaïmakam of Jeddah are not always reliable, as Her Majesty's Embassy is informed that, on a recent occasion,

he stated to Her Majesty's Consul that only two dhows with slaves had arrived, although he had in his possession at the time an official Report that there were four of them. The attention of the Porte has already been called to the conduct of the Kaïmakam, and Her Majesty's Embassy does not doubt that the Porte will see in the above facts an additional proof of his unfitness for the post he occupies.

No. 174

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 19.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 9, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th March last, relative to the introduction of African slaves into Syria under cover of the annual Haj caravan, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note from the Sublime Porte stating that stringent instructions have been sent to his Excellency Midhat Pasha to prevent any violation of the law for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

I have conveyed this information to Mr. Vice-Consul Jago.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 174.

*Carathéodory Pasha to Sir A. H. Layard.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Sublime Porte, le 4 Juin, 1879.*

J'AI reçu la note que l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique a bien voulu m'adresser le 29 Mars, relativement à la Traite des Esclaves Africains à laquelle se livrerait annuellement la caravane de Hadjis à son retour de la Mecque en Syrie.

Dès que la Sublime Porte eût pris connaissance de cette note elle s'est empressée d'inviter son Altesse Midhat Pacha à tenir sévèrement la main à ce que tout acte contraire à la loi qui a aboli le trafic des esclaves dans tout l'Empire soit rigoureusement réprimé.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) CARATHÉODORY.

No. 175.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 23, 1879.*

HER Majesty's Consul at Jeddah will doubtless have transmitted to your Excellency copies of the despatches of the dates noted in the margin,\* which he has addressed to me on the subject of the Slave Traffic carried on in the Red Sea, and more particularly in the immediate neighbourhood of Jeddah.

The state of things depicted by Mr. Zohrab only confirms the reports previously received from the Consulate at Jeddah as to the extent to which the Slave Trade is carried on there, and leaves no room for doubting that whatever may be the engagements of the Porte, or the orders issued by the Sultan for its repression, the Turkish authorities frequently connive at and encourage the Traffic, and it will be impossible to come to any other conclusion on reading the occurrences reported in Mr. Zohrab's despatches of the 7th and 14th ultimo.

Should your Excellency not already have made a representation to the Porte on the state of things reported in the above-mentioned despatches, I have to request that you will lose no time in doing so, and your Excellency will point out to the Turkish Ministers the painful effect which cannot fail to be produced in this country when, as is certain to be the case, it becomes generally known that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Porte, that stringent orders have been given for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, those orders remain practically a dead letter, and the authorities connive at and encourage its continuance. Your Excellency will not disguise from the Porte that should immediate and effective steps not be taken for the repression of the Slave Trade,

\* Nos. 230, 238, 239, 240, and 243.

Her Majesty's Government will have to consider the measures they may themselves have to adopt for the suppression of a Traffic which is forbidden by the Sultan, and is repugnant to the feelings of the whole civilized world.

I need scarcely say to your Excellency that the immediate signature of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty, which has been now for nearly a year under the consideration of the Sublime Porte, will be, to some extent, a proof of the *bona fides* of the Turkish Government in their professions of a desire to suppress Slave Traffic, but even when the Treaty is signed the attainment of the objects at which it aims will much depend on the appointment of trustworthy agents to give effect to its provisions.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 176.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 24.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 16, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th instant, I have the honour to state that I am informed by Carathéodory Pasha that the "Mazbata," or decision, of the Council of Ministers to authorize negotiations to be commenced between his Excellency and myself for the conclusion of the Slave Trade Convention has been now submitted to the Sultan for his approval.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 177.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 24.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 17, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th March, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying copy of a note from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that Saïd Mehmed has been found guilty of kidnapping the six Indian children of Hyderabad, and has been condemned by the Tribunal of Mecca to six months' imprisonment.

In acknowledging the receipt of this communication I informed his Excellency that the punishment appeared to me a very inadequate one for such a crime.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 177.

*Carathéodory Pasha to Sir A. H. Layard.*

M. l'Ambassadeur,

*Sublime Porte, le 16 Juin, 1879.*

EN réponse aux deux communications de l'Ambassade de Sa Majesté Britannique, en date des 5 Février et 4 Avril derniers, j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence que le nommé Saïd Mehmed, l'auteur du vol de six enfants Indiens commis à Hydérabad, ayant été mis en jugement, vient d'être condamnés par le Tribunal de la Mecque à six mois d'emprisonnement, peine prévue par l'Article 205 du Code Pénal Ottoman pour enlèvement d'enfants.

Quant à son domestique, le nommé Abdoullah Terej, qui a été reconnu avoir joué le rôle principal soit dans le vol des enfants, soit dans la vente de l'un d'eux, il s'est sauvé aux Indes, et les autorités ont pris les mesures nécessaires pour le faire arrêter dès son apparition au Hedjaz et le traduire par devant la Justice.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) CARATHÉODORY.

No. 178.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 24, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government have received with satisfaction the intelligence contained in your despatch of the 9th instant, to the effect that stringent instructions have been issued by the Sublime Porte to Midhat Pasha to prevent any violation of the Turkish laws for the abolition of Slave Traffic by the Haj caravan on its return from Mecca.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 179.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 30.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, June 19, 1879.*

MR. ZOHRAB has communicated to me copies of his despatches to your Lordship of the 3rd ultimo\* relative to the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz, and to the action taken by the authorities of Jeddah in regard to it, and I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have thought it desirable to give a copy of these despatches confidentially to Carathéodory Pasha.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 180.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 3, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying copies of two notes and of their inclosures, which I have received from the Netherlands Minister at this Court, on the subject of the danger to which it is alleged the Christians at Jeddah are exposed by reason of the action taken by the British naval forces and by the Turkish authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 180.

*Count Bylandt to the Marquis of Salisbury.*

M. le Marquis,

*Londres, le 17 Juin, 1879.*

J'AI l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence la traduction Anglaise d'un Rapport confidentiel avec annexe, du Consul des Pays-Bas à Djeddah, en date du 10 Mai dernier, fixant encore une fois l'attention du Gouvernement du Roi sur les dangers auxquels sont exposés les Consuls étrangers et la population Chrétienne résidant dans cette ville, par suite de l'agitation de plus en plus surexcitée du fanatisme Arabe.

Les deux dernières notes de votre Excellence sur ce sujet portaient les dates du 28 Février et du 30 Avril dernier.

L'espoir exprimé dans la première de ces deux notes qu'un bâtiment de guerre Britannique demeurerait en permanence sur la rade de Djeddah pour la protection des Chrétiens ne semble pas s'être réalisé jusqu'à présent. Cependant le danger devient de plus en plus pressant; et comme il paraît hors doute que l'agitation si dangereuse qui règne à Djeddah, est la conséquence directe des mesures plus rigoureuses prises récemment pour la répression de la Traite des Nègres, cause que la Grande Bretagne prend en main avec tant d'ardeur dans un but d'humanité et de civilisation, il semblerait que

\* Nos. 227 and 229.

c'est aussi sur le Gouvernement Britannique qu'incombe plus particulièrement le devoir de prendre eu même temps les mesures nécessaires pour protéger à temps les populations Chétiennes de toutes nationalités contre les conséquences possibles de ses propres actes.

Aussi je me trouve chargé, M. le Marquis, d'appeler encore une fois la bienveillante attention de votre Excellence sur ce grave sujet, ne doutant pas que les rapports du Consul Britannique à Djeddah ne confirment celui de son collègue Néerlandais; et je me permets d'exprimer l'espoir qu'un bâtiment de guerre Britannique pourra sans retard, être expédié sur la rade de Djeddah pour y demeurer en permanence, et que de plus, votre Excellence voudra bien faire appuyer auprès de la Sublime Porte, non-seulement le rappel du Gouverneur actuel de Djeddah, qui n'inspire aucune confiance, mais aussi que le Gouverneur-General de l'Hedjaz reçoive l'ordre de fixer dorénavant sa résidence à Djeddah même, qui est le centre, le foyer de l'agitation Arabe; et que la garnison Turque de cette ville soit efficacement renforcée.

Espérant recevoir une réponse de votre Excellence à ma présente note aussitôt que faire se pourra, pour l'information de mon Gouvernement, je saisis cette occasion pour vous réitérer, &c.

(Signé) C. DE BYLANDT.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 180.

*M. Kruyt to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague.*

(Translation.)  
(Confidential.)  
Sir,

*Consulate of the Netherlands, Jeddah, May 10, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's confidential letter of the 5th March last, and in continuation of my letter to your Excellency of the 5th February last, I have the honour respectfully to report that, up to this date, I have not been able to discover any of the measures having been taken, which the Foreign Office in London promised, and recognized as necessary, for the proper protection of the Christian population at Jeddah. The English war-vessel "Lynx" visited Jeddah during a couple of days, on her return voyage to England, and afterwards the English war-vessel "Beacon" remained some few days in these roads. But neither the "Ready" nor the "Sultan," nor the ship to be permanently at the disposal of the British Consul, made their appearance.

I suppose the Commander of the "Beacon" to have been the bearer of instructions relating to the new Treaty between England and Turkey for the better repression of the Slave Trade. At least, after the departure of that ship, the British Consul has taken to a more pressing line of action on the local authorities, requesting them to concur, with all available means, in enforcing the orders of the Sultan for the repression of the Slave Trade.

Some eight days ago the owner of a slave who had taken refuge in the British Consulate, and whom he had succeeded in enticing again from there, has been apprehended and condemned to three months' imprisonment, and the crew of the vessel in which he had been hiding have been incarcerated for five days.

Four days hence, the Turkish authorities took away from the owners 56 freshly imported slaves; 18 of these escaped in an hitherto unexplained manner, while the 38 others have been reconducted to Souakin and liberated there. Five very influential Slave Traders from Soudan, who have been banished for ever from Jeddah, leave by the same opportunity.

These different proceedings made me better understand the meaning of the following sentence of Omar Nassif Effendi, the Great Shereef's Representative, on the occasion of his paying me a visit of ceremony some time ago:—"You can, whatever may happen, feel entirely assured that we shall stand on your side and defend you." But, of course, I do not attach any value to that declaration. Arabs are fond of indulging in obscure talk.

I am, of course, not prepared to criticize these different proceedings, but I feel only bound to point once more to the fact, that, in 1855, the enforcing of the orders for the repression of the Slave Trade led to an insurrection, and that to the irritation it produced most certainly the massacre of 1858 must be in part ascribed, the then concurring causes, such as religious fanaticism, commercial rivalry, &c., existing nowadays as well as at that time. I wish, further, to point to the hatred the Arabs foster for the Turks, whose prestige has certainly not been strengthened these last few years, and to the absolute lack of

any real means for the protection of the Christian population, in case the smouldering rage of the Arabs and Beduins should again break out into violence, which, when once begun, will prove impossible to be stopped. Help will then equally prove to be too late. Protective measures, in order to be of any avail, must be taken beforehand, and on protection from the side of the Turkish Government can in no way be reckoned.

I therefore had yesterday a conversation on the subject with the British Consul, and explained to him my views, in the same way as I have now had the honour of explaining them to your Excellency. He agreed with me entirely, and told me that he had already sent, the day before, a despatch to his Government, asking, in the most pressing terms, for the sending out of a man-of-war. In the meanwhile, he would endeavour to detain the English war-vessel "Dragon," due here shortly.

In agreement with the administration of the French Vice-Consulate, we sent yesterday the inclosed letter to his Excellency the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.

I have the honour of repeating, on the present occasion, what has already been proposed by others before, namely, that the European Governments should urge on the Sublime Porte that the Governor-General of the Hedjaz should be directed to reside as much as possible at Jeddah.

Now that Admiral Hoosein Pasha has left for a longer period for Faif—I suppose because he is apprehensive of disturbances—we are again here entirely at the mercy of the Governor, of whose narrowness of mind and fanaticism your Excellency is aware by my Secret despatch of the 21st March last.

It is in the interest of the Christian population of Jeddah that I have the honour to report the above to your Excellency.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. A. KRUYT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 180.

*The Netherlands Consul at Jeddah to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.*

M. le Gouverneur-Général,

APRÈS les récentes mesures prises par le Gouvernement Turc, d'accord avec l'Angleterre, au sujet de la suppression du commerce des esclaves dans la Mer Rouge et surtout à Djeddah, j'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Excellence qu'il règne dans ce moment-ci dans notre ville une certaine agitation qui pourrait amener des désastres fâcheux ; vu l'état insuffisant des forces militaires dont l'autorité locale dispose, je prie votre Excellence de bien vouloir prendre les mesures nécessaires pour renforcer, le plus tôt possible, la garnison de Djeddah, de sorte qu'elle soit en état de protéger efficacement la vie et le bien des Consuls et de tous les Chrétiens demeurant ici. En outre, M. le Gouverneur-Général, je juge, d'accord avec mes autres collègues, que la présence de votre Excellence à Djeddah est de toute nécessité, afin que votre Excellence puisse se persuader elle-même de l'efficacité des mesures de précaution qu'elle jugera convenables. D'où il résulte du même accord avec mes collègues, que je tiens plus que jamais votre Excellence responsable de tout ce qui pourrait arriver de fâcheux tant aux Consuls qu'aux Chrétiens de Djeddah.

Agréé, &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 180.

*Count de Bylandt to the Marquis of Salisbury.*

M. le Marquis,

*Londres, le 30 Juin, 1879.*

POUR faire suite à ma note du 17 de ce mois concernant la situation des affaires à Djeddah, j'ai l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence une traduction Anglaise d'un nouveau Rapport du Consul des Pays-Bas à Djeddah en date du 9 Juin dernier, annonçant la mort du Gouverneur-Général de l'Hedjaz et ajoutant quelques considérations sur les suppositions auxquelles cette mort subite donne lieu, et sur les conséquences possibles.

En me référant au contenu de ce Rapport, je saisis, &c.

(Signé) C. DE BYLANDT.

Inclosure 5 in No. 180.

*M. Kruyt to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at The Hague.*(Translation.)  
(Confidential.)*Netherlands Consulate, Jeddah, June 9, 1879.*

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter of the 24th May last, I have the honour to report to your Excellency that the Governor-General of the Hedjaz died suddenly the day before yesterday, the 7th instant. He is generally believed to have fallen a victim to his more recent action for the suppression of slavery, and to have been poisoned; it is, however, impossible to prove this, first, because there is no European physician here; secondly, because the religious customs forbid all investigation after death; and, thirdly, because immediately after death bodies are washed, coffined, and buried. The Arabs and Bedouins do not lose the opportunity of arguing that this is a punishment of God. The transfer of the seat of the Governor-General to Jeddah, the desirability of which measure I explained in my despatch of the 10th instant, might be now more easily obtained on the appointment of a new office bearer. The British war-vessel "Seagull" has at length arrived, and will remain provisionally in the roads.

To complete my previous Report on the state of things at Jeddah, I have the honour further to inform your Excellency that, whereas neither the English nor the Turkish Government appear to be able to provide proper dwellings out of Arabia for slaves who may be freed here, the English Consul and the Governor-General have agreed to order that for the future such slaves shall be registered by the Turkish authorities at Jeddah as free servants, and confided to such Moslem inhabitants as express a wish to receive them, or, more properly, might obtain this favour from the said authorities, under the obligation to feed and lodge the said slaves, and to pay them 1 dollar wages monthly. It is to be feared that this measure will prove nothing but a sham, only calculated to excite the anger of Arabs and Bedouins. No Turk is, by conviction, opposed to slavery; the free servants will be transported after a time into the interior, where all reliable supervision on the part of the British Consul ceases, and become again slaves as before; the thing will only have changed, somehow, its name and form, but remain the same in substance, and the property will have been taken from the Arabs only to be handed over to the Turks. The general feeling of the Arab population has thus recently become more hostile to the Christians, and friendly Arabs represent a general massacre of the Christians as very likely to happen on the slightest provocation.

This state of things is produced not only by the measures taken for the suppression of the Slave Trade, but also by the depressed condition of commerce which is ascribed to European competition.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. A. KRUYT.

No. 181.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 3, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that I approve of your having communicated copies of Mr. Zohrab's despatches of the 3rd May last relative to the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz to Carathéodory Pasha, as reported in your Excellency's despatch of the 19th ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 182.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 3, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 17th ultimo, I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve of your having informed Carathéodory Pasha that you deemed

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the sentence of six months' imprisonment awarded to Said Mehmed, who had been found guilty of kidnapping six Indian children from Hyderabad, to be a very inadequate punishment for the crime he had committed.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 183.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 3, 1879.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 9th ultimo, inclosing copies of a further despatch from Mr. Consul Zohrab relative to the landing of 350 slaves in the neighbourhood of Jeddah in the month of March last, and of a note which you in consequence addressed to the Porte, and I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve the note addressed by you to the Porte in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 184.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 15.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd ultimo. Your Lordship will find that I have anticipated your Lordship's instructions to communicate to the Porte the substance of Mr. Consul Zohrab's despatches relating to the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz and the Red Sea. I have, at the same time, made the strongest representations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs with respect to the conduct of the local authorities in neglecting to put into execution the orders of the Sultan for the suppression of that Traffic, and in encouraging and conniving at it. I have even gone so far as to describe to his Excellency the action taken by Her Majesty's Government, under similar circumstances, with regard to Brazil, and to hint that unless Turkey showed herself determined to put down the Slave Trade carried on in her own waters and territories, England might find it necessary, in order to do so herself, to have recourse to another "Aberdeen Act," for she could not permit Turkey alone to stand in the way of the suppression of an odious and inhuman Traffic, which the English people were determined should cease.

I must do both the Grand Vizier and Carathéodory Pasha the justice to say that they have shown an earnest desire to do all in their power to meet my representations on this subject.

They have obtained the sanction of the Council of Ministers for the negotiation of the Slave Trade Convention with England, of which I have submitted the draft to the Porte, and its decision is now before the Sultan for His Majesty's approval. They have also sent the most stringent orders to the local authorities to put into execution the Firmans and Orders of the Sultan for the suppression of the Slave Traffic.

Nashid Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Hedjaz, called upon me a few days ago to take leave of me on his departure for his post. I spoke to him about the absolute necessity of acting vigorously in carrying out the Sultan's orders, and represented to him the inevitable result of allowing them to be disobeyed. He promised me that he would, immediately on his arrival at the seat of his Government, turn his attention to this subject, and would request Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah to afford him all the information necessary to enable him to deal with it. He begged me to write to Mr. Zohrab to this effect, which I shall do.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 185.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, July 9, 1879.*

HAVING received a telegram from Her Majesty's Consul at Smyrna to the effect that five African slaves from Alexandria were on board the Austrian steamer "Saturno," bound for Constantinople, I caused the fact to be brought to the knowledge of the Minister of Police, and I learn that orders were at once given that these slaves, who on their arrival had been conveyed to the principal police station at Constantinople, should be furnished with letters of manumission.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 186.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 22, 1879.*

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that I entirely approve your communications to the Porte on the subject of the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz and in the Red Sea, as reported in your Excellency's despatch of the 6th instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 187.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 31, 1879.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 9th instant, reporting the steps which you took to procure the manumission of five African slaves sent from Alexandria to Constantinople, and I approve your action in this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 188.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 4, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 6th June respecting the state of affairs at Jeddah, I have to state to your Excellency that the Lords of the Admiralty sent instructions by telegraph on the 8th ultimo to the Senior Naval Officer at Aden, directing that one of Her Majesty's ships should be kept at Jeddah, or within easy reach, until further orders.

I also inclose, for your Excellency's information, copy of the reply which I have returned to Count Bylandt's letters respecting the state of Jeddah, of which copies were transmitted to you in my despatch of the 3rd ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure in No. 188.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Count de Bylandt.*

M. le Ministre,

*Foreign Office, July 24, 1879.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 8th instant, I have the honour to state to you that I lost no time in communicating to the Lords of the Admiralty the letters which

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you did me the honour to address to me on the 17th and 31st ultimo relative to the state of affairs at Jeddah, and at the same time I requested their Lordships to inform me what are the existing orders in regard to British cruizers visiting that port, and what ships have been there since the commencement of the present year.

I have now the honour to state to you, M. le Ministre, that orders were given in 1876 to all Her Majesty's ships to call at Jeddah on their way to and from the East India and China Stations, and special orders have been issued on several subsequent occasions, up to the present time, for vessels to call there.

During the present year Her Majesty's ship "Ready" was at Jeddah or in its immediate neighbourhood during the whole of the month of January, Her Majesty's ship "Lynx" was there from the 11th to the 16th April inclusive, and Her Majesty's ship "Beacon" was there from the 23rd to the 28th of the same month.

Her Majesty's ships "Arab" and "Teazer" are believed to have both visited Jeddah about the beginning of June.

Her Majesty's ship "Seagull" arrived there on the 7th June, and in consequence of the reports which have been received of the state of that place, orders were given by telegraph on the 8th instant to the Senior Naval Officer at Aden, directing that one of Her Majesty's ships should be kept at Jeddah, or within easy reach, until further orders.

With regard to the suggestions contained in your letter of the 17th June, that Her Majesty's Government should recommend the Porte to recall the Governor of Jeddah, I have the honour to inform you, M. le Ministre, that as long ago as the 12th May last Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, in obedience to instructions sent to his Excellency, addressed a note to the Porte strongly recommending the dismissal of that official, and that a further representation was addressed to them on the 6th June again, urging his unfitness for the post he occupied.

With respect to your further suggestions, that the Porte should be invited to direct the Governor-General of the Hedjaz to take up his residence at Jeddah, and to increase the Turkish garrison at that place, I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Ambassador has been instructed to make the former suggestion, but Her Majesty's Government did not think it necessary to recommend the reinforcement of the garrison. They have, however, received information both from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah that strong reinforcements have been sent there.

With regard to the observation in your letter of the 17th ultimo, that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to take measures for insuring the safety of the Christian population of all nationalities, I have no doubt, M. le Ministre, that you will concur with me in the opinion that the duty of affording adequate protection, not only to all Christians, but to the population of Jeddah generally, without distinction as to religion or nationality, rests with the Porte, and not with Her Majesty's Government, and that the Turkish Government should be held responsible for a strict performance of the obligations devolving upon them in this respect.

Her Majesty's Government on their part have taken the steps which, in their opinion, the condition of affairs at Jeddah required, so far as the state of feeling there is connected with the action of the British authorities for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and I therefore trust that, if the Netherlands Government have any well-founded grounds for considering that the safety of the lives and possessions of the Christians in Jeddah is in danger, they will not fail to make such a communication to the Porte as will ensure measures being taken by the Turkish authorities to secure the safety of the foreign residents in that town.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 189.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 4, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 14th May, I have to request your Excellency to report whether the Porte has taken any steps to remove the Governor of Jeddah in consequence of the representations made to it in regard to his unscrupulous and disgraceful conduct.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 190.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 12.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, August 3, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note I have addressed to the Porte urging a revision of the sentence passed on Saïd Mehmed by the Tribunal of Mecca for the abduction of six Indian children.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 190.

*Sir A. H. Layard to Sawas Pasha.*

Sir,

*Therapia, August 3, 1879.*

WHEN acknowledging on the 18th June last the receipt of a note from his Excellency Carathéodory Pasha, informing me that Saïd Mehmed, a Turkish subject, had been condemned to six months' imprisonment by the Tribunal of Mecca for the abduction of six Indian children, I observed that it appeared to me that the punishment was a very inadequate one for so grave an offence. Her Majesty's Government entirely concur in this view, and I have, therefore, to request your Excellency to take measures in order that this sentence may be revised, and that Mehmed Bey may receive the punishment which his crime so fully deserves.

I should feel obliged to your Excellency for an answer to this note for communication to my Government, which cannot permit that crimes of so heinous a nature as the abduction into slavery of children from British territory should be encouraged by the comparative leniency with which the offenders are treated.

I avail, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 191.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 13, 1879.*

WITH reference to Mr. Malet's despatch of the 5th April, I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi, reporting that no steps had been taken for sending a military force to Jalo, with a view to stopping the Slave Trade from the interior.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 192.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 13, 1879.*

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi respecting a cargo of slaves which is reported to have been shipped from that place for Tripoli.†

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 14, 1879.*

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to the Porte relative to the sentence passed on Said Mehemet for the abduction of six Indian children, of which a copy was inclosed in your Excellency's despatch of the 3rd instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 194.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, August 24, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note I have addressed to Safvet Pasha relative to the removal from his post of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 194.

*Sir A. H. Layard to Safvet Pasha.*

M. le Ministre,

*Therapia, August 23, 1879.*

ON the 12th May last I had the honour of addressing a note to your Highness' predecessor, Carathéodory Pasha, bringing to his notice the unscrupulous and disgraceful conduct of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, and requesting, in pursuance of instructions from my Government, that that functionary should be removed. To that communication I have received no answer. Her Majesty's Government now desire to be informed whether the Porte has taken any steps in the matter; and whether the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, after their demand for his removal, in consequence of his grave misconduct, is still retained in his post.

I avail, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 195.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, August 24, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, respecting the embarkation of forty-two African slaves at Benghazi, on board a vessel bound for Tripoli, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note I have addressed to Safvet Pasha, requesting that measures may be at once taken with a view to liberate these slaves and punish the offenders.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 195.

*Note Verbale.*

HER Majesty's Consul at Benghazi had reported to Her Majesty's Government that an Ottoman schooner, the "Sulamieh," Ali Zaab, master, succeeded in evading the vigilance of the Ottoman authorities, and sailed from that port on the 13th ultimo for Tripoli, having on board, as is strongly suspected, forty-two slaves, recently imported from the interior of Africa by Tripoli merchants.

Her Majesty's Embassy trusts that the Porte will lose no time in directing an inquiry to be made as to the real destination of the "Sulamieh," with a view to the liberation of these slaves, if they can be discovered, and to the punishment of those who have been guilty of thus violating the law.

*Therapia, August 23, 1879.*

No. 196.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 11.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, August 30, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, I have the honour to state that my demand that the Kaïmakam of Jeddah should be dismissed has been, I am informed by Safvet Pasha, complied with, and orders have been, I am assured, sent to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz for his dismissal.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 197.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 13, 1879.*

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to Safvet Pasha relative to the removal of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, of which a copy was inclosed in your Excellency's despatch of the 24th ultimo.

I have to request your Excellency not to lose sight of this matter.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 198.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 13, 1879.*

I APPROVE the note which you addressed to Safvet Pasha relative to the forty-two slaves embarked at Benghazi for Tripoli, of which a copy was inclosed in your Excellency's despatch of the 24th ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 199.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, September 29, 1879.*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi\* relative to the case of a manumitted slave named Saïda, who was resold into slavery by her former owner, together with a copy of a further despatch from Mr. Dupuis complaining of the refusal of the Vali to order a domiciliary visit at the house of one Ahmet-el-Feghi, a slave-dealer, who was stated to have concealed in his house five slaves intended for exportation. This case Mr. Dupuis states that he has reported to Sir H. Layard.

I have to instruct you to state to the Turkish Government that Her Majesty's Government consider the punishment awarded to Ahmed Fueir to have been insufficient, and to point out to them, with regard to the second case, that if the instructions issued to the Turkish Governors do not authorize them to take the requisite steps to ascertain where slaves destined for traffic are concealed by the slave-dealers, it will be impossible

\* Nos. 277 and 278.

for the authorities to act efficiently against those dealers, and you will request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Turkish Governors to meet the state of things reported by Mr. Dupuis.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 200.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, September 29, 1879.*

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 13th instant, I learnt with much satisfaction to-day from Safvet Pasha that the Kaïmakam of Jeddah has been dismissed from office, and that another has been appointed in his place, whose name, however, his Highness was unable to give me.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 201.

*Mr. Malet to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 14.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, October 5, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi relative to the attitude of the Vali, Ali Kemali Pasha, in regard to the Slave Trade carried on at that place. I also inclose copy of a note I have addressed to Safvet Pasha on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure 1 in No. 201.

*Consul Dupuis to Mr. Malet.*

Sir,

*Benghazi, August 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency that, it having come to my knowledge that a certain Ahmed-el-Feghi, who is believed to be in connection with Slave Traders in Alexandria for the purchase of slaves, was harbouring several negroes in his house previous to embarkation, I addressed a request to Ali Kemali Pasha, the Vali, to cause a sudden domiciliary visit to be made with a view to liberate the slaves.

His Excellency, somewhat to my surprise, informed me that my request could not be entertained, on the ground that existing Firmans and Vizirial orders made no mention of domiciliary visits.

In this manner El Feghi was enabled to ship off some six slaves either to Tripoli, Salonica, or Tcheshmé, near Smyrna.

So far from domiciliary visits being against the law, they were frequently made by the local authorities whenever my predecessors suspected the concealment of slaves.

As there can be no doubt from this circumstance and the recent exportation by sea of numerous slaves that the Vali favours and protects slavery in these parts, I would respectfully recommend your Excellency to lay the matter before the Porte, and obtain the removal of Ali Kemali Pasha before things assume more scandalous proportions.

About the middle of last month two Ottoman vessels left this with numerous slaves bound either to Tripoli in the west or some port in the Levant, without any action or attempt on the part of the authorities to prevent this departure.

It is perfectly useless my bringing these matters to the knowledge of the Governor-General, as he invariably pleads ignorance or inability to put a stop to the Slave Trade, which is now being actively carried on.

It is related that, when Ali Kemali was removed from Benghazi some few years since, he took with him numerous slaves in his suite, but, owing to the existence of the telegraph

in those days, my predecessors were enabled to communicate with Her Majesty's Consul in Crete, who obtained their liberation.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 201.

*Note Verbale.*

HER Majesty's Embassy has the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi relating to the attitude of Ali Kemali Pasha, Vali of Benghazi, concerning slavery. Her Majesty's Embassy trusts that the Sublime Porte will transmit instructions to his Excellency, to show greater respect to the orders and wishes of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan with regard to this detestable Traffic.

(Signed) E. MALET.

October 2, 1879.

No. 202.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 14, 1879.*  
I HAVE to request you to express to the Ottoman Government the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at learning that the Kaïmakam of Jeddah has been dismissed, as reported in Mr. Malet's despatch of the 29th ultimo.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 203.

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

My Lord, *Therapia, October 9, 1879.*  
WITH reference to Mr. Consul-General Blunt's despatch of the 27th ultimo, of which he has forwarded a copy to your Lordship, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Report from Mr. Dragoman Marinich, showing the steps which have been taken in regard to the cases of slavery at Salonica to which Mr. Blunt has called attention.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 203.

*Memorandum.*

I HAVE taken the necessary steps at the Porte on behalf of the three Circassian female slaves who took refuge in Her Majesty's Consulate-General at Salonica, claiming their manumission.

The Minister of the Interior confirmed Mr. Blunt's statement, that the Vali of Salonica applied to the Porte for instructions, not considering himself entitled to accede to the request of the said slaves.

Kadri Pasha told me that he sent the Governor's despatch to the Council of State for advice, and that the decision of this body has been already submitted to the Council of Ministers for their consideration. His Excellency promised me to endeavour to bring this matter to a conclusion as soon as possible, hoping that the resolution which would be come to would be, perhaps, of a nature to guide the Governors of the provinces in similar circumstances.

Kadri Pasha avails himself of the opportunity to point out that the Governors of the provinces had previously received the necessary instructions concerning the Slave Trade, and if the Vali of Salonica did not consider himself empowered to settle the question connected with the three female Circassian slaves to whom Mr. Blunt's



despatch refers, it must be that the slaves are not recently imported, but have belonged for many years to their present owner, Eskender Pasha; besides other reasons which must have determined the Vali to represent the case to the Porte.

With respect to the fifteen young Arab slaves who have been recently landed at Salonica from a Turkish merchant-vessel arrived from Tripoli, and eleven of whom have been sold, I have represented the case to the Porte, and a telegram has been sent to Salonica, with a view to liberate them and prosecute the slave-dealers.

(Signed) HUGO MARINICH.

Pera, October 8, 1879.

No. 204.

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

My Lord,

Therapia, October 11, 1879.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo, and to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a further note which I have addressed to Safvet Pasha respecting the Slave Trade at Bengazi. I should mention that, in sending an extract to the Porte of Consul Dupuis' despatch of the 21st August, I omitted the sentence asking Sir Henry Layard to obtain the removal of Ali Kemali Pasha.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

Inclosure in No. 204.

*Mr. Malet to Safvet Pasha.*

Altesse,

Therapia, October 11, 1879.

MR. DUPUIS, Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi, has reported to Her Majesty's Government that a slave named Saïda, after obtaining, on his representation, her certificate of manumission from the Turkish authorities, had been resold into slavery by her own former owner, Achmet Tueer. Mr. Dupuis thereupon addressed a letter to the Mutessarif of Bengazi, and demanded the punishment of Achmet Tueer, who was consequently arrested and ultimately condemned to imprisonment for one month. I am now desired by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan that Her Majesty's Government consider the punishment awarded to Achmet Tueer to be insufficient.

With reference to the despatch of Mr. Consul Dupuis, dated the 21st August, which I had the honour to transmit to your Highness with a *note verbale* dated the 2nd instant, I am directed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to point out to the Government of His Imperial Majesty that if the instructions issued to the Ottoman Governors do not authorize them to take the necessary steps to ascertain where slaves destined for traffic are concealed by the slave-dealers, it will be impossible for the authorities to act efficiently against these dealers, and I am instructed to request, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Ottoman Governors to meet the state of things reported by Mr. Dupuis.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

No. 205.

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

My Lord,

Therapia, October 11, 1879.

WITH reference to Mr. Consul-General Blunt's despatch of the 6th instant,\* which he has already sent to your Lordship, relative to a further arrival of slaves at Salonica from Benghazi, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I have addressed to the Porte on the subject.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

\* Inclosure 1 in No. 259.

Inclosure in No. 205.

*Note Verbale.*

L'AMBASSADEUR d'Angleterre a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de la Sublime Porte les faits qui suivent :—

Le nommé Mehmed Suleiman, commandant de la goëlette marchande Ottomane, la "Bella Rosa," de Bengazi, a débarqué dans le port de Salonique, le 5 Octobre, vers les 2 heures après le coucher du soleil, dans l'intention de les vendre comme esclaves, trois jeunes Africaines, vêtues en homme. Le sergent de la police locale attaché au service du port, ayant reconnu le caractère de ces Africaines, a insisté de les faire conduire au konak, mais Mehmed Suleiman et les matelots qui l'accompagnaient s'y opposèrent, et retournèrent à bord la "Bella Rosa," emmenant deux des Africaines ; la troisième est restée au pouvoir du sergent, qui, sur le champ, l'a conduite auprès de son Excellence le Vali. En attirant son attention sur le fait que la "Bella Rosa" est le troisième navire marchand Ottoman arrivé ici de Bengazi dans le cours de ces deux derniers mois avec des jeunes esclaves à bord, l'Ambassade aime à espérer que la Sublime Porte donnera des ordres par télégraphe au Vali d'instituer des recherches à bord de ce navire pour découvrir les autres esclaves qui, paraît-il, s'y trouvent cachés, et qu'elle prendra des mesures efficaces pour empêcher la Traite des Esclaves pratiquée sur une échelle considérable entre Bengazi et Salonique.

(Signé) E. MALET.

*Thérapia, le 10 Octobre, 1879.*

No. 206.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 29, 1879.*  
I APPROVE the note which Mr. Malet addressed to Safvet Pasha with reference to the Slave Trade at Benghazi, of which a copy was transmitted to me in his despatch of the 11th instant.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 207.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.*  
I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.\*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 208.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 8, 1879.*  
I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith copies of a letter and of its inclosures from the Colonial Office relative to the case of a white Turkish girl, who it would appear arrived at Malta in charge of a Turk named Abdallah, who had purchased the girl at Constantinople, and was taking her to Tripoli for sale.

The authorities at Malta, on finding that the girl was being transported to Tripoli against her will, very properly took charge of her until an opportunity offered for sending her back to Constantinople, whither she has been since sent on board the British steamer "Sir Hugh Taylor."

\* No. 408.

I have to request that your Excellency will take such steps as you may deem expedient with the view to insure the freedom of this girl, and the punishment of the parties who may have been concerned in selling and buying her as a slave, and your Excellency will also endeavour to procure the reimbursement by the Turkish authorities of the cost of the girl's passage from Malta to Constantinople, amounting, as your Excellency will see from the Colonial Office letter, to 2*l.* 10*s.*

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 208.

*Mr. Herbert to Sir J. Pauncefote.*

Sir,

*Downing Street, October 28, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor of Malta, forwarding papers concerning the status of a Turkish girl who arrived there from Constantinople.

I am to request that you will move Lord Salisbury to cause the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, the cost of the girl's passage back to Constantinople, to be placed to the credit of the Government of Malta with the Crown Agents.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 208.

*Governor Sir A. Borton to Sir M. Hicks Beach.*

Sir,

*Palace, Valletta, October 14, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of two Reports which have been received from the Superintendent of Police concerning the status of a Turkish girl arrived in this island on the 5th ultimo from Constantinople, in the British steamer "Remsis."

2. You will observe from the above Reports that this girl refused to follow the man in whose company she arrived here. She was therefore set at liberty, and lodged in one of the charitable institutions; but, having requested to return to Constantinople, I have complied with her wish, and provided her with a passage to that country in the British steamer "Sir Hugh Taylor," at an expense of 2*l.* 10*s.*, of which sum I venture to request that you will be pleased to cause this Government to be reimbursed.

I beg to add, for your information, that the Acting Crown Advocate, whom I consulted on the subject, expressed his opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to bring the case before the Courts.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. BORTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 208.

*The Adjutant of the Interior Police to the Superintendent of Police.*

Sir,

*Police Office, Valletta, September 9, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose two Declarations, made by Gurtel, a white Turkish woman, and Abdallah, a black Turk, from the tenour of which, in my opinion, it will be seen that the woman does not enjoy her free will, although, were the case to be brought before a Court of Justice, I am afraid the point of compulsion will fail to be proved. The woman, I think very justly, refused to return to the lodgings where the presumed guardian, Abdallah, resides, and it would be a most proper step were the Government to order her to be kept in one of the charitable institutions until an opportunity is offered to send her back to Constantinople. It would be, in my opinion, a very wrong measure were she to be compelled to return to her lodgings after the revelations she has made,

which, were they supported by evidence, would compromise seriously the above-mentioned Abdallah.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GIACOMO PSAILA.

Forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) R. BONELLO, *Superintendent*.

September 9, 1879.

Inclosure 4 in No. 208.

*Declarations.*

1. GURTEL, a white woman, 19 years old; speaks Turkish.

For the last four years I have resided at Constantinople, in the house of Vesnadar Pasha, as a servant. He bought me from the Circassians. This black man, Abdallah, with whom I arrived, paid £ T.202 to Vesnadar, and I was transferred to him. Since my arrival here Abdallah has locked me in a room and allowed no person to see me. He intends to convey me to Tripoli, and dispose of me there; but I do not wish to follow him. If I am set free I intend to return to Constantinople, to enjoy my liberty. I arrived here on Friday last from Constantinople, in the English steamer "Remsis."

2. Abdallah, a black man.

I arrived on Friday last from Constantinople, bound for Tripoli. I am a general dealer. This woman was put under my charge by Hag Ahmet Xituan, a merchant, to deliver her to Hag Ahmet Mizzam at Tripoli. Xituan paid my passage and hers only, and I do not expect any remuneration. I know that Xituan and Mizzam correspond with each other. For what purpose she is to be conveyed to Mizzam I do not know. It is true that I said that I bought the woman, but such thing is not correct. I said so to spite Mustafa, the Turkish man who is out in this corridor, and who is continually annoying me about her; and I locked her in her room just to avoid her having any intercourse with the Turks who lodge in the same house. If she does not wish to proceed with me I cannot compel her; she may have her own way.

(Signed) GIACOMO PSAILA, *Adjutant*.

*Police Office, Valletta, September 9, 1879.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 208.

*The Adjutant of Interior Police to the Superintendent of Police.*

Sir,

*Police Office, Valletta, September 10, 1879.*

THE miserable appearance of Abdallah, the black man who accompanied Gurtel, the Turkish woman, reported by me yesterday, roused a doubt in me whether it was possible that a man so destitute of means could have hazarded a sum of £ T.202, as stated by that woman; and consequently, to clear this point, I thought proper to re-examine the woman, and I succeeded in eliciting from her, through the interpretation of Salvatore Cassar, Sergeant-Major of Interior Police—who is tolerably conversant with the Turkish language—that the above-stated sum has been paid down for her purchase by the person at Constantinople, and not by Abdallah, who is simply charged to conduct her to Tripoli; and therefore, such being the case, I think there is now less probability of a conviction were he to be brought before a magistrate.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GIACOMO PSAILA.

Forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

(Signed) R. BONELLO, *Superintendent*.

September 10, 1879.

No. 209.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 8, 1879.*

ADVERTING to the correspondence as noted in the margin,\* which has passed between this Department and Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, and to the Reports from Her Majesty's Consulates at Benghazi and Salonica on the subject of the Slave Traffic carried on between those two ports, I have to observe to your Excellency that both Mr. Dupuis' and Mr. Blunt's Reports show most unquestionably not only that a not inconsiderable Traffic in slaves is carried on between those two ports, but as regards Benghazi, that the Governor of that place shows himself disposed to connive at the Traffic carried on in his vilayet. I have accordingly to request that your Excellency will ask for the Governor's removal unless you are aware of any grounds that would render it inexpedient that you should make this demand.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 210.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 21, 1879.*

I HAVE to request that your Excellency will be good enough to inform me what is the cause of the delay in the signature of the proposed Treaty with Turkey for the suppression of the Slave Trade. When in September last Her Majesty's Government accepted the modifications proposed by the Porte in the draft Treaty, it was under the impression that the alterations proposed were the only bar to the signature of the Treaty, and that if they were accepted by Her Majesty's Government there would be no delay in the signature of the Treaty.

I have to request that you will bring this matter under the immediate consideration of the Porte, and that your Excellency will press for an early signature of the Treaty.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 211.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, November 13, 1879.*

WITH reference to Colonel Wilson's despatch to your Lordship of the 28th ultimo,† of which he has sent me a copy, I have the honour to report that I have addressed a strong representation to the Porte on the subject of the Christian children alleged to have been sold into slavery, and have required that they should at once be released, and the sellers and purchasers punished. I inclose copy of my note.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 211.

*Note Verbale.*

HER Majesty's Ambassador has already on previous occasions had the honour to call the attention of the Porte to the condition of the Christian refugees from Soukhoum-Kalé who have settled in Amasia, and to their treatment by the Turkish authorities. It is with much regret that Her Majesty's Ambassador finds himself compelled to recur to the subject, and to bring to the notice of the Porte several cases in which the more powerful

\* Nos. 199, 201, 203, 205, 258, 259, 277, and 278.

† See "Correspondence respecting the condition of the Populations in Asia Minor and Syria" ("Turkey No. 4, 1880"), p. 141.

among the refugees have sold the poorer as slaves, with the connivance, it would appear, of the authorities.

It is stated that among the refugees there were four brothers named Nicola, Yussuf, Theodori, and Gorghi, who were settled in Suleiman-Keui, twelve hours distant from Amasia. Theodori had two children, one boy named Erkietz, and one girl, Maria. Beslam, himself a refugee of Soukhoun, settled at Keoprü, and a Christian like the rest, though professing to be a Mussulman, sold these two children to Amourdu Gumouk Oglou Akri Effendi, a clerk at the Amasia Government konak. About three months ago a trial was instituted against Akri Effendi for the recovery of the children, and it was acknowledged that they were in his possession. It was promised that they should be given back to their parents in ten days, but during the trial Akri Effendi's brother Mehemed went to Stamboul, taking with him the girl, whom he afterwards sold, and up to this time neither of them have been returned. Mehemed was seen on his way to Stamboul with the girl in his possession.

Gorghi, another of these brothers, had two children, Nicola, 8 years old, and Djerh, an elder son, about 12 or 13. Djehmet, another refugee, who had settled at Keoprü, sold Nicola to the late Vali of Siwas, Lurza Pasha, for 6,000 piastres. The fact was no secret, and he was seen with the Pasha at the time, and it is said that the present Hakim of Amasia saw the child some short time back at Siwas. The elder son is now with Djehmet of Keoprü.

The late Cadi of Amasia is said to have bought a woman and a child for 10 liras, and to have taken them with him to Stamboul. Notice of the fact was sent to Constantinople to the Refugee Commissioners, who met the Cadi on landing, and told him what had been said. The Cadi acknowledged he had the slaves, but said that he had taken them out of kindness, as they were in an unprotected state, and there the matter dropped.

The Mutessarif bought a slave for 30 liras at Massiron, but has got rid of the boy by sending him to Ladik. Since then he has not been seen.

Her Majesty's Embassy has the honour to request that a searching inquiry should at once be instituted by the competent authorities, with a view to the release of the persons alleged to have been sold into slavery under the circumstances narrated above, and to the punishment of those by whom they were sold and purchased, as Her Majesty's Ambassador has been repeatedly assured by successive Turkish Ministers that the sale of the Sultan's subjects as slaves was illegal, and absolutely forbidden; he cannot therefore understand how the shameful violation of the law above described can be tolerated and connived at by Turkish officials.

Her Majesty's Ambassador cannot refrain from expressing his great surprise and regret at the fact, that the purchasers in some instances appear to have been functionaries in a high position, whose duty it is to enforce obedience to the laws.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

November 13, 1879.

No. 212.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 26.)*

My Lord,

*Therapia, November 15, 1879.*

WITH reference to the representations I have addressed to the Turkish Government on the subject of the Traffic in slaves at Benghazi, the Porte has communicated to me an extract of a telegram received from the Vali of that province, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy.

I have requested Mr. Consul Dupuis to furnish me with his observations on the statements contained in it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

Inclosure in No. 212.

*The Governor of Benghazi to Sawas Pasha.*

(Télégraphique.)

(Extrait.)

Le  $\frac{1}{3}$  Octobre, 1879.

L'AUTORITÉ ne cesse d'exercer une surveillance rigoureuse. J'estime qu'il est difficile qu'un convoi d'esclaves ait pu débarquer, eu égard à la surveillance que les autorités de Tripoli doivent exercer. Les quatre esclaves qui ont été saisis dernièrement aux bords du Kanaba ont été affranchis. Les autorités ne cessent de pratiquer ce principe. Nous échangeons des communications avec le Consulat pour nous entendre au sujet d'une Commission Mixte qui se chargerait d'entrer dans ces examens minutieux et atteindre un résultat qui soit de nature à inspirer de la confiance. J'aurai l'honneur de communiquer au Ministre le résultat de ces négociations. En même temps je dois dire aussi qu'il est difficile d'établir sans motifs un cordon de surveillance parfait sur les nombreuses côtes désertes dans le but de pouvoir empêcher la contrebande.

No. 213.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1879.

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that I approve the note which you addressed to the Porte on the subject of the Christian children alleged to have been sold into slavery, as reported in your Excellency's despatch of the 13th ultimo.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 214.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 9.)*

My Lord,

Pera, November 30, 1879.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 21st instant, I have the honour to state that I have been constantly pressing for the signature of the Slave Trade Convention, the draft of which was agreed to between Safvet Pasha and myself in September last. It has still to be read by the Council of Ministers, which, I am assured, is a mere matter of form, and has then to be sent to the Palace to receive the Sultan's Iradé. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declares that in consequence of the recent change of Ministry, and of the overwhelming amount of business which has been of late forced upon the Council, there has been no time to go through these formalities, but he has given me the most categorical assurances that no further delay shall take place.

I have repeatedly warned Sawas Pasha and his predecessors that, if the Treaty be not signed, Her Majesty's Government will be compelled to take measures, irrespective of the Porte, to put an end to the Slave Trade in the Red Sea, which is now carried on under the Turkish flag, and which they are no longer disposed to tolerate.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

No. 215.

*The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 9, 1879.

I TRANSMIT, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Benghazi,\* reporting an attack made upon the German exploring expedition to Waduz, in the interior of Africa, by a party of Arabs, who pillaged and want only destroyed the whole of its property.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 216.

*Sir A. H. Layard to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received December 26.*)

My Lord,

*Constantinople, December 16, 1879.*

A SPECIAL Council of Ministers was summoned yesterday to take into consideration various questions pending between this Embassy and the Porte, of which I have demanded a settlement without further delay. I had previously furnished a list of them to Sawas Pasha. It included the Slave Trade Convention, &c. His Excellency informs me that the whole time of the meeting was consumed in discussing the Slave Trade Convention, and that a decision was not arrived at. But he assures me that the objections of some of the Ministers made to it, and which gave rise to the discussion, were not of a serious nature, and he hopes to have the Convention passed to-morrow.

Your Lordship will remember that Safvet Pasha, who received the Sultan's Iradé authorizing him to negotiate the Convention with me, informed me that, as we had settled the draft, the reading of it to the Council of Ministers was a mere formality. I trust that the same time will not be occupied in coming to a decision upon other matters for which I am pressing a settlement.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) A. H. LAYARD.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Damascus*.

No. 217.

*Vice-Consul Jago to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(*Received March 1.*)

My Lord,

*Damascus, February 15, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that I have brought to the knowledge of his Highness Midhat Pasha the commerce in African slaves which is annually carried on under cover of the Haj caravan on its return to Syria from Mecca. The number thus annually brought to Damascus is from 100 to 200, chiefly youths, both male and female. With the Haj which returned here on the 12th instant about 100 were imported. His Highness stated that he had himself observed about a dozen young Africans, and had made inquiries, and found that a regular trade was carried on. He, however, found difficulties in the way of checking the trade, which he thought could best be controlled at the other end.

He, however, promised me to see what could be done, and to give the matter his consideration.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

No. 218.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Vice-Consul Jago.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 10, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th ultimo, relative to the commerce in African slaves which is annually carried on under cover of the Haj caravan on its return from Mecca.

You state that you have brought this matter to the notice of his Highness Midhat Pasha, who had himself observed some young Africans newly imported, and on inquiry found that a regular trade was carried on, but that his Highness said there were diffi-



culties in checking it, and that he thought it could best be controlled from the other side.

Lord Salisbury desires me to point out to you that this Traffic in African slaves is clearly in violation of the orders of the Porte, which have been at various times issued for its repression, and where slaves are recognized as having been newly imported they ought to be seized and liberated. I am to desire that you will make a representation in this sense to Midhat Pasha, and that you will express to his Highness the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that he will use his utmost endeavours to carry out the orders of the Porte for the suppression of the trade in African slaves.

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

No. 219.

*Vice-Consul Jago to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 26.)*

My Lord,

*Damascus, April 10, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to state that in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, conveyed to me in Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch dated the 10th March, I have made a representation in the sense of those instructions to Midhat Pasha, and have expressed to his Highness the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that he will use his best endeavours to carry out the orders of the Porte in the suppression of the trade in African slaves which is annually carried on under cover of the Haj caravan on its return from Mecca.

His Highness, in reply, expressed his doubts as to his ability to find out those imported by the last caravan, but stated that since his arrival in Syria he had not ceased to impress upon the Porte the advisability from motives of economy of abolishing the present overland route, and sending the official portion of the Haj, together with pilgrims, by a couple of steamers direct from Constantinople to Jeddah. He said the present land route from Constantinople viâ Damascus and the Desert cost the Government about 100,000*l.* a-year, that the majority of pilgrims went by sea, and that a continuance of the present costly system is only supported under religious pretexts for purposes of peculation. Should his suggestion be entertained, it will at once do away with the present abuse.

Should, however, they not be realized before the next pilgrim season, it will be my care to obtain the adoption by the Governor-General of certain measures which I have conceived for counteracting the difficulties presented by the fact that almost every official connected with the Haj is directly interested in bringing slaves, and thus in evading between the frontier of Arabia and Mezarib (the first station on the Haj road from Damascus, where the returning Haj halts for final dispersion throughout Syria) any regulations which may be openly made.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Jeddah.*

No. 220.

*Consul Beyts to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 24.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, January 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that an Indian boy named Abdul Curreem appeared at this Consulate and claimed my protection, stating that he and five other children had been kidnapped from Haidrabad by an Arab named Seyed Mohamed, who brought them to Mecca and attempted to sell the boy, Abdul Curreem, as a slave, where-

upon he ran away. I beg to inclose his deposition, which explains fully the circumstances under which he left India.

I immediately sent my Consular Janissary to Mecca with a letter to his Highness the High Shereef of Mecca, requesting him to obtain the release of the other five children, and send them to me. His Highness with his usual goodwill and readiness to assist me in such matters immediately ordered the children to be delivered up to my Janissary. On their arrival here I took their depositions, a copy of which I append hereto. I regret to say the children being so young they were unable to give satisfactory answers to the questions put to them; however, there is no doubt that one of the girls, named Ramacca, had already been sold, and doubtless the others would have shared a similar fate ere long. I am to-day sending the six children to Aden, to Her Majesty's Political Resident, whom I have requested to be so good as to make arrangements to forward them to the Government of India with the view of reinstating them in their respective homes. Should it be decided to press this case, and insist upon the punishment of the man Seyed Mohamed, an application will have to be made through Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople for an order from the Porte to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, without which I fear very little satisfaction will be obtained.

I also have the honour to inclose copies of a correspondence with his Highness the Shereef, who I have much pleasure to say has always been disposed to assist me in a friendly manner.

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

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Inclosure 1 in No. 220.

*Consul Beyts to the High Shereef of Mecca.*

Your Highness,

Jeddah, December 24, 1878.

A BOY named Abdul Curreem, a British Indian subject, born at Hyderabad, has come to this Consulate and states that he and five other children, four girls and a boy, all British Indian subjects, were kidnapped from their country by an Arab, who brought them to Mecca; and the other day the Arab tried to sell Abdul Curreem, who at once ran away from Mecca with some Indian pilgrims, and came to this Consulate to complain. He does not know the name of the Arab, but knows his house at Mecca; therefore I am sending him to Mecca with my Consular Janissary, whom I have instructed to call on your Highness. I have the honour to request that your Highness will send a zaptieh at once with my Janissary, Ismail, giving him full authority to arrest the Arab and take possession of the five Indian children, and also to search his premises for the children if necessary.

Your Highness will I feel sure see that this is a most serious charge indeed, and must be dealt with promptly and firmly; therefore I beg your Highness will send the man down to Jeddah at once, and also the five children with my Janissary, that an immediate inquiry may be made.

I have instructed my Janissary not to take any steps whatever without the sanction of your Highness, but at the same time I rely on your Highness' goodwill to assist me promptly in this matter.

Assuring your Highness of my greatest esteem, I have, &c.

(Signed) G. BEYTS.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 220.

*The High Shereef of Mecca to Consul Beyts.*

(Translation.)

MY best thanks to you after receiving your letter by Ismail Agha, the Consular Janissary, and he also informed me verbally of your message regarding the Indian boy, Abdul Curreem, whose idea is that he has been brought from India by a resident of Mecca for sale, and that he also informed you that there were five persons besides him in the same circumstances. I immediately inquired of the same Abdul Curreem to tell us the place where the five persons were, and I got the five mentioned through the Sheikh of the Indians; and I inquired of the eldest of them, and their answer was that they came from India with one of the Mecca residents as servants. The man at whose house they were found said that they came with him to earn their livelihood as they were poor,

and as they do not know the language and the country they fear things needlessly which cannot take place. After I have seen that most of them wish to return to their country, I have ordered the Sheikh of the Indians to send them to Jeddah that they may return to their homes of their own free will, and I am sure that is your principal wish, and that you know and consider that I would never allow them to be sold as long as I am here, especially as my Government's orders do not permit such things to take place, and your Government's are the same. I hope our good feeling and friendship that exists will be for ever.

(Sealed)

EL HOOSAIN BIN MOHAMED.

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 Inclosure 3 in No. 220.
*Deposition.*

ABDUL CURREEM, an Indian boy, appeared at the Consulate on the 20th December, 1878, claiming protection on the plea that he was kidnapped from Haidarabad by an Arab named Seyed Mohamed, and an attempt was made to sell him at Mecca as a slave.

On being questioned he deposed as follows :—

My name is Abdul Curreem. I do not know how old I am (apparently 12 or 13 years of age). I was born at a village called Misharabad, near Haidarabad. My father's name is Chunder Sahib ; he is a dealer in goats and sheep. My mother is dead. About three months ago I was at a fair at Haidarabad looking at a menagerie, when an Arab man (Seyed Mohamed), who had five other children with him, told me that he would show me much better fairs and more fun if I would go with him to Bombay. There was an Indian man called Faruj with him ; as I saw the other children with him I agreed to accompany him, for he said he would give me good things to eat. We were then taken to the railway station and went by rail to Bombay, where we stopped eight days, after which we were taken on board of a steamer ; I don't know her name, but I believe she was an English steamer ; she had an European crew, and was full of Indian pilgrims. After leaving Bombay we called at Aden, and then arrived at Jeddah. I did not understand where I was going to, for I had never seen a steamer in my life before. I thought I should be taken back to my country. We stopped at Jeddah two days, and then were taken to Mecca. We accompanied the pilgrims to Arafat and Moona on their pilgrimage. On our return to Mecca a few days after Seyed Mohamed took me to a strange house where I saw a Bedouin who offered 8 dollars for me ; they were speaking in Arabic, so I could not understand them ; but I saw they were bargaining to sell me ; therefore I ran away that evening, and met some Indian pilgrims at a coffee-house. I told them my tale, and they said that if I went to the English Consul at Jeddah he would send me back to India, and punish the Arab Seyed Mohamed. I left Mecca that same night, and came along with some pilgrims to Jeddah to see the Consul. I want to go back to my father and my home. The Arab has four girls and one boy with him ; they are all Indians ; none of them are related to me.

Before me this 20th December, 1878.

(Signed)

G. BEYTS, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Jeddah.*


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*Depositions of five Indian children, four girls and one boy, who were found in the house of an Arab named Seyed Mohamed at Mecca, who were sent to Jeddah at my request by his Highness the High Shereef of Mecca.*

Girl Hameeda, about 15 years old :—

I was born at Haidarabad. I have a father, mother, and two brothers at Haidarabad. My father's name is Shumshoodeen, my mother's Mareem ; I was a servant in the house of Nabob Mehboob Ali Khan Bahadoor at Haidarabad. The Arab Seyed Mohamed promised to pay me wages if I would go with him to Mecca to serve his wife as a domestic servant, so I accompanied him with the consent of my parents. Since my arrival at his house I have worked as a servant ; I have not been married, nor have I been sold ; I never heard that my master wished to sell me.

[Great trouble was experienced to make this girl answer any questions at all.]

Girl Ameerbee, about 10 years old :—

I come from Haidarabad. I have a father and mother alive ; my father's name is Shalee Sahib, and my mother's Mareembee. Cannot describe accurately my father's

occupation. I used to live in the house Badshah Sahib Shiblee. Seyed Mohamed's wife used to come to the house, and she married me to an Indian named Faruj, who is a liberated slave of Seyed Mohamed's. We all came together to Mecca. My father and mother both knew of my marriage.

Girl Ramacca, about 10 years old:—

I come from Haidarabad; my name at home was Ramacca, but they have called me Zafarana since I have been at Mecca.

I have a father and mother alive; his name is Hassan, he is a shepherd. The man Faruj who was with Seyed Mohamed gave my father some money, and my father sent me with Faruj to Mecca. On my arrival at Mecca Faruj sold me to a Shereef named Seyed Ali Bin Shereef Munsoor, in whose house I have been working and living till I was brought here.

Boy Mobarak, about 6 years old:—

I have a father and mother at Haidarabad, and I have two brothers; I do not know any of their names.

This boy is too young to remember anything about the circumstance of his leaving India; he cannot even speak plainly, and no further information can be got from him.

Girl Jameila, about 4 or 5 years old:—

Speaks only a very few words, and is too young even to understand what is said to her.

Before me this 2nd January, 1879.

(Signed) G. BEYTS, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Jeddah.*

No. 221.

*Consul Beyts to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)*

(Extract.)

*Suez, March 1, 1879.*

AFTER holding the position of Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah for the last five years, I may be excused by your Lordship from offering my humble opinion on the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in the Slave Trade question at Jeddah, about which I am feeling some anxiety. If persevered in without regard to the feelings and prejudices of the Arabs of the Hedjaz, who are the most bigoted and fanatical of Mahommedans to be found in the world, a calamitous disaster will occur, such as the massacre of Christians which occurred some years ago at Jeddah, and which has only been recently averted from being repeated by the prompt action taken by his Highness the Shereef of Mecca, which I have duly reported to your Lordship.

P.S.—I may here mention that the foreign Consuls at Jeddah have reported to their respective Governments the necessity for some protection being secured to them if the British Government mean to pursue their Slave Trade policy at Jeddah, which is considered premature.

No. 222.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, March 12, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will inform Captain Beyts, with reference to his despatch of the 6th January last, that his Lordship approves the steps taken by him in the case of the six Indian children who were kidnapped at Hydrabad and taken to Mecca by an Arab named Seyed Mohamed.

I am to desire that you will report to his Lordship, and to Her Majesty's Representative at Constantinople, what steps are taken by the authorities to punish Seyed Mahomed for kidnapping these children.

I am further to instruct you to address a letter to the Grand Shereef, informing his Highness that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has requested the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to convey to him the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, and you will add that you have been instructed also to express to his Highness their acknowledgments personally.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 7.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, March 21, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch, with its inclosure, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relating to the conduct of the Governor of Jeddah and the annoyance given to European residents by the guards posted at the gates of the town.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 1 in No. 223.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, March 21, 1879.*

ON the 19th instant, at about sunset, M. Sakakini, French subject, and Messrs. R. Bonnici and V. Magri, British subjects, were, according to their statements, assaulted by the soldiers on guard at the gate through which they had to pass to enter the town. I beg to inclose a copy of the letter addressed to me on the subject by the two British subjects.

The main facts of the case having been reported to me the same evening I immediately communicated with the Kaïmakam, who expressed his regret, promised to have the sentry and sergeant of the guard arrested at once, and asked if I would call the next day (yesterday) to assist in investigating the case. A similar invitation was sent to M. Suret, the French Vice-Consul, and to M. Kruyts, the Dutch Consul.

M. Kruyts called on me the same evening, and, in discussing the course we ought to pursue, stated that the guards at the gates had on several occasions compelled Europeans and natives to dismount from their horses when passing through the gates; and that as the Kaïmakam had, each time representations had been made to him, taken no steps to put a stop to acts which were humiliating and insulting to Europeans, he considered it was time to take a firm attitude, and to discover, if possible, by whose orders the guards acted.

At 9 A.M. yesterday we met at the Kaïmakam's house. Admiral Hussein was present, as also several officers.

The proceedings opened by M. Suret presenting a petition from M. Sakakini giving an account of what had taken place, demanding complete satisfaction for the insult offered, and claiming 4,000 fr. for the wound inflicted on one horse and for the loss of another horse, which was ridden by Bonnici and had been lost. He also claimed 10,000 fr. indemnity to meet the shock his honour had sustained. In laying this document before the meeting M. Suret stated that he considered it a fair and reliable statement, and that the demands were moderate and fair. This view neither M. Kruyts nor I could accept, and on our explaining to him that, before any demands were made, we thought the charges should be established and the responsible persons discovered, he assented.

The investigation was then entered on, and, at the request of my colleagues and of Hussein Pasha, I interrogated the witnesses. The evidence placed beyond doubt the fact that the guards at the gates had at different times received orders to oblige every Christian who came up to the gates on the back of an animal to dismount and pass through the gates on foot; and that this order had been given by the Kaïmakam directly to the guards, and not through their officers.

The scene that ensued was most humiliating to the authorities. The Kaïmakam denied the accusation, and said he had given orders to the guards to prevent only laden animals coming into the town after sunset out of motives of humanity. In answer to this the Colonel Agassi, who commands the three companies stationed here, said that not only had the Kaïmakam repeatedly given the order about people being made to dismount, when he, the Colonel Agassi, had told the soldiers not to interfere with any one, but his remonstrance to the Kaïmakam against instructions being given to the guards independently of himself had been persistently disregarded. This officer spoke in a plain, straightforward, and courageous manner; and Hussein Pasha followed him with a severe reprimand addressed to the Kaïmakam, whose conduct had, he said, been illegal, mischievous, and calculated to cause disturbances.

Seeing that any further investigation would be of no use I proposed adjourning the case, and this was acceded to. M. Sakakini's claims were likewise withdrawn, as it was shown that he had resisted the order of the sentry, and that his horse had been accidentally wounded.

In the afternoon I met M. Suret at the Dutch Consulate, and there Hussein Pasha also joined us. The whole case was gone over again carefully, and we unanimously came to the conclusion that as the Kaïmakam had been the instigator of the course pursued by the guards; as he had acted against military law, in giving orders directly to the soldiers, and not through their Commander; and as he had ignored the authority of Hussein Pasha, who holds the supreme command of the troops in Jeddah, and of the Colonel Agassi, who has the direct control, the only course left to us was to report him to the Ambassadors, leaving to their Excellencies to decide on the reparation to be made.

Hussein Pasha used very strong terms in expressing his disapproval of the conduct of the Kaïmakam, not alone in this instance, but in the course he thought proper to pursue in all affairs. He said his conduct of the administration was such that the people were discontented and irritated, and he was in constant fear of disturbances, and if he were not immediately recalled he feared trouble would soon arise. He said, in reply to my question as to whether he would ask for his recall, that he could not do so, but he intended to report him. I regret to see that the thanks of Her Majesty's Government were tendered to him for his supposed action in quelling the disturbance which followed the accidental shooting of an Arab by one of the boats of the "Ready." The Kaïmakam was at Mecca, and not in Jeddah, when that disturbance occurred. It was quelled by the Chief of the Police, Hassan Agha, who was acting for him, and the Kaïmakam arrived when tranquillity had been restored.

Of the plaintiffs in the case we investigated yesterday I ought to state, for your Excellency's guidance, that the leading one, M. Sakakini, is a Corsican. He became a Mussulman here in 1871, and he enjoys a most unenviable reputation in this town, being regarded as a plotter and promoter of discord. He is, I believe, one of the correspondents of the Anti-Slavery Society, and as such, if I may judge by a statement he made to me three days since, he will be found untrustworthy and inaccurate. The two other complainants are honest, quiet men, who are much liked in the town.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

P.S.—The Kaïmakam has just been to me to beg me not to report him. He swore by all that is sacred to a Mussulman that he had given no orders to the soldiers. I replied that no one could regret the scene of yesterday more than I did, but I could not fail in my duty. I said his course was clear; if he felt assured of his own innocence he had but to appeal to the Governor-General for an investigation, and if he did so I was ready to support his appeal, as I did not wish him to be condemned on Consular evidence only. He left me to make the appeal.

J. Z.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 223.

*Petition.*

*Jeddah, le 20 Mars, 1879.*

M. le Consul,

NOUS avons l'honneur de vous exposer ce que suit :

Hier nous sortîmes nous promener en compagnie de M. J. Sakakini, sujet Français. Nous sortîmes par la Porte de Medine; les soldats de garde ne nous firent aucune observation.

A notre retour, vers le coucher du soleil, le fonctionnaire de garde à la même porte d'où nous étions sortis, aussitôt arrivés croisa la baïonnette sur la poitrine du cheval de M. J. Sakakini, en nous traitant de Giaour et vouloir nous forcer à descendre. M. Sakakini lui demanda le motif. Le fonctionnaire répondit que c'était sa consigne de l'ordre de son officier. M. Sakakini lui observa que si son officier était présent il l'aurait laissé faire, ajoutant, "Nous resterons hors la porte sans entrer jusqu'au matin; mais du moment que vous ne nous connaissez pas," il pria le soldat de faire appeler quelqu'un de la part du Caïmacam qui nous connaît. Sur ces entrefaites arrivèrent M. Oswald et Lovvell, auxquels nous expliquâmes la chose. Aussitôt un sergent et des soldats dirent au fonctionnaire, "Tu as une consigne, il ne faut pas la violer."

Le fonctionnaire, encouragé par ces mots, croisa brusquement la baïonnette contre

le cheval de M. Sakakini, et en nous traitant de Giaour, il blessa le cheval de M. Sakakini, qui, se sentant blessé, se lança en avant. M. Sakakini a pu de cette manière et vu que son cheval blessé l'a emporté en avant, arriver devant le Gouvernorat, où il appelait son Excellence le Caïmacam pour mettre terme à cette affaire.

Je Soussigné, V. Magri, ait été renversé par dessus mon cheval par les soldats, et je Soussigné, Bonnici, ait été renversé de par dessus le baudet. Les soldats nous ont menacés la main levée.

Je Soussigné, Magri, jusqu'à ce moment n'ai pas mon baudet, qui était monté par Bonnici, et que je ne puis plus recevoir ni accepter.

Nous venons vous demander, M. le Consul, et prier de vouloir bien prendre en considération notre demande, et prions de vouloir bien nous faire obtenir satisfaction éclatante de l'insulte grave qui nous a été faite, et demandons collectivement l'indemnité de la somme de 20,000 fr.; en outre, je Soussigné, V. Magri, demande la somme de 700 fr., prix de mon baudet.

Assurés d'avance, M. le Consul, que vous daignerez prendre en considération notre demande, nous avons, &c.

(Signé) R. BONNICI.  
V. MAGRI.

No. 224.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 14.)*

My Lord,

Jeddah, March 24, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch I addressed on the 12th instant to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, calling his attention to the fact that a few days previously about 190 slaves had been captured on the opposite coast and landed on this; that they were being secretly brought into Jeddah, and that, at that moment, a number were concealed in the house of a certain Mohammed Yussuf, a slave dealer.

The Kaïmakam replied on the 21st instant. He states that he had the town searched, but no slaves were found. I, however, know that the Kaïmakam was aware that slaves were in the town, and he did not search for them; but to make it appear that he did so he went through the bazaars, publicly stating that he was hunting for the slaves. He did not search any house, and very naturally found no slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 224.

*Consul Zohrab to the Governor of Jeddah.*

Sir,

Jeddah, March 12, 1879.

I BEG to inform you that within the last few days a large consignment of slaves reached this coast from Abyssinia; the number is stated to be about 190. These slaves have during the past three days been brought secretly into Jeddah, and some are at this moment secreted in the house of Mohammed Yussuf, a slave dealer, and ten of these slaves passed through the Mecca gate yesterday on their way to Mecca. I have, therefore, to request you, in accordance with the commands of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to adopt such steps as will secure the immediate release of these unfortunate men.

I beg you to inform me as early as possible of the steps you may have taken, and the result of those measures.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 225.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 17, 1879.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th ultimo, reporting the landing of a cargo of slaves near Jeddah,

and the steps taken by you in the matter, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your proceedings in this case, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 226.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

*Foreign Office, April 24, 1879.*

Sir, I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st ultimo, transmitting copies of a despatch and of its inclosures, addressed by you to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting the conduct of the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, and the annoyance caused by his orders to European residents by the guards posted at the gates of the town, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your proceedings in this case as reported in your despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 227.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 20.)*

*Jeddah, May 3, 1879.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of two despatches I addressed to the Kaïmakam of Jeddah, one on the 30th April and one on the 1st instant, in which I set forth, in strong terms, the remissness of the authorities here with regard to the Slave Trade, which is so active that at any time from 100 to 200 slaves can be bought without the least difficulty; not old, but newly imported ones. On the afternoon of the 1st instant, after sending in my despatch of that date, I called on the Kaïmakam; the entire Medjliss (Council) was present. He lost no time in informing me that my two despatches had been laid before the Council, and that the following steps had been determined on to arrest the Traffic:—The guards at the gates were to receive orders to arrest all newly-imported slaves, and hand them over to the authority. The Harbour-master was to be instructed to keep a strict watch on all boats arriving and departing, and to punish the owners of boats not holding necessary papers; finally the brokers were to be warned of the illegality of the Slave Trade, and to give guarantees that they would no longer engage in it. I said these were all prospective measures which were of no value, as they could be easily evaded; the question was simply this, did the Kaïmakam and the Medjliss intend to obey the orders of the Sultan conveyed in a clearly expressed Firman and Vizirial letter, which I had that day carefully re-read, or did they intend to set at defiance His Majesty's instructions. If they intended to obey, they would show that intention by immediately seizing the two or three hundred slaves now on sale in the town; this would be a patent proof to me and to the Government at Constantinople that the Administration here was at least in earnest. All present, of course, pleaded ignorance of the existence of newly-imported slaves in the town, begging me at the same time not to press too heavily on them. I replied that it was very strange that the Kaïmakam, having at his command soldiers, police, secret police, and sailors, should not be aware that slaves were daily brought into the town for sale, while I, without any such means at my command, was not only cognizant of the fact, but I could indicate where they, the slaves, were held in captivity; and as to my pressing heavily on them such was not the case; it was the law of the Empire and the orders of their Sovereign which weighed on them because they refuse to obey them. In saying that to show their earnestness they ought to begin by liberating the slaves now in the town, my purpose was to prove to them that I placed no value in their plans for the future. The Slave Trade could be easily stopped as regards the Hedjaz, would the authorities carry out in their integrity the orders of the Sultan; but so long as every official arriving here buys slaves, so long as almost every officer going back to the capital from any of the stations in Arabia purchase slaves to take away, so long as the authorities receive a fee of 2 dollars on every slave sold in Jeddah, the Traffic will not be checked, and the only result which can follow on Her Majesty's ships cruising in the Red Sea is to enhance the price of slaves, but not to stop the importation.



I now make statements which it would be very difficult to substantiate, as no documentary evidence can be adduced in proof, but I feel quite certain of my facts.

As regards the purchase of slaves by officers, a case fell under my notice on the 29th April. An officer named Shakib Effendi, belonging to the Turkish gun-boat "Arcadia," now in this port, purchased and took on board on the 28th April, during the absence of the captain, three slave girls, and a certain Hatoom Zahra Hanoom, the wife of an officer stationed at Bashrah, a passenger on board the "Arcadia;" also bought and took on board a girl. Ahmed Bey, the captain, on making the discovery, applied to me for advice. He said he felt it was a disgrace that the very first act of the "Arcadia," which had been sent to these seas to aid in suppressing the Slave Trade, should be the encouragement of it, and he had punished Shakib Effendi and the woman by compelling them to give the girls their freedom, and he laid the manumission papers before me. I said I thought he had acted well, but to make the matter complete I would register the papers, and I must see the four girls, and after explaining to them who I was tell them they were free, and if they so desired could leave the ship with me. This was done, but though I spoke earnestly to them not one would leave the vessel. This I could perfectly understand; they had been taken on board hungry and almost naked. They stood before me well clothed, and they had been well fed; it was evident they would not exchange comfort which appeared positive for a future of uncertainty. Three of these girls had been landed on this coast about a month ago; the other had been a year in the country.

There has been much comment in the town on the two letters I addressed to the Kaimakam, and on my words at the Medjliss. All apparently concur in the accuracy of my statements, and while many say the conduct of the Kaimakam in disregarding the orders of the Sultan is disgraceful, the members of the Medjliss declare they have given full power to the Kaimakam by the Mazbata (sort of Order in Council) they signed on the 1st instant, and if the trade in Jeddah is not stopped it will be entirely his own fault.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 227.

*Consul Zohrab to the Kaimakam of the Hedjaz.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, April 30, 1879.*

YOU are aware that by order of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the importation and sale of slaves in this country is strictly prohibited, and I presume you are equally aware that Captain Ahmed Bey, commanding the man-of-war "Arcadia" now here, is on his way to the Persian Gulf to stop the Slave Trade. But though His Imperial Majesty has given strict orders, though Turkish war vessels are now coming in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf to stop the Traffic, Jeddah continues to be an open slave market, so open, that strangers coming here can at once purchase slaves. This statement is well borne out by the fact, that within the past three days four slave girls have been bought by Turkish officers in this town, and I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that 100 more such slaves could be purchased here now.

In stating, therefore, that Jeddah is an open slave market, I employ no exaggerated term, and that such a market is contrary to the law of the Empire, and is in direct disobedience to the strict commands of the Sultan. I beg you to inform me what measures you have taken, or are about to take, to effectually arrest this inhuman and illegal trade.

A copy of this despatch will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 227.

*Consul Zohrab to the Kaimakam of the Hedjaz.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, May 1, 1879.*

THOUGH I am persuaded that you are cognisant of the fact, yet I deem it my duty to inform you that six slaves (three girls and three boys), tied on the backs of camels, left this town yesterday afternoon by the Mecca gate. As no slaves can leave

Jeddah but by one of the gates, and as every gate is guarded by several zaptiehs, the Traffic could be stopped with the interior, as far as regards Jeddah, instantly if the authorities so desired, but as in open disobedience to the strict orders of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the passage from Jeddah into the interior of newly-imported slaves is openly permitted, it is my duty to report to my Government that the authority at Jeddah, if not an active, is at least a decidedly passive, encourager of this inhuman trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 228.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 20.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 3, 1879.*

ON the morning of the 30th April a fugitive slave, who gave the name of Mersal, sought refuge in this Consulate. He stated he had been five years in the country serving a Bedouin of the tribe of Harbiyeh, one of the most warlike tribes in the Hedjaz, and having its station near Medina; ill-treatment and bad food had made him run away. Captain Ahmed Bey, of the Turkish gun-boat "Arcadia," was present. He asked the man, if being free, he would like to enlist into the Turkish navy. He replied that he would be delighted to do so. I then handed the man over to Ahmet Bey with a despatch of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, together with Ahmet Bey's answer.

I have since seen the man on board the "Arcadia;" he was well dressed and seemed very happy, and loudly expressed his gratitude.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 1 in No. 228.

*Consul Zohrab to Captain Ahmet Bey.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, April 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to hand to you the fugitive slave Mersal, a native of Sounar in the Soudan, who has just escaped, on account of severe ill-treatment during five years from his native master, Nasser Bin Saghir, of the Harbiyeh tribe of Bedouins, he being now free, and having elected to serve in the navy of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

I beg you to acknowledge the receipt of the man and of this letter, informing me who the man will be disposed of.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 228.

*Ahmet Rahmi Bey to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*His Imperial Majesty's ship "Arcadi," Jeddah, May 1, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and the fugitive slave Mersal, a native of Sounar in the Soudan district, who has been obliged, as it seems, for the reason therein stated, to escape and refer to you for protection. In reply, I beg to state that I have at once acted in accordance with your request, inserting his name in the books of the above ship as a sailor, who will consequently enjoy all the rights and privileges of the service granted to all of those in his class. I must not omit remarking that those privileges will be further extended by allowing him to serve on shore as a soldier in the marine service at Bassoro under my orders, should he desire it.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) AHMET RAHMI, *Commodore.*

No. 229.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 20.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 3, 1879.*

ABOUT twenty days ago a slave boy of about 12 years of age sought refuge in this Consulate: he stated that he had belonged to a late importation of slaves, that he had been sold to an Egyptian boat-owner, who had so ill-treated him that he had escaped; the marks of ropes on his body and his attenuated condition were to me sufficient evidence of the truthfulness of his statements. I sent him with my Dragoman to the Kaïmakam, who, after examining him, sent him back to me with the promise that on the next meeting of the Council his manumission paper would be made out and handed to me. Two days later the Council met, and my Dragoman attended for the paper, but an excuse was made and the signing was put off to the next meeting of the Council. The day following the owner made an attempt to take the boy by force away from the Consulate. He was arrested and sent to prison, but was liberated twenty-four hours after on his pleading ignorance of the law which guarded Consular residences, and on his giving me an assurance, guaranteed by three Egyptian merchants, that he gave up the boy, and would never more attempt to molest him.

After several attempts to get the manumission paper for the boy and not succeeding, I called, on the 24th April, on the Kaïmakam, and insisted on having it; he tried every excuse, but finding me firm he at last had it made out, and handing it to me unsigned begged me to send it to him on the 28th April, when it would be signed and delivered. This was done, and again the Kaïmakam made excuses about the Medjliss not being complete, and the papers were returned unsigned. I was too busy at the time to personally insist on having the papers, and I had to submit to trickery.

On the 30th a second and successful attempt was made to carry off the boy. I sent, immediately the fact was discovered, to the Kaïmakam; he replied he was very sorry, but did not know what to do, and he asked me to give instructions to the Chief of the Police. Calling this official and the Harbour-master, I told them that I insisted on having the boy found, and I offered a reward of 2*l.* for his discovery. Every boat ready to sail away was immediately stopped, and a boat was sent out, in which was my cavass with two policemen, to search every vessel; at about midnight the boy was found in one of the boats which was about to leave the port; he was concealed under a heap of matting. He was at once taken out of the boat and brought to the Consulate, and the crew were arrested.

When I called on the Kaïmakam, as stated in a previous despatch of to-day's date, without saying a word I laid the unsigned manumission paper for the boy before him; he turned very pale, and, also without saying a word, had it signed. I then demanded that the owner, who had made two attempts to carry off the boy, be punished; this was immediately assented to, and an order that he be at once arrested and kept in prison for three months made out; the crew were likewise placed under arrest for four days for having concealed the boy.

Though I cannot convict the Kaïmakam of complicity in the two attempts to take away the boy, still his conduct in putting off for nearly twenty days the delivery of the manumission paper with excuses which had no foundation lead me to suspect very strongly that the owner was acting on his suggestions; had either of the attempts proved successful the matter would have ended, the boy would have been taken to some other port and sold, and I should have been open to blame for having permitted the Kaïmakam to keep putting me off.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 230.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 20.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 7, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant,\* I have the honour to report that the steps I took to induce the authorities to obey the orders of the Sultan appear to have had a most salutary effect. Thirty-eight slaves have been captured, and are now in the hands of the authorities. I have just returned from an inspection of them, which I made with the Kaïmakam. It would be difficult to describe their woe-begone expression;

\* No. 227.

they had only just arrived from the opposite coast, and bore the marks of the suffering they had undergone.

Seven slave-dealers have also been arrested; they will be sent to the opposite coast, the sentence being perpetual exile from Jeddah.

Fifty-six slaves were captured by the police, but for reasons which neither the Kaimakam nor I can accept as satisfactory eighteen were allowed to disappear; I have insisted on their recapture, and hope to see this done to-morrow. The lost slaves belong to a merchant here who is rich, who is a large slave-dealer, and who has been denounced as the murderer of many pilgrims, but being rich he is able to purchase immunity. He, I have heard from very good sources, gave the police 300 dollars to allow the eighteen slaves to escape. This I hope to be able to prove beyond doubt to-morrow or the day after, and, when proved, the Porte will have a good opportunity of ridding this country of a man who has been a curse to it for many years.

To-morrow the owners of the boats which have been carrying slaves will be arrested. Efforts are being made to shield them, but these efforts will, I hope, not be successful, for I hold a list of their names, and the Kaimakam would not, I think, now dare to be lax in his duty. The captured slaves and the slave-dealers are to be sent over to Souakin by the steamer on Saturday next. Supported by your Lordship, I hope to make Jeddah too dangerous for slave-dealers to approach, but to do this effectually, the continued presence of one of Her Majesty's ships here is necessary, not alone to support me in my endeavours, but to support the local authorities also. To act with energy a protecting force is necessary, for the Slave Trade is protected by men of influence who would not hesitate to shed blood when their interests were touched. The presence of three or four companies of badly-disciplined soldiers, and worse officered, is no protection whatever, but the presence of a British man-of-war would be, and were one of Her Majesty's ships stationed here, I am sure the authorities would act with greater boldness, for they would feel that they were supported by protectors who would not hesitate to shield them in the time of need.

I must confess to surprise at the results which have so soon accrued on my action with the authorities here, for not only have they awakened to a sense of duty, but the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, having been informed of the course I am pursuing, has written to the Kaimakam, giving him strict orders to carry out the orders of the Sultan against the Slave Trade, and to punish severely all offenders.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

## No. 231.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 20.)*

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 7, 1879.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 12th March last, instructing me to report the steps taken by the authorities at Mecca to punish Seyed Mohammed, the man who kidnapped six children from Hyderabad, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, after my making repeated applications, has at last written to state that the culprit has been condemned to six months' imprisonment.

I await your Lordship's instructions as to whether this light punishment is considered sufficient for the crime perpetrated; in the meantime, I shall try to discover if the punishment is really inflicted.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

## No. 232.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1879.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in the case of the fugitive slave Mersal, who took refuge in the British Consulate under the circumstances reported in your despatch of the 3rd instant.

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

No. 233.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 3, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, reporting that you had been informed by the Governor-General of the Hedjaz that Seyed Mohamed, the man who kidnapped six children from Hyderabad, had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and inquiring whether Her Majesty's Government considered this punishment to be sufficient.

I am to state to you that if the punishment is really inflicted, Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied with it.

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

No. 234.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 3, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 3rd and 7th of May, reporting the steps taken by you with the view to bring the Turkish authorities to a sense of their duty as regards the suppression of the Slave Traffic in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your proceedings and intended action, and also the communications addressed by you to the Turkish authorities as reported in your above-mentioned despatches. I am further to assure you of the support of Her Majesty's Government in your endeavours to put a stop to the Slave Traffic carried on in the Red Sea, and within the jurisdiction of your Consulate.

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

No. 235.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 4, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd May, reporting the circumstances under which a young slave boy took refuge at the Consulate, and the attempts made by his master to take him away by force, and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your proceedings in this case as reported in your despatch.

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

No. 236.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 12, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relating to the continued absence from Jeddah of the Governor-General, and the injurious effects of such absence.

Mohamed Halet Pasha, the present Governor-General, arrived in the Hedjaz about eighteen months ago; he landed at Jeddah, remained about four days in this town, and has not been near the place since, though he must be aware that his presence here is much required. At Mecca or Medina his presence is not necessary, for there are no mixed interests there, and each town has its Governor and its Sheikhs to administer their purely Mussulman interests, and there is the High Shereef as head over all; but at Jeddah the population is mixed, there are large mercantile houses, the trade is extensive;

it is the seat of the Consulates, and it is the head-quarters of the Slave Trade; these should be reasons sufficient to induce his Excellency to put aside personal comfort, and make Jeddah his head-quarters instead of Taiff, a small village distant more than 90 miles.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 1 in No. 236.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, May 12, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch I have deemed it my duty to address to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz; despatches in a similar sense have also been sent to his Excellency by my colleagues. The residence of the Governor-General of the Hedjaz is, I believe, Jeddah; but the Pashas who are appointed to the post invariably go and reside in the interior, where the climate is cooler than at Jeddah; vegetables and fruits are plentiful, and there is none of the fatigue and anxiety which work involves.

For the government of the interior, which contains a purely Mussulman population, divided into clans and ruled by Sheikhs, the Porte has an able administrator in the person of the High Shereef; as it is, his Highness does everything, and the Governor-General, whenever he wishes to carry out any measures, has to do so through him. The Governor-General himself, however, proves that in the interior he has no duties to perform, and that Mecca does not require his presence, for he has gone, with his whole staff, to Taiff, a village distant about 45 miles from Mecca and 90 from Jeddah, and he intends to remain for the next three or four months there.

The presence in Jeddah of the Governor-General is necessary, and his residence ought to be permanently fixed here. Jeddah is the chief commercial port of the Hedjaz; it is the emporium of a trade which exceeds 3,000,000*l.* a-year. In it reside the Consuls of three Powers, and it is the great centre of the Slave Trade. Yet, though a town of such importance, it is not even visited by the Governor-General, and it is left to be administered by a Kaïmakam and security maintained by two small companies of infantry, numbering 110 men all told.

The excitement produced by the capture of thirty-eight slaves and five slave-dealers showed me that, if troops sufficient to overawe the evil-disposed were not permanently quartered here, further action on my part in pressing the authorities to obey the Sultan's orders against the Slave Trade would probably lead to disturbances and bloodshed. I am consequently obliged to keep silent now, though I know there are between 200 and 300 newly-arrived slaves in the town, which could all be captured if we had honest officials and troops sufficient to prevent opposition and any outbreak.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure 2 in No. 236.

*Consul Zohrab to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz.*

Excellency,

*Jeddah, May 9, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the authorities here have captured thirty-eight newly-imported slaves and five slave-dealers. This capture has created much excitement in the town and may lead to disturbances, for the repression of which the authorities have no force at their disposal. I therefore deem it my duty to report this to your Excellency, and to request that a force of troops sufficient to overawe the evil-disposed and maintain tranquillity be sent immediately to Jeddah.

The presence of your Excellency is also urgently required at Jeddah, not alone to maintain order, but to afford that protection to the Consular Corps and to the many Europeans and Christians residing in Jeddah which can be afforded only by the presence of your Excellency. I should not thus address your Excellency did I not, in common with my colleagues, consider the position serious and demanding precautionary measures;

and I am bound, after this statement, to hold you responsible if any disaster unhappily occurred at Jeddah.

I trust your Excellency will send down some companies of soldiers at once.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 237.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.*—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 12, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch I have considered it my duty to address to Her Majesty's Senior Naval Officer in the Red Sea regarding the advisability of having a ship stationed at Jeddah.

The effect produced in this town by the capture of the thirty-eight slaves and five slave-dealers, reported in my despatch of the 7th instant, was such that it would be imprudent on my part to continue to press the authorities to act with energy till there is in the town a military force sufficient to enforce the acts of the Government and a ship of war in the harbour to protect and give confidence to the European Colony.

The Netherlands Consul and the Acting Vice-Consul of France have called on me, and have expressed to me the necessity of giving no cause for ill-feeling towards the Christians while they were left unprotected; and they said that they hoped an English ship of war would be at once permanently stationed here, as the suppression of the Slave Trade was creating a most hostile feeling against the Christians.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 237.

*Consul Zohrab to the Senior Naval Officer Commanding in the Red Sea.*

Sir,

Jeddah, May 11, 1879.

I HAVE to inform you that on the 3rd instant four dhows with more than 300 slaves entered this port. The authorities seized thirty-eight slaves which were sent back to Souakin by Egyptian steamer yesterday. Five noted slave-dealers were also captured and sent under escort to Souakin yesterday.

This sudden show of energy by the authorities was the result of serious representations I had made verbally and in writing, and as the authorities have put me forward very prominently as the cause of their activity, those interested in the Slave Trade are hostile to me, and I see that unless I am supported here by the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships, it will not be prudent for me to act with vigour in inducing the authorities to capture slaves or arrest known slave-dealers.

The shipping of the thirty-eight slaves and the five slave-dealers yesterday had to be done with considerable caution, as an attempt at rescue was apprehended.

I must also state that my colleagues here feel apprehensive as to what may happen if I continue to bring pressure on the authorities while there is no force here to repress disorder. However anxious I may therefore be to carry out the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, I am bound to regard the safety of the Europeans residing in Jeddah. This consideration compels me to close my eyes to much which might, had I a ship of war to support me, be exposed, and while left alone my efforts to check the trade in slaves must be limited and, I may say, futile.

Jeddah is, perhaps, the greatest market for slaves in the Red Sea; the continued presence of one of Her Majesty's ships is, therefore, in my humble opinion, very necessary; it would, while giving support to my efforts to induce the authorities to carry out the orders of the Sultan, also give security to the European Colony residing here.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 238.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 14, 1879.*

I HAVE to report that another batch of slaves, numbering from 300 to 350, were landed on the evening of the 11th instant on an island called Soumaimah, near the coast, and about 20 miles south of Jeddah. Two slave brokers named Seyid Hassan and Fideo, natives of Souakin, went from this to meet them, and under their charge the slaves were marched off to Mecca.

This consignment raises the number of slaves landed at or near Jeddah since the 2nd of this month to over 700, and out of them only thirty-eight have been taken by the Turkish authorities.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 239.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 14, 1879.*

I STATED in my despatch of the 7th instant that eighteen slaves which had been taken out of the hands of the police on the 3rd instant would, I trusted, be recaptured, as the police were aware of the persons to whom they had been given, but they have not been recaptured, and now all chance of their being so is lost.

The evidence I have collected in regard to this case is such, that I believe your Lordship will agree with me in believing the authorities connived at the escape, and they alone are responsible.

When the police captured the fifty-six slaves on the night of the 3rd instant, Hassan Agha, the police officer who made the capture, instead of taking them to the town prison or to the barracks, as directed by Hussein Pasha, took them to the house of a noted slave-dealer named Nosh Abul Yousur; there they were kept for two days, and from that house the eighteen disappeared. Why were the slaves taken by the police to a slave market instead of to the prison or to the barracks? Why were they kept there for two days? To these two questions I have been unable to obtain answers, though I repeatedly asked them of the Kaïmakam and of Hassan Agha; both declined flatly to reply.

On the 8th instant I went to the Medjliss, and I asked for categorical replies to the following questions:—

1. Why were the fifty-six slaves taken to and kept in the house of a slave-dealer?
2. Why were they kept there for two days?
3. To whom were the eighteen slaves given, and the reason for giving them up?
4. Why were the persons who took the slaves not arrested?

To these questions the Kaïmakam said he could not reply, as he was ignorant of the circumstances, and he referred me to Hassan Agha, the Chief of the Police, who was present. This official declined to reply to my questions, and on my asking the Kaïmakam, as his superior, to order him to reply, he said: "What can I do? if he will not answer I cannot make him do so; but, Inshallah, the eighteen slaves will be recaptured, and those who took them severely punished." I said, that to push the matter further would lead to a disagreeable result, so telling the Kaïmakam I had heard quite sufficient to make me master of the whole case, I left.

The Kaïmakam and his associates felt that they must make a capture of slaves after the very strong remarks I had made to them, but the capture of 56 out of a band of about 320 was too much for them, so they gave up 18, and were, I am privately told, paid 300 dollars for doing so. When the 56 were taken, the whole band of about 320 could have been taken, for they were all together near the Quarantine, but as the aim of the Kaïmakam was merely to make a show of zeal, he evidently considered 38 quite sufficient to attain that end.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.



*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 14, 1879.*

THE despatches on Slave Trade I have had the honour to address to your Lordship since I have been here prove, I think, two things clearly: 1. That the Slave Traffic here is very active and is a recognized institution; 2. That the authorities promote and encourage the Traffic.

The Trade has to be suppressed, but in attaining this end we must not count on the aid of the Turkish or Egyptian Governments; both are partial to it and both will continue to foster it secretly, though they may issue edicts and Firmans for its suppression.

"You will not stop the Slave Trade if you work for fifty years," said a high Turkish official to me a few days ago, and his reasons for this opinion were so sound that I take the liberty to quote them. He said: "To a Mussulman the Slave Trade is a necessity; without it he cannot make up his household. Mussulman women cannot be engaged as servants, for they could not work with their faces concealed, and if they exposed them they would be breaking the law of the Koran. Christian women cannot be engaged, as it would be a pollution; slaves, therefore, are the only resource, and slaves must and will be procured. Again, the Law of the Prophet not only recognizes slavery, but it makes the purchase of slaves meritorious, for it says—"Whosoever buys a slave and makes him or her free has performed an act of redemption, and it will be counted to him against his sins." The aim, therefore, of every good Mohammedan is to purchase as many slaves as his means will permit, with the intention of gradually giving them their freedom, and the system is now so ingrained into the ideas and belief of the Mussulman, that you will never induce him to be honest in his promise to give it up; circumstances may compel him to give the assurance but he will not act up to it, and his faith exonerates him from blame for the deception. You have the proof; was not the Sultan's mother a slave? Is not the harem of the present Sultan composed of slaves? and you want to stop the Slave Trade through the influence of the Turkish Government; you will never do so, and if you want to stop the trade you must use other means, for, I can assure you, neither the Government nor the people of Turkey will help you. If the Porte really wishes to suppress the Traffic it could do it, but as by doing this it would be working against the faith, the ideas, the prejudices, and the interests of the Mussulmans, it really cannot do it, and all its promises and orders are given to satisfy England, but not to put a stop to the Traffic."

There can be no doubt that this is a truthful exposition of the ideas and actions of the Turkish Government in regard to the Slave Trade, and England must not expect to receive any sincere help from Turkey in its suppression. The work, if it is to be done, must be done by England alone; and if properly entered on, I believe the trade could be effectually stopped.

The Turkish Government up to the present time, beyond signing Conventions and giving orders which have not been obeyed, has done nothing for the suppression of the Slave Trade. Egypt has made the importation of slaves into Egypt criminal, and yet every steamer plying between the African coast and Suez is laden with slaves; but the slaves are all declared free before being embarked, and each one is furnished with a manumission paper. With these papers the slaves are landed at Suez, and no Consul has a right to make any remark; the steamer has brought so many passengers and they are landed, but after leaving Suez they are deprived of their manumission papers and are sold as slaves. To prove this substantially would be very difficult; but the circumstantial evidence is too strong not to be accepted as conclusive. Every Egyptian steamer going from Souakin to Suez, and they go fortnightly, takes as passengers from 50 to 100 children. These children are drilled into replying, when asked, that they are free and are passengers; but when further pressed they can neither state where they are going to or why they are travelling. This I have myself proved. I have been on board of the Egyptian steamers when they have been here on their way from Souakin to Suez; I have found them full of slave children, but every one had its manumission paper, and every child replied that it was free, but none could state where they were going or why they were in the boat. The precocity of African children must be extraordinary if they can commence to take journeys alone between the ages of 6 and 10 years. Yet numbers proceed to Suez, and every fortnight from 50 to 100 children land at Suez, under the cloak of freedom, to return to slavery when they are beyond Consular observation.

The exposé I have made naturally leads to the question, Can the Slave Trade be stopped, and if it can, what would be the way to stop it? My reply is, that it can be stopped, and the means are at hand if required.

Were England to place her whole fleet in the Red Sea in pursuit of slavers she would not stop the trade. The run across is short; the Arabs keep a sharp lookout, and have their spy boats. They would know the position of every ship of war, and they would run the gauntlet as opportunity offered. They could land at any point on the coast, and once free of their slaves they are safe. So careful and watchful are the slave-dealers, that though they must know my power is very limited, yet they took advantage of my absence from Jeddah on the 3rd instant to land the 300 and odd slaves reported in my despatch of the 7th instant.\* I went to see a small island, and passed the night there. The slavers learned that I was going, and a boat was at once sent out to meet the incoming vessels, and tell them they could enter the port without fear, as the English Consul was absent.

Casual runs along the coasts by cruizers will not, it has been proved, arrest the Traffic. A plan which would be constant in its working, and which would attain the desired end, ought, therefore, to be adopted. One which, I believe, would be effective, I now venture to lay before your Lordship.

I would propose—

1. That two gun-boats be stationed at Jeddah, one to cruize on the coast, the other to act as intelligence and circumstances might require, and also to protect the Europeans here. To these gun-boats four or six native sailing-boats (sambooks) should be attached. These boats to be armed with one concealed light gun each, and each to have a couple of natives as decoys and guides, but manned by crews from the gun-boats. These boats should be exactly like the native boats, so as not to be distinguishable at a distance. These are necessary, because they sail much faster, and they beat up much better than any of the men-of-war boats; they, therefore, when in chase of slavers, would stand a good chance of coming up to them, whether they got among reefs or not, and the slavers would not be able to make them out before they were too near to be able to escape in them; our officers could always get up to within capturing distance of the boats they gave chase to.

2. The Consul at Jeddah should have authority to have men in his service to watch the native craft and learn what is being done, and to spend in rewarding anyone who brought in reliable information.

A system of sea police, organized as I now propose, would, I feel confident, very soon completely stop the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz, and it would not be costly. The sambooks would cost from 30*l.* to 50*l.* each, and the wages to the spies and rewards to informants would not, I think, exceed 500*l.* a-year. The trial could be made for the Hedjaz, and if it succeeded, as I am sure it would, the plan could be extended to Yemen.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 241.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

Jeddah, May 17, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch I addressed on the 8th instant to Gordon Pasha, reporting the capture here and sending away to Souakin of thirty-eight slaves and five slave-dealers, and suggesting that the slave-dealers be punished according to Egyptian law.

To make certain that Gordon Pasha had early news of the arrival of the slave-dealers at Souakin, I sent a telegram to him from Souakin by private hands.

By the Convention with Egypt of the 4th August, 1877, Egyptian subjects found engaged in the Traffic of Slaves, directly or indirectly, shall be considered as guilty of stealing with murder, and will be dealt with accordingly. The five men sent over were taken red handed; thus the Government of Egypt has now a good opportunity of showing its sincerity, and if a severe sentence is passed on them a heavy blow will be dealt to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 241.

*Consul Zohrab to Gordon Pasha.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, May 8, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that four dhows laden with slaves reached this port last Saturday night from Souakin. The slaves of one of the boats were secured by the authorities directly after landing in this port, but eighteen of the number through the remissness of the police, not to use a stronger expression, were smuggled away, but I trust the pressure I am using will lead to their recapture. The thirty-eight slaves, mostly children, which have been secured, will be shipped for Souakin by the steamer leaving this on Saturday next, the 10th instant, under escort, and on reaching Souakin will be handed over to the Governor. They have all been supplied with manumission papers.

The owners of these slaves have also been arrested their names are :—

Alu Dikna, native of Souakin; he was imprisoned here last year for dealing in slaves; he has a very bad reputation.

Mohamed Kash, native of Souakin.

Sayid Moussa, native of Souakin.

Mohamed Yussuf, native of Souakin.

Mohamed Alee, native of Souakin.

These men will also be sent to Souakin by Saturday's boat, the sentence on them being perpetual exile from Jeddah.

I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice that in dealing in slaves these men were well aware that they were contravening the laws of Turkey and of Egypt, but the greed of gain was too strong, and, if I am not in error, they are now answerable for their crime to the laws of Egypt, which are severe on this point. Their extradition from Jeddah is no punishment, for they can easily return, but if they were made a severe example of at Souakin, their punishment would warn others and, I believe, materially aid in arresting the Slave Trade.

I beg an acknowledgment of this despatch.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 242.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 9.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 18, 1879.*

ON the 15th instant I received a letter from the Governor-General, dated the 13th May, in reply to mine of the 9th May, a copy of which I had the honour to inclose in my despatch of the 12th instant. His Excellency wrote that on the instant he received my despatch orders were issued for the immediate departure of four companies of infantry for Jeddah, and he said he intended to start by the most direct route for the same destination the next day.

The troops commenced to arrive on the 16th instant, and his Excellency reached this late last night. I have just returned from seeing him; he received me in a most friendly manner, and he expressed a wish to act in perfect accord with me. His Excellency has much to investigate, inquire into, arrange and put a stop to here, and if he works honestly he will in a very short time change the aspect and condition of Jeddah. His first act should be to investigate the conduct of the Kaïmakam who, in permitting the Slave Trade, has laid himself open to a serious charge, but to do this properly the Kaïmakam ought to be suspended, for while he is in power no one will come forward to give evidence. I shall, however, refrain from giving his Excellency any opinion, confining myself to watching his course of action.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No: 243.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 16.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, May 30, 1879.*

THE Governor-General was rather sceptical as to the correctness of my statements regarding the impunity with which the Slave Trade has been conducted in Jeddah, but he has, since his arrival here, had such a patent proof of the correctness of my assertions that, I believe, he no longer doubts the Traffic in Slaves has been, to say the least, passively encouraged by the authorities.

A lad of about 16 years of age sought his Excellency's protection on the 26th instant; he was examined by the Governor-General in my presence, and his statement was as follows:—

He was one of a band of thirty-nine slaves who had been brought over from Souakin and landed near Jeddah about the 21st instant; the band was brought into Jeddah the next night, entering by one of the gates. They were lodged in the house of a slave-dealer for the night, but they had to leave the next night, as the landlord was afraid to keep them, the Governor-General being in the town. They were again conducted through one of the gates and taken to a village about 2 miles distant; from that village the boy escaped.

The Jeddah gates are all guarded by soldiers and police, and all but two are closed at sunset; consequently the thirty-nine slaves must have been admitted by the police, and allowed to pass out again by the police; they must have known them to be newly-imported slaves, for no one who has once seen a freshly-arrived slave can after fail to distinguish him.

The Governor-General was much surprised at the relation of the boy, and he ordered a strict inquiry to be made. His Excellency said it would be of no avail to try and find the thirty-eight slaves, as they must have been sent into the interior already.

His Excellency then related to me the measures he thought of adopting to put a stop to the importation of slaves.

He proposed that no boat of any kind should leave this port without being registered, the crew properly entered, and the destination and object of the voyage declared. All arrivals to be carefully examined. That a picket of eight or ten trustworthy policemen be stationed on the coast about 2 miles north of Jeddah, and another picket the same distance south of the town, the duties of these pickets to be confined to watching for slavers and for smugglers. To assure the honesty of the police so employed, and to induce others to bring slaves in to the Government, a reward of 3 or 4 dollars would be given to the police or to any one who brought in a newly-imported slave.

Such a reward would certainly prove a great incentive to the police, and to private individuals also, to look out for slave arrivals, and if the plan is adopted the trade will receive a heavy blow.

We discussed how the funds to meet the expense were to be raised. I said, I thought the best plan would be to have a depôt where captured slaves could be kept; they should be registered; and as very few asked to be sent back to Africa, to face the horrors of the inland journey with the prospect of being again taken, the best plan would be to hire them out as servants to residents; the persons taking servants would have to sign the register and make themselves responsible for the person they took charge of; a fixed rate of wages should be made, and a fee, say of 5 dollars, should be paid by the master on taking a servant. This fee, I felt sure, would prove sufficient to cover the expense of keep and the cost of rewards.

His Excellency thought the suggestion good, but he feared the evil-disposed would try to construe it into a case against the Government, by making it appear that the Government had made a monopoly of the Slave Trade.

I said the plan I suggested was very similar to the one adopted in our Colonies with the coolies, and I could not see how it could be construed into slave-dealing. The slaves, as a rule, declined to return to Africa; they could not be kept in idleness, and the cost of rescuing them must be obtained; and I could see no other plan.

The Pasha said he thought it the most feasible way, and he would lay it before the Porte with such remarks as he had to offer.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 244.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 20, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that his Lordship approves your proceedings, as reported in your despatch of the 14th ultimo, in the matter of the fifty-six slaves captured by the Turkish police on the night of the 3rd ultimo, eighteen of whom were subsequently kidnapped out of their hands.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 245.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 20, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 12th and 18th May, the former inclosing a copy of a despatch addressed by you to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, pointing out the injurious effects of the continued absence from Jeddah of the Governor-General, and the latter reporting the subsequent arrival of that officer at Jeddah with four companies of infantry; and I am to acquaint you that his Lordship approves the letter you addressed to the Governor-General, of which a copy is inclosed in your despatch to Sir Henry Layard, and that Lord Salisbury has requested Her Majesty's Ambassador to represent to the Porte the necessity for the Governor of the Hedjaz taking up his residence at Jeddah.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 246.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, June 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that thirteen out of the eighteen slaves which were given up by the police, as reported in my despatch of the 8th May, have, through the measures adopted by the Governor-General, been captured. Ten were taken on the 26th May, and three yesterday.

Three of four men accused of slave-dealing are also under arrest.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 247.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, June 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch I have addressed to Gordon Pasha, detailing the statement of a fugitive slave who it appears was sold to a slave-dealer by the brother of Gordon Pasha's late Secretary.

With my knowledge of his Excellency's determination to put down the Slave Trade the boy's statement strikes me as extraordinary; if true it will show Gordon Pasha that his subordinates do not support him in his labours.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 247.

*Consul Zohrab to Gordon Pasha.*

Sir, *Jeddah, June 2, 1879.*  
 ON the night of the 21st May thirty-nine slaves were landed near Jeddah; they were shipped at Souakin. Among this number was a lad of about 16 years of age named Hamid; he escaped and sought protection at the house of the Governor-General, who is at present here.

He was interrogated before me, and as his statement may prove interesting and useful to your Excellency, I take the liberty of giving it.

The boy, who spoke Arabic fluently, said he had belonged to your Secretary, that about 3 months ago you went from Hartoon to Darfour, but your Secretary not being able to accompany you, you took his brother, Cassim Effendi. On your return to Hartoon you found the Secretary had died, and, Cassim Effendi taking advantage of his brother's death, sold him, the boy Hamid, to a slave-dealer who sent him to this market.

If the boy's declaration is true your Excellency must know him, and you will be able to establish Cassim Effendi's guilt.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 248.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord, *Jeddah, June 4, 1879.*  
 IN my despatch of the 30th May I reported that I had suggested to the Governor-General a plan for the disposal of those fugitive slaves who feared returning to their native land.

His Excellency has carried out my suggestion, and yesterday nineteen captured slaves were liberated and engaged by different families as servants.

The plan adopted is as follows:—

Every slave declining to return to Africa is manumitted and registered and kept by the Government till hired out. The person hiring a servant from the depôt has to pay a fee of 5 silver medjidiés (about 19s.); he has to give a bond that the servant he takes will be well treated and clothed, and that he will pay the servant 15 piastres a-month wages for the first year; he also binds himself to present, at fixed periods, the servant to the authorities; he has also to give surety that he will act up to the conditions of his bond.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of the Register opened by the authorities.

As the manumitted slaves will be hired out only to respectable persons who can give guarantees, I do not apprehend that any one taking a servant will try to dispose of him or her as a slave, but, if such a thing happened, the authorities will be responsible, for they have only to insist on the periodical presentation to make fraud impossible.

By the plan now adopted a class of servants will soon be formed who, being Mussulmans, but not restricted to concealment of the face, can serve in any Mahommedan household, and thus, one of the great reasons of slavery in Turkey, as stated in my despatch of the 14th May, will be removed.

The difficulty with which the return of slaves to Africa is attended is also removed, and the unfortunate people, instead of being exposed to the fatigues, privations, and dangers of a return journey, with the probability, amounting to almost certainty, of being again captured, are placed at once in positions which to them must be luxurious, and they at once begin to earn money.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 248.

REGISTER of all newly-arrived Slaves who have been rescued by the Authorities, giving the Number and Date of the Manumission Paper given to each, with the Name and Description of the individual, the Name of the Person by whom the manumitted Slave has been engaged as servant, together with the Name of the Surety and the Wages accorded for the first year of Service.

No. of Manumission Paper Issued.	Date of Freedom.	Name of Individual.	Age of Individual.	Height of Individual.	Country of Individual.	By whom Engaged.	Surety.	Wages.	Conditions.

No. 249.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th instant, and I am, in reply, to state that the plan suggested by you to the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, as reported in your despatch, for disposing of rescued slaves, appears to Lord Salisbury to be a satisfactory one, and his Lordship approves of your having suggested it to the Governor-General.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 250.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 21.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, July 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a despatch I have addressed to Sir Henry Layard in reply to one from his Excellency covering a copy of the late Governor-General's telegraphic Report to his Government of the causes which brought him to Jeddah.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

Inclosure in No. 250.

*Consul Zohrab to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Jeddah, June 27, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's despatch of the 7th instant, conveying copy of a telegram from the late Vali of the Hedjaz to the Government at Constantinople, reporting on the causes which led to his coming to Jeddah and sending troops down for the protection of the town.

The Report is a very incorrect exposé of what really took place. The late Vali makes it appear that 38 slaves were landed and captured by his orders, whereas between 312 and 320 were landed under the walls of Jeddah, of whom 56 were captured by the police, but 18 were given back to their owners. The authorities persistently denied that, on the night of the 3rd May, about 320 slaves were landed from four dhows; but at last, finding that I was too well acquainted with the facts, they confessed that two dhows had landed slaves, and two others, getting alarmed, sailed away without communicating with the shore. This, however, was not the case, for I know that an official Report is in possession of the authorities stating that four dhows landed slaves, and that

the number landed was between 312 and 320. The telegram does not mention this, nor does it state that Hassan Agha, the Chief of the Police of Jeddah, gave up eighteen slaves to their owners; yet he was placed under arrest for the act, and has been sent to Mecca to be tried by Court-martial. The late Vali says he found Jeddah quite tranquil on his arrival, and that the alarm of the Consuls was groundless. His Excellency found Jeddah quiet, but he omitted to report that the authorities, knowing that there was considerable excitement in the town, did not dare to take the slaves through the town to embark them, but opened a hole in the wall of the prison, which is on the sea-shore, and passed them through to the boats. Nor does he state that he had Reports from his subordinates that danger existed and troops were required to keep order; yet such Reports were sent to him at Taïff. Thus the alarm was not purely Consular, as he evidently wished to make it appear, but was shared in by the authorities; and so real was it that I was warned to be cautious, and not to move further in the Slave Trade question till there were troops here sufficient to prevent disorder.

It is natural that the late Vali should have tried to make it appear that the Consuls were exaggerating. He had to cover his neglect of duty: firstly, in not coming to Jeddah till forced to do so by the representations of the Consuls; and, secondly, in leaving the town without police or military defenders, though he must have been well aware that both were required to keep order in a turbulent population, to repress the Slave Trade, to protect the foreign population, and to protect the large commercial interests centred in this town.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 251.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 2.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, August 15, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter, dated the 9th June, I have received from Gordon Pasha in answer to a despatch I addressed to his Excellency on the 8th May, a copy of which was inclosed to your Lordship in my despatch of the 17th May last.

Gordon Pasha frankly explains his inability to punish slave-dealers, and he asks me if I can reconcile the Convention of the 4th August, 1877, with the Decree of the Khedive of the 17th August, 1877, and to give him an opinion on the subject. As I am not in possession of a copy of the Decree of the 17th August, 1877, I can form no opinion on the discrepancies which may exist between it and the Convention, or between the clauses of which it is made up.

The Egyptian Government, from what I have heard here, and from what Gordon Pasha states, appear to have taken advantage of the latitude given to them in Article V of the Convention, to name a remote time when the Slave Trade would be declared illegal in Egypt, and a yet more distant period when it would become unlawful in the Soudan, that is, seven years (in 1885) for Egypt and twelve years (in 1889) for the Soudan. If the Decree has been recognized as law, I presume Gordon Pasha is quite right in asserting that his attempts to stop the Traffic are illegal, and I cannot see how Her Majesty's cruisers can lawfully capture slavers either; for if Her Majesty's Government have accepted the Khedive's Decree, the Traffic in slaves must, I presume, be regarded a legal trade, as regards the African coast, till 1889, and my efforts to stop it will be quite as contrary to law as Gordon Pasha's endeavours.

I respectfully solicit your Lordship's instructions on the subject, not alone to guide me, but to enable me to give satisfactory replies to Gordon Pasha, and also to Her Majesty's naval officers, who have already put questions on this subject to me, but I have refrained from giving any opinion.

I leave Gordon Pasha's letter unanswered for the present, as his Excellency has left the Soudan for Egypt.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.



Inclosure in No. 251.

*Gordon Pasha to Consul Zohrab.*

(Extract.)

*Fascher Darfour, June 9, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th May respecting the capture of slaves, who had been shipped from Souakin, and I have ordered the five men you mentioned to be kept in prison at Souakin till further orders, and the slaves to be liberated and allowed to go where they please.

Will you kindly inform me in what way I can deal with these slave-dealers after the laws of Egypt: the only law I know of is his Highness' Decree of the 17th\* August, 1877, which was issued on conclusion of the Convention with Britain; you will see by this Decree, the punishment is, on conviction, five months to five years' imprisonment, while in Article I of this Decree, implication is made that the offence of Slave Trading cannot be committed till seven years in Cairo and twelve years in Soudan, dating from 1877, have expired.

If you study his Highness' Decree and the Convention, you will see that such a discrepancy exists between the two, and even in each separate document, that it is quite impossible to act. Please read the Convention, Article I, and the Decree, Articles 1 and 2. More than six or seven times have I applied to his Highness Nubar Pasha and to Mr. Wylde to explain the meaning and define the punishment, but I can never obtain any answer, except one from Nubar Pasha, which informed me, "it was legal to buy and sell slaves in Arab territory"!!

I have hitherto dealt with slave-dealers despotically, *i.e.*, had them despoiled of all they possess, beaten and kept in prison, and this at the risk of having legal action taken against me. I have at least caught caravans of slaves which would closely approach 1,500 in this journey to Darfour. All I can do is to have the slave-dealers stripped of everything, beaten and released.

Look at the question A., an Arab, can legally buy from B. three or four slaves at Obeid, in Kurdopu; he, B., can sell them to C., who has a cousin D. at Jeddah (he says "cousin," of course we understand this cousinship); C. sends them over, and they are captured, and C. is put in prison. After Nubar Pasha's definition, C. has committed no crime except in shipping the slaves to his cousin D. ("famille" to "famille" sales are permitted till the expiration of the seven and twelve years). Legally, you ought to be put in prison for interfering with legitimate traffic.

However, I trust that the Slave Trade in its roots is destroyed; it is on the place whence the negroes are taken that it must be stopped, and the happy suppression of the slave-dealer's revolt will greatly aid this.

No. 252.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 2.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, August 15, 1879.*

GORDON PASHA, in his letter to me of the 9th June, a copy of which is inclosed in my previous despatch of to-day's date, complains of the course pursued by the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships "Ready" and "Fawn," the former for having taken away from Souakin, I presume, two runaway slaves, and the latter for some action he does not explain. I believe his Excellency is mistaken in regard to the "Fawn;" he probably alludes to the "Wild Swan," which, in April 1878, captured a Turkish dhow off the Soudan coast having on board seventy-seven slaves; the case was reported to your Lordship by Consul Beyts.\*

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to the observations made by Gordon Pasha on this subject, as, being now in Egypt, his Excellency may consider it his duty to bring the matter to the notice of the Egyptian Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

\* *Qy.* 4th.

† See "Slave Trade, No. 1 (1879)," p. 147.

No. 253.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 19, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th ultimo, with its inclosures, from Gordon Pasha, on the subject of the interpretation of the Anti-Slave Trade Convention with Egypt, and the Decree of the late Khedive of the 4th (not the 17th) August, 1877, and also complaining of the action of Her Majesty's cruisers in the Red Sea.

I am also to acknowledge your further despatch of the same date on the latter subject.

With regard to the interpretation of the Convention and of the Decree appended thereto, of which copies are inclosed for your information, I am to point out to you that Gordon Pasha does not seem to have clearly apprehended their objects and meaning.

Article I of the Convention "prohibits absolutely the importation of any slaves into any part of the territory of Egypt or her dependencies, or their transit through her territories, whether by land or sea," from the date of the Convention, and engages "to punish severely any person who may be found engaged directly or indirectly in the Traffic in slaves," and further, "to prohibit absolutely any slaves from leaving the territory of Egypt or her dependencies."

In view, however, of the impossibility of putting a stop at once to the transfer of slaves from one family to another, the Egyptian Government engaged, under Article V, to frame a special Ordinance fixing a date after which all Traffic in slaves, including sales between families, should be illegal, and accordingly the Ordinance or Decree of the 4th August declared that the sale of slaves between family and family should be entirely prohibited, as regards the territory between Alexandria and Assanan, after seven years, and as regards the Soudan and the other provinces of Egypt after twelve years.

It follows, therefore, that while the importation into, the exportation from and transit through Egyptian territories, and the open sale or Traffic in slaves therein are now illegal, the sale or transfer of slaves from family to family is still for some years legal.

As regards the action of Her Majesty's Naval Officers, I am to inclose copies of the last Admiralty instructions issued after the conclusion of the Convention.

I am to instruct you to explain to Colonel Gordon the meaning of the Convention and Decree as stated in this despatch, and to furnish him with a copy of the accompanying Instructions to Naval Officers.

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

Inclosure in No 253.

(To be inserted in the volume of Slave Trade Instructions of 1865, at page 54 of the "Special Instructions.")

*Egypt.*

THE Treaty engagement in force between Great Britain and Egypt for the suppression of the Slave Trade, to which your attention is particularly directed, is:—

The Convention, dated 4th August, 1877.

It will be found in the Supplement to the Slave Trade Instructions, vol. i, p. 181.

You are authorized to exercise the powers of visit, search, and detention over any Egyptian vessel in the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, on the Coast of Arabia, and on the East Coast of Africa, and in the Maritime Waters of Egypt and her dependencies,\* but no interference is to take place with suspected Egyptian vessels in Turkish waters further than by giving notice of their presence, and calling on the authorities to seize them.

The authority for the visit and search of an Egyptian vessel is the special order furnished to you by the Admiralty.

All slaves (negroes or Abyssinians) captured by a British cruiser on board an Egyptian vessel are at the disposal of the British Government,† but the vessel and her

\* Convention, Article VI, 2.

† Convention, Article VI, 3.

cargo, as well as the crew, are to be handed over for trial to the nearest or most convenient Egyptian authority.\*

The ports where such authorities are to be found are as follows, viz. :—

Suez, Coseir, Souakin, Massowah,† Tajurah, Zeilah, Berberah.

All captured slaves are to be sent to Aden, at which place is the only British depôt as yet established; but in the event of the number of slaves freed being too large for disposal at that place, or should it appear to you desirable that the slaves should be temporarily handed over to the Egyptian authorities, you are to use your discretion in their disposal as laid down in par. 5, Art. VI, of the Convention.‡

Copies of the papers which should be found on board Egyptian vessels engaged in legitimate commerce are furnished to you with the warrant and other documents issued from the Admiralty.

A copy of the Report, which you are directed to make under section 49 of the "General Instructions," is to be furnished to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

No. 254.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 7, 1879.*

WITH reference to previous correspondence respecting the excitement existing among the Arabs and fanatical Mussulman population in the neighbourhood of Jeddah, and the danger to Christians arising therefrom, which necessitated the stationing of a British ship of war in the neighbourhood of the town, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to instruct you to report to his Lordship whether you consider it to be necessary for the safety of the Christian population that a ship of war should continue to be stationed at Jeddah, or whether it will not be sufficient that one should visit that port once or twice every quarter.

I am, &c.

{(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 255.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for your information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.§

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 256.

*Consul Zohrab to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 15.)*

My Lord,

*Jeddah, November 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 7th October, instructing me to report to your Lordship whether I consider it to be necessary for the safety of the Christian population of Jeddah that a ship of war should continue to be stationed at Jeddah, or whether it will be sufficient that one should visit this port once or twice every quarter.

In reply, I beg to state that the question, carrying with it considerable responsibility, is difficult to answer. The Christian population is certainly not in a chronic state of danger here, and, under ordinary circumstances, Christians can go about without fear of

\* Convention, Article VI, 4.

† Massowah is stated to be the most convenient port to which captured slaves can be taken.

‡ Convention, Article VI, 5.

§ No. 408.

harm; were Jeddah in telegraphic communication with Aden an occasional visit from one of Her Majesty's ships would be, in my opinion, quite sufficient, but, as under existing conditions I could never hope, but under extraordinary circumstances, to be able to obtain the assistance of a ship of war in less than three weeks after the necessity arose, I think the visits of a ship of war should not be limited to less than once a month. Such periodical visits would, I believe, impress the people with the idea that our ships were constantly in the neighbourhood, and would prove a sufficient check on the Mussulman population. During the pilgrim season, however, a ship of war ought to be stationed here to aid in maintaining order on the many British steamers which bring and take away the pilgrims, and to prevent that crowding of pilgrims leaving which neither agents nor captains can prevent. Anxious to quit, the pilgrims go in crowds to the steamers, and once on board, they, so to speak, take possession of the vessels, and the masters have not the power to turn them out; the presence of a ship of war would effectually check this practice. For the next year the pilgrim season may be said to commence about the middle of October. I addressed the Senior Naval Officer in the Red Sea on this subject on the 29th of August last; I have the honour to inclose a copy of my despatch; I have received no reply, nor has any ship been sent. On the 21st October I sent a copy of the despatch to Rear-Admiral Jones, C.B.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAS. ZOHRAB.

No. 257.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Zohrab.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 12, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 15th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have informed his Lordship that Her Majesty's ship "Albatross" will be ordered to call at Jeddah on her way down the Red Sea, and to communicate with you. The Lords of the Admiralty have further informed Lord Salisbury that instructions will be sent to the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies to send a vessel to Jeddah whenever one is available, but that it will not be practicable for one to call there once a month.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Salonica.*

No. 258.

*Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 9.)*

My Lord,

*Salonica, September 27, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch, with two inclosures, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, relative to three Circassian slaves who have taken refuge at this Consulate-General, and to the Traffic in slaves carried on by Turkish and Tunisian merchant sailing-vessels trading between Benghazi and the Gulf of Salonica.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 258.

*Consul-General Blunt to Sir A. H. Layard.*

Sir,

*Salonica, September 27, 1879.*

ON the 22nd instant I sent your Excellency a telegram worded as follows:—

“Pasha of Salonica has not yet received instructions from Porte respecting the three Circassian slaves who took refuge at this Consulate-General, as reported in my despatch of the 29th ultimo.

“Fifteen young Arab slaves have been recently landed here from Turkish merchant vessel arrived from Tripoli or Benghazi, and eleven of them have been sold. I have represented matter to Pasha, but Porte should order him by telegraph to liberate these young slaves and prosecute the slave-dealers.”

I hope the Porte will not delay coming to a decision in regard to the status of the three Circassians, for these poor creatures meet with a good deal of annoyance from their owner, Iskender Pasha, and cause inconvenience and expense to the Consulate-General.

With regard to the young Arab slaves (not fifteen, but thirty-two in number, as I have since been informed) who were recently landed and sold here, I have the honour to inclose copy of the letter which I addressed to Refaat Pasha, the Governor-General of Salonica, calling his attention to the matter, and requesting him to carry out the Porte's orders relative to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Upon the receipt of my letter Refaat Pasha caused the slave-dealers I denounced to him to be apprehended, and directed the Procurator-General to institute criminal proceedings against them, but, as I observe that these proceedings are marked with indecision and unnecessary delay, I venture to submit to your Excellency the desirableness of moving the Porte to send stringent orders to the local authorities to effect the manumission of the thirty-two slaves, and take effective measures against the slave-dealers in question.

The intervention of the Porte in this instance is all the more necessary, as, from all I hear, it would appear that a considerable Traffic in slaves is carried on by Turkish and Tunisian merchant sailing-vessels trading between Benghazi and the ports in the Gulf of Salonica.

These vessels generally take cargoes of salt at Benghazi, and, after clearing for Salonica, slaves are embarked and concealed in them, usually in small batches of ten to fifteen, the better to avoid detection during the voyage.

On the vessel's arrival at Salonica the slaves are clandestinely landed with the connivance of the Custom-house guards, who, as was the case in the late transaction, are paid “hush-money” at the rate of 3 Turkish liras (equal to about 2*l.* 14*s.*) for each slave! The slaves, once landed, are readily disposed of to Turkish purchasers here and in the interior at prices averaging from 35*l.* to 45*l.* per head. Thirty of the thirty-two recently landed here were sold at the above prices within the week of their arrival, and I regret to say that several of the purchasers are members of the Local Administration, among them a military Pasha (Salih Pasha), and an attendant of the Governor-General (Yussuf Agha), a circumstance which sufficiently explains the indecision and reluctance of the judicial authorities to deal seriously with the matter.

As there are grounds for suspecting that the two vessels which brought the last batches of slaves from Benghazi to Salonica are regularly engaged in this Slave Traffic, I procured and embodied in Inclosure No. 2 their names and a few particulars respecting their tonnage, movements, &c.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 258.

*Consul-General Blunt to Refaat Pasha.*

Excellence,

*Salonique, le 12 Septembre, 1879.*

IL est de mon devoir d'informer votre Excellence que je viens d'apprendre d'une source la plus digne de foi que les nommés Hadji Ali, Hadji Ahmet, et Hadji Ibrahim, sujets Ottomans, ont amenés, il y a quelques jours à Salonique, à bord d'un ou deux navires marchands sous pavillon Ottoman provenant de Tripoli, de Barbarie, et Bengazi, quinze jeunes Africaines, âgées de 10 à 14 ans, et qu'ils les ont débarquées dans ce port,

où ils en ont déjà vendues douze, et sont en pourparler pour vendre les trois qui restent. En signalant ces faits à votre Excellence, j'ai la conviction qu'elle prendra les mesures nécessaires pour l'affranchissement des Africaines en question, y compris celles déjà vendues, et fera exécuter les ordres péremptoires du Gouvernement Impérial, qui interdisent la Traite des Esclaves dans l'Empire. Afin de mettre votre Excellence à même de procéder le plus promptement possible contre les susdits Hadji Ali, Hadji Ahmet, et Hadji Ibrahim, et les complices qui ont prêté main dans ce Trafic, j'informe votre Excellence que les trois négresses non encore vendues sont gardées dans la maison d'Edhem Agha Kehaya des Bateliers, qui est située dans le quartier de Koulé Hamam.

Agréez, &c.  
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 258.

PARTICULARS relative to the Turkish Merchant-vessel "Messoudeh.

Name.	Flag.	Master.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Clearance Port.	Date of Clearance.	Date of Arrival at Salonica.	Date of Departure from Salonica.	Cargo.	Bound to
Messoudeh	Ottoman	Moussa Klibi	39	7	General	Bengazi	July 18, 1879 (Turkish date, 6 Temouz, 1295)	Aug. 22, 1879 (Turkish date, 4 Ramazan, 1296)	Sept. 3, 1879 (Turkish date, 16 Ramazan, 1296)	Barley	Bengazi

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Salonica, September 27, 1879.

PARTICULARS relative to the Tunisian Merchant-vessel "Fetoul-haïr."

Name.	Flag.	Master.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Clearance Port.	Date of Clearance.	Date of Arrival at Salonica.	Date of Departure from Salonica.	Cargo.	Bound to
Fetoul-haïr	Tunisian	Ahmet bin Arabi	73	7	Salt	Bengazi	Aug. 1, 1879 (Turkish date, 20 Temouz, 1295)	Aug. 24, 1879 (Turkish date, 6 Ramazan, 1296)	Sept. 3, 1879 (Turkish date, 16 Ramazan, 1296)	Barley	Bengazi

(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Salonica, September 27, 1879.

No. 259.

Consul-General Blunt to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord,

Salonica, October 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, copy of a despatch, with two inclosures, which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the arrival at this port of another Ottoman merchant-vessel, with slaves on board, from Bengazi.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 259.

Consul-General Blunt to Sir A. H. Layard.

Sir,

Salonica, October 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for the information of your Excellency, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Governor-General of Salonica

relative to the arrival at this port of another Ottoman merchant-vessel, named "Bella Rosa," with slaves on board, from Bengazi.

I also annex a paper, Inclosure No. 2, containing some particulars relative to the "Bella Rosa."

As it is evident that most of the Ottoman merchant-vessels which come here from Bengazi are in the habit of clandestinely importing slaves for the purpose of selling them here and in the interior, I would respectfully suggest that Her Majesty's Consul at Bengazi should be instructed to notify, by telegraph, to this Consulate-General, the departure of such vessels for Salonica which may come to his knowledge, in order that the receipt of such information may enable me to make timely representations to the local authorities, with a view to their taking proper precautions against the clandestine introduction of slaves at this port.

With reference to the subject of my despatch, Slave Trade, and dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the criminal proceedings instituted by the Procurator-General against the three slave-dealers denounced by me are still pending. Only one of these slave-dealers, Hadji Ibrahim, is in custody; of the other two, Hadji Ahmet is out upon bail, and Hadji Mehmed has absconded. They have all stoutly denied having imported or sold any slaves, but some of the purchasers, including Salih Pasha and Yussuf Agha, the Governor-General's attendant, give evidence to the contrary, and have declared their willingness to furnish the slaves they have bought from those dealers with proper papers of manumission; while others, namely, Iki Soulé Sheh and Ibrahim Agha, a Major of Artillery, have addressed memorials to the Governor-General, offering to give up the slaves they have purchased from the slave-dealers, and praying that the latter should be condemned to return the money which they have paid for those slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 259.

*Consul-General Blunt to Refaat Pasha.*

Excellence,

*Salonique, le 6 Octobre, 1879.*

LE nommé Mehmed Suleiman, Commandant de la goëlette marchande Ottomane la "Bella Rosa," de Bengazi, a débarqué dans ce port hier vers les 2 heures après le coucher du soleil dans l'intention de vendre comme esclaves trois jeunes Africaines vêtues en hommes. Le sergent de la police locale attaché au service du port, ayant reconnu le caractère de ces Africaines, a insisté de les faire conduire au Conak. Mais Mehmed Suleiman et les matelots qui l'accompagnaient s'y opposèrent et retournèrent à bord la "Bella Rosa," emmenant deux des Africaines, la troisième est restée au pouvoir du sergent qui, sur le champ, l'a conduite auprès de votre Excellence. En attirant l'attention de votre Excellence sur le fait que la "Bella Rosa" est le troisième navire marchand Ottoman arrivé ici de Bengazi dans le cours de ces deux derniers mois avec des jeunes esclaves à bord, j'aime à espérer qu'elle donnera des ordres aux autorités compétentes de faire des recherches à bord de ce navire pour découvrir les autres esclaves qui, m'assure-t-on, s'y trouvent cachés; et qu'elle prendra toutes autres mesures qui lui paraîtront propres à empêcher la Traite des Esclaves, pratiquée sur une échelle considérable entre Bengazi et Salonique. La "Bella Rosa" est partie de Bengazi le 5 Septembre passé, et arrivée ici hier le 5 du courant.

J'ai, &c.  
(Signé) J. E. BLUNT.

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Inclosure 3 in No. 259.

PARTICULARS relative to the "Bella Rosa."

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Master.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Cargo.	Where from.	Date of Departure from Bengazi.	Date of Arrival at Salonica.
Bella Rosa ..	Ottoman .	Mehmed Suleiman	51	7	Salt ..	Bengazi ..	Sept. 5, 1879	Oct. 5, 1879

No. 260.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Consul-General Blunt.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 15, 1879.*  
 I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th September and 6th October, having reference to the Slave Traffic between Benghazi and Salonica, and to express to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in both cases.

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

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna.*

No. 261.

*Consul Reade to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 12.)*

My Lord, *Smyrna, June 30, 1879.*  
 I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, since October of last year, 36 slaves have taken refuge at this Consulate, and on my representation obtained letters of emancipation from the local authorities.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) THOS. F. READE.

TRIPOLI. (*Consular*)—*Bengazi.*

No. 262.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 1, 1879.)*

My Lord, *Bengazi, November 29, 1878.*  
 WITH reference to my despatch of the 9th ultimo,\* reporting the liberation from slavery of two individuals, natives of Africa, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that the Turkish authorities have since, on my interposition, granted certificates of manumission to four other slaves named in the inclosed abstract taken from the Register of Manumitted Slaves kept in this Consulate.

I may here also inform your Lordship that the annual caravan, now on its way from Waday, in the interior of Africa, is expected to arrive in Bengazi about the end of next month; and, as it is believed it will bring slaves for the Turkish and Egyptian markets, I have taken steps to ascertain the fact, and will acquaint your Lordship with the result.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

\* See "Slave Trade, No. 1 (1879)," p. 110.



Inclosure in No. 262.

## ABSTRACT from Register of Manumitted Slaves.

Name of Slave.	Sex.	Age.	Name of—		Place of Nativity.	Name and Address of Owner.	Remarks.
			Father.	Mother.			
Fatima ..	Female	40	Hamoni ..	Tamumen ..	Bournu ..	Hamed El Feleg ..	This woman subsequently returned to her owner.
Ali ..	Male	26	Medi ..	Beiberum ..	Ditto ..	Mohamet Misuli ..	October 16, 1878.
Abdullah ..	"	30	Ibrahim ..	Kadijia ..	Soudan ..	Rejib Wedir ..	October 27, 1878.
Mohamet ..	"	40	Biorun ..	Jana ..	Lata ..	Atia Barca ..	November 12, 1878.

No. 263.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received )*

My Lord,

Bengazi, January 14, 1879.

WITH reference to the despatch I did myself the honour to address your Lordship on the 29th November last, announcing the expected arrival here of the annual caravan from Waday, in the interior of Africa, I now beg leave to inform your Lordship that this event took place at Jalo on the 15th December last, about six days' journey from this, where these caravans make a last halt after crossing the desert to purchase fresh camels before coming on to Benghazi.

Learning from the Pro-Consul and others that the caravan, besides bringing a considerable quantity of ostrich feathers and ivory, had likewise brought between 150 to 200 black slaves, about 50 of whom it was also said had been introduced into the town, and two of them sold into slavery, one for 105 dollars (about 20*l.*), and the other for 75 dollars (about 15*l.*), while others lay concealed in different Arab houses with the view to further sales, I took the opportunity of bringing these circumstances to the knowledge of the Mutessarif, and requested him, pursuant to existing Firmans and Vizirial orders, to put a stop, as far as lay in his power, to this illegal Traffic, and to punish those found guilty of slave-dealing. His Excellency, it is gratifying to observe, shows every disposition to carry out strictly the laws as regards slavery, and recently imprisoned a certain Nasir for having imported a slave into Benghazi.

Since addressing your Lordship on the 29th November last the Governor has, at my request, liberated three individuals from slavery.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 264.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 25, 1879.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant, reporting the arrival of the annual caravan from the interior of Africa with a number of negro slaves, and the steps which you took to induce the authorities to put a stop to the sale of these slaves.

I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your proceedings in this matter, and I am to instruct you to report what action the authorities take in regard to these slaves, and with what result,

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 265.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 16.)*

My Lord,

Bengazi, March 10, 1879.

SINCE addressing to your Lordship my despatch of the 29th November last, forwarding a list of liberated slaves, I have now the honour to transmit, herewith inclosed, a further list of eleven slaves who sought refuge in this Consulate, and for whom I have succeeded in obtaining certificates of manumission from the Turkish authorities.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

## Inclosure in No. 265.

## REGISTER of Manumitted Slaves.

Name of Slave.	Age.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Name of Mother.	Native Country.	Name and Residence of Owner.	Date when presented at Consulate.	Date of Certificate of Manumission.	Remarks.
Mohamet	30	Male	..	Havva	Bornu ..	Salim Na Buz, Bengazi ..	December 21, 1878	December 24, 1878.	
Kaltuma	20	Female	Hamet	Toma	Darfur ..	Mohamet Yurusi ..	January 4, 1879	January 6, 1879.	
Saïda .	23	Ditto	Mumen	Miriam	Bornu .	Hamet El Tweel ..	February 9, "	{18 Safer, 1296. February 10, 1879.	
Massoud	28	Male	Mahani	Kandé	Soudan ..	Hamet Bu Sala..	" 15, "	{23 Safer, 1296. February 15, 1879.	
Salima	45	Female	Ali ..	Havva	Salamon Waday .	Haggi Rejib, Bengazi ..	" 15, "	{23 Safer, 1296. February 15, 1879.	
Fatima	22	Ditto	Mohamet	Aïsha	Darfur .	Haggi Ali Kardish, Bengazi	March 1, "	{8 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 1, 1879.	And child Yubrun, two years old.
Mabruka	5	Ditto	Haggi Saad ..	Fatima	Bengazi	Selim Shermetto ..	" 1, "	{8 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 1, 1879.	
Fatima	30	Ditto	Abdullah	Maleruka	Tibboo	Salim Shermeddin ..	" 3, "	{16 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 8, 1879.	
Zaït ..	25	Male	Sali .	Miriam	Waday	Haggi Mohamet, Brasali ..	" 4, "	{16 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 8, 1879.	
Ramada	28	Ditto	Barca	Havva	Bagirmi	Saladenin ..	" 4, "	{16 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 8, 1879.	
Saïd ..	35	Ditto	..	..	Bornu .	Haggi Zuruk Raed ..	" 8, "	{16 Rebuil Evel, 1296. March 8, 1879.	

J. HUTTON DUPUIS, Consul.

Her Majesty's Consulate, Bengazi, March 10, 1879.

No. 266.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 16.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, March 19, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that this Consulate is constantly besieged by runaway slaves, seeking my protection and intervention with the Turkish authorities to obtain their freedom.

The knowledge that several of these people were recently, at my request, granted certificates of manumission, naturally encourages others to follow the example set them, but, as there are upwards of 1,000 black slaves in *Benghazi* ready to strike for their freedom, and I have reason at the same time to believe that slave-owners have threatened to take violent measures to prevent further manumissions, I would respectfully request I may be instructed as to the proper course to be adopted under the circumstances.

On the other hand, I fear that the authorities, by their apathy and utter indifference to Slave Trade matters, tacitly throw all responsibility of any ill-feeling on the part of the owners upon this Consulate.

I may take this opportunity of acquainting your Lordship that, within the recollection of the oldest residents, *Benghazi* has always been a hot-bed of slavery, which, although not openly and publicly carried on as in former years, is nevertheless still practical without much attempt at concealment, and the buying and selling of human beings is an undeniable fact.

In order to remedy this state of things, and in a great measure diminish slavery in these regions, which is constantly being recruited by fresh arrivals from the interior of Africa, the Ottoman Government should, if sincere in its desire to abolish this illegal Traffic, establish a military force at *Jalo*, on the frontier of this province, to prevent the introduction of slaves, as was determined upon, but abandoned subsequently on the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey.

I forward copy of this despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 267.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 30, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th ultimo, asking for instructions in regard to runaway slaves who apply to you for protection, and to obtain their freedom.

In reply, I am to state to you that you will not be justified in applying to the Turkish authorities to manumit indiscriminately every slave who seeks refuge at your Consulate, and that it is only in cases of ill-treatment that you will be borne out in using your influence in their behalf.

Mr. Malet, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, has reported to his Lordship that he has brought to the knowledge of the Porte the statements contained in your despatch, and has urged it to act upon your suggestion as to sending a military force to *Jalo*.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 268.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 1.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, March 31, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 19th instant, describing *Bengazi* as a nest of slaves and slave-dealers, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I since learn, not only that almost every Arab notable, without exception, residing in this town, is a slave-owner, and that, according to their own admission, the sale and purchase of negroes is freely though quietly carried on among the natives, but that even the local Government, I regret to say, so far from discouraging or attempting to put a stop to the

Traffic in human flesh, actually permits all its functionaries, to the utter disregard of all Firmans and Vizirial orders, to possess as many slaves as their circumstances will enable them to maintain.

The following is a list of the Turkish officials in Bengazi to whom may be attributed the character of the slave-dealer, namely :—

The Goomru Kgi, Chief of Customs, 2 black female slaves.

The Moohasebegi, Treasurer, 1 male and 1 female slave.

The Bash Kiatib, Chief Military Secretary, 1 male and 1 female slave.

The Bimbashi, Commandant de Place, 1 female slave.

The Reïs Tidjaret, President of Commercial Court, 4 slaves.

The Kiatib, Secretary to Local Government, 1 female slave.

The Yusbashi, zaptiehs, foot, 1 slave.

The Yusbashi, zaptiehs, cavalry, 1 slave.

The Harbour-master possesses two black women, but he assures me they are his paid servants.

I am also told that the Mutessarif has several slaves, but of this I cannot speak positively.

I beg I may be allowed to observe, in conclusion, that the only effectual means of putting a stop to the Slave Trade in this province, and prevent the introduction of negroes into Bengazi, from the interior of Africa, and their subsequent exportation from hence by sea, would be for the Porte to establish a military force at the frontier town of Jalo, and the presence of a British man-of-war between this coast and the Island of Crete, for which place slaves are embarked in transit for Constantinople or Salonica.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 269.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 10.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, April 23, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 25th ultimo, informing me that your Lordship has been pleased to approve the steps I took on the arrival of the annual caravan from the interior of Africa with slaves, to induce the authorities to put a stop to the sale of those slaves, and instructing me to report what action the authorities take with regard to these slaves, and with what result.

In reply, I beg leave to state that the authorities, being utterly indifferent to all matters relating to Slave Trade, ignore the arrival of slaves at Jalo, the halting-place of the caravans, or, if convinced of their presence there, will plead inability to hinder their introduction into town, owing to insufficiency of military force at their disposal, as well as to the corruption of the Arab police, which is at all times open to bribery. In this manner no action is ever taken to put a stop to slavery, and the result is that every Arab Notable and Government official is a slave-dealer.

On the other hand, I take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship, that my endeavours to obtain certificates of manumission from the authorities for runaway slaves taking refuge in this Consulate meet with satisfactory results, and that I have hitherto obtained liberation papers for twenty-seven male and female slaves.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 270.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 31.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, May 10, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th March last, I have the honour to submit to your Lordship, herewith annexed, a further list of fugitive slaves, who, having sought the protection of this Consulate, obtained from the Turkish authorities, at my request, their certificates of manumission.

I take this opportunity of requesting I may be informed whether the subject-matter of this despatch is sufficiently interesting to require a continuance of such intelligence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Annex to No. 270.

LIST of Manumitted Slaves from the 11th March to the 11th May, 1879.

Name of Slave.	Age.	Sex.	Place of Nativity.	Date of Liberation.
Abdullah .. .. .	30	Male ..	Soudan .. ..	March 11.
Aïsha .. .. .	20	Female ..	" .. ..	" 11.
Miriam .. .. .	45	" ..	Bornu .. ..	" 16.
Aïsa .. .. .	20	" ..	" .. ..	" 16.
Kaltuna .. .. .	25	" ..	Waday .. ..	" 16.
Thenep .. .. .	40	" ..	Baghermi .. ..	" 22.
Abdu .. .. .	26	Male ..	Bornu .. ..	" 26.
Hair .. .. .	20	" ..	Waday .. ..	" 31.
Brahim .. .. .	20	" ..	Soudan .. ..	April 12.
Jibreem .. .. .	17	" ..	Waday .. ..	" 12.
Hassan .. .. .	28	" ..	Darfur .. ..	" 26.
Ibrahim .. .. .	25	" ..	Baghermi .. ..	May 11.
Massaoud .. .. .	15	" ..	Bornu .. ..	" 11.

No. 271.

Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 31.)

My Lord,

Bengazi, May 2, 1879.

PRESUMING it may interest your Lordship, as well as the various Societies for promoting commerce and civilization in the interior of this Continent, I have the honour to report the arrival at Jalo, in this province (about six days' journey from Bengazi), of an African exploration expedition, under the leadership of the well-known German traveller, Gerhardt Rolfe, and his companion Stecker, from Tripoli, about the middle of last month.

From fragmentary intelligence gathered from those who have spoken to one of the members of the mission, it would appear that the programme of the expedition is to visit Lake Chad and its neighbourhood, from thence to proceed to Waday in Soudan (a place hitherto not visited by any European), to cross the Equator to Ujiji, the lake regions, and the scenes of Dr. Livingstone's explorations, and return to Europe from Zanzibar, on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

The perils and dangers attending so stupendous a journey into the wild unknown regions of this Continent are, I am told, insurmountable; and, in answer to an application for protection and safe-conduct to the dominions of the Sultan of Waday, the Mutessarif of Bengazi informed the mission that it was impossible to guarantee its safety beyond the confines of this province; indeed, while writing this despatch, I hear that one of the members, encamped outside the town, has just been pillaged of all the camels (some ten in number) belonging to the expedition by Bedouins, in the vicinity of Bengazi.

I further learn that the mission is travelling under Italian protection, and carries numerous presents for the Sultan of Waday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 272.

Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June .)

My Lord,

Bengazi, June 1, 1879.

IT having been reported to me that a slave named Saïda, after obtaining, on my representation, her certificate of manumission from the Turkish authorities, had been resold into slavery by her owner, Ahmet Tueer, I addressed a letter to the Mutessarif,

calling his attention to the circumstance, and demanding the punishment of the offender, a translation of which I have the honour to inclose, as well as a copy of his Excellency's reply, which I am glad to add is very satisfactory.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 272.

*Consul Dupuis to Raïf Effendi.*

(Translation.)

Sir, *Bengazi, April 30, 1879.*  
I HAVE the honour to bring to the knowledge of your Excellency that a certain Saïda was legally manumitted on the 18th Safer, 1296 (10th February, 1879, n. s.). The poor woman, relying confidently on her newly-acquired liberty, allowed herself to be persuaded to re-enter the service of her owner (on wages), Ahmet Tueir, who had the audacity to sell her to Mahomed Issenhagi, thus setting at defiance not only his legitimate authority, but also all Treaties, Firmans, and Vizirial letters relating to slavery.

This scandalous affair cannot be suffered to pass in silence; consequently I hope your Excellency will give it your serious attention, and punish the offender as a public example, and in order to prevent a recurrence of so infamous a transaction.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 272.

*Raïf Pasha to Consul Dupuis.*

(Traduction.)

M. le Consul, *Bengazi, le Mai, 1879 (v. s.).*  
J'AI l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre dépêche en date 30 Avril (n. s.), relative à la négresse nommée Saïda, qui, après avoir été émancipée par le Gouvernement Local, retourna chez son ancien maître nommé Ahmed Tueir; ce dernier abusa de la vendre, pour laquelle vous demandez, conformément à la loi, de prendre à cet effet toutes les dispositions nécessaires.

En réponse, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'à la réception de votre note, ayant communiqué au Tribunal Criminel, le dit individu a été immédiatement arrêté et conduit au dit Tribunal; après avoir été interrogé, et pour avoir nié définitivement, il a été mis en prison.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) RAÏF.

No. 273.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 19, 1879.*  
I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st ultimo, reporting the case of the manumitted slave Saïda, who had been resold into slavery, and I am to inform you that Lord Salisbury approves your action in this case, and to instruct you to report what punishment is awarded to Ahmet Tueir.

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

No. 274.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 9.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, July 16, 1879.*  
WITH reference to the last paragraph of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th April last, respecting a military force for Jalo, a slave depôt on the caravan road

between Waday, in the interior of Africa, and Bengazi, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Porte has hitherto taken no steps in the matter, nor provided any troops for that place.

When this province was raised to the rank of a vilayet in March last, it was announced that the new Vali, Ali Kemali Pasha, would bring with him two battalions, for the better carrying on of the local Government, as well as to impress the Arabs with the power of Turkey, rendered necessary since the Russo-Turkish war, but such has not been the case, and the Porte has only sent from Crete one battalion of some 600 men, which, with about 80 cavalry already here, is the only military force available in the event of troubles arising—a force totally insufficient, at the best of times, for the requirements of both country and town, so that it is not possible to spare a single man for Jalo or Adjidabia, where it is also intended to station a small force.

It is presumable now that Turkey is disarming, that the Porte would, if truthful in its professions to check slavery, dispatch a force to Jalo without further delay.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 275.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 9.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, July 20, 1879.*

WHILE announcing to your Lordship the gratifying intelligence of the failure during the last three months of two attempts at smuggling slaves out of the country by sea, and the freeing of the human cargo, through the vigilance and activity of the harbour zaptiehs, Mr. Pro-Consul Vadala informs me that an Ottoman schooner, the "Sulamieh," Ali Zaab, master, succeeded in evading the vigilance of the authorities, and sailed from this port on the 17th instant for Tripoli, having on board, as is strongly suspected, forty-two slaves, recently imported from the interior of Africa by Tripoli merchants.

As the destination of the vessel was Tripoli or some port in the Levant, I reported the matter to Her Majesty's Consul-General at the former place and to Her Majesty's Consul in Canea, where vessels bound for the Levant generally touch.

I am glad to be able to inform your Lordship that during the last quarter I have succeeded in inducing the Turkish authorities to grant certificates of manumission to eight negro slaves.

It is reported that the caravan from Waday in June last brought no slaves, a circumstance I am very much inclined not to believe, although, if true, would seem to indicate an intermission in the Traffic in slaves, and show that if the Porte could only be induced to send a force to Jalo it might be made to disappear from Bengazi altogether.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 276.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, August 14, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 20th ultimo, and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your having communicated with Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli and Her Majesty's Consul at Canea in regard to the cargo of slaves reported to have been shipped to the former place from Bengazi.

You will not fail to report any further information you may be able to procure respecting the vessel in question.

I am to remind you that you should send to Constantinople copies of all your despatches addressed to this Office on Slave Trade matters.

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

No. 277.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 6.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, August 16, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir J. Pauncefote's despatch of the 19th ultimo, approving the action I took in the matter of the slave Saïda, who was resold into slavery, and instructing me to report what punishment was awarded to Ahmet Tueir.

In reply thereto I beg leave to state to your Lordship that the Mutessarif, in his official communication of June last, informed me that the slave-dealer, Ahmet Tueir, was tried and condemned to one month's imprisonment for the above offence.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 278.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 6.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, August 16, 1879.*

IT having been reported to me, on the 27th ultimo, that a certain Ahmet el Feghi, a slave-dealer, believed to be also in connection with parties in Alexandria for the purchase of slaves, was collecting, and had bought and concealed in his house one female and four male slaves for exportation, I addressed a communication to Ali Kemali Pasha, the Vali, calling upon him to order an immediate domiciliary visit, with the view of liberating the slaves and to punish the offender.

His Excellency, in reply, informed me that as the Imperial Firmans and Vizirial orders made no mention of domiciliary visits, he could not accede to my demand, and that if any new regulations existed for the suppression of slavery, they had not yet been officially communicated to the Local Government.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

P.S.—As Ali Kemali Pasha seems inclined to favour and protect slavery, I have reported his conduct to Her Majesty's Ambassador with the view to his removal from his post.

J. H. D.

No. 279.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 4.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, October 16, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th May last, I have the honour to report that since the above date the Turkish Local Government has, at my request, granted certificates of manumission to the following slaves, namely :—



Name of Slave.				Sex.	Age.	Freed.
Drees	..	..	..	Male	30	May 17.
Zarah	..	..	..	Female	30	" 17.
Ali	..	..	..	Male	19	" 26.
Ali	..	..	..	"	30	" 26.
Ali	..	..	..	"	19	" 29.
Heiralda	..	..	..	"	20	June 19.
Massavada	..	..	..	"	24	" 23.
Fatima	..	..	..	Female	14	" 23.
Sarah	..	..	..	"	20	July 12.
Hamuda	..	..	..	Male	18	Aug. 17.
Hassan	..	..	..	"	20	" 17.
Zahra	..	..	..	Female	21	" 23.
Fatima	..	..	..	"	20	" 28.
Miriam	..	..	..	"	23	Sept. 14.
Aisa	..	..	..	Male	24	" 14.
Madsaouda	..	..	..	"	20	" 30.
Abdul Fakara	..	..	..	"	26	Oct. 6.
Said	..	..	..	"	21	" 8.
Hatija	..	..	..	Female	20	" 15.
Baika	..	..	..	Male	25	" 15.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 280.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 15, 1879.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th August, reporting Ali Kemali Pasha's refusal to accede to your request that the house of Ahmet el Feghi should be searched with a view to the liberation of slaves who were concealed therein, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that his Lordship approves your having reported the conduct of the Governor of Bengazi to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 281.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Consul Dupuis.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 15, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that he has learned with satisfaction, from your despatch of the 16th ultimo, that the authorities of Bengazi had, at your request, granted certificates of manumission to a number of slaves.

You are requested to ascertain and report to his Lordship what security there is against the certificates given to these slaves being retaken from them, and their being again reduced to slavery.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 282.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 22.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, November 5, 1879.*

REFERRING to the despatch I did myself the honour to address your Lordship on the 2nd May last, announcing the arrival overland from Tripoli of a German exploring expedition for Waday, in the interior of Africa, under the leadership of Dr. Gerlardt Rolfe, of the Geographical Society of Berlin, bearing valuable presents from the Emperor of Germany to the Sultan of that country, it may now interest your Lordship to learn that the expedition, which was composed of Dr. Rolfe, Dr. Steckler,

and two servants, after four months' absence, having reached Koffra, on the frontier of this province, a locality hitherto unexplored by Europeans, was attacked and imprisoned by the Zweiyav, an Ottoman tribe of Arabs, who pillaged and wantonly destroyed the whole of its property, as well as scientific collections and records. The lives of the travellers were repeatedly threatened by the Arabs, but happily, owing to the intervention and influence of the Sheikh of the religious sect of the Senasi, the party managed to reach Bengazi in safety.

The failure of the expedition is attributed to the fanaticism of the Arabs, and fear of European interference with their trade with Waday, and a stop being put to the Slave Traffic.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

No. 283.

*Consul Dupuis to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 2.)*

My Lord,

*Bengazi, November 17, 1879.*

WITH reference to the circumstances attending the attack and pillage and turning back of the German exploring expedition to the regions of Lake Chad, in the interior of this continent, and bearing valuable presents from the Emperor of Germany to the Sultan of Waday, under the leadership of the African traveller, Dr, Gerlaret Rolfe, of the Geographical Society of Berlin, as reported in my despatch of the 5th instant, I have now the honour to inform your Lordship that Mr. Goyzueta, the Italian Consul in Tripoli, who is also in charge of German interests, has just addressed a strong remonstrance to Ali Kemali Pasha, the Governor-General of this province, protesting and holding him responsible towards Italy, Germany, and Europe for the insult offered the expedition, and loss of property belonging to the Society.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) J. HUTTON DUPUIS.

## ZANZIBAR.

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No. 284.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 29, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree condemning a vessel and three slaves seized at Zanzibar as engaged in transporting slaves to Pemba against their will, to be dealt with as slaves on their arrival.

It was proved to my satisfaction at the first hearing that the slaves were liable to condemnation under the Supplementary Treaty. I, however, allowed twenty days to elapse before deciding the case of the vessel; and, no owner or party appearing for the defence, after notice had been duly issued through the Sultan, the vessel was condemned and destroyed by order of the Court after expiry of that term.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 284.

*Case No. 22 of 1878.*

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel "Simamgwina," of which Kheri was master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against one male and two female slaves on board thereof, 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 25th day of October, 1878.

APPEARED personally William Stephenson, R.N., gunner on board Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel "Simamgwina," owned by Ali bin Salim, of which Kheri was master, under Zanzibar colours and pass, of the size and dimensions given in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized, with one male and two female slaves at the time on board, at Zanzibar, on the 23rd day of October, 1878. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the master and the slaves (the owner not appearing), having found sufficient evidence that the vessel at the time of her capture was engaged in carrying the said three slaves from Zanzibar to Pemba, in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also one male and two 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 16th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and two female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 22 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

*Zanzibar, October 26, 1878.*

No. 285.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 29, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to report that it having been shown that the master of the Zanzibar dhow "Rehema," owned by Nasur bin Rashid el Miskeri, was privy to the conveyance of a slave placed on board his vessel for the purpose of being sold in Pemba, I condemned the vessel and slave, and forward herewith copies of the various documents relating thereto.

It appeared that the slave had been ordered to proceed to Pemba, ostensibly for the purpose of collecting a debt of 54 dollars due to his master, and bringing that money back to Zanzibar, and for this purpose he was furnished with a letter of authority addressed to a party in Pemba.

Knowing that he would be sold on arrival, and that this arrangement was for the purpose of deceiving the authorities as to the real nature of his voyage, the slave applied the day before sailing to the British Consulate, and asked assistance. He was then told that it would be his duty to report the fact of his being sent off against his will to the officer of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," by some of whom he was sure to be boarded at this season. This he accordingly did at sea, when there was found a second letter in the private desk of the master of the vessel, by whom it had been placed under lock and key. This letter cancelled that given to the slave, and ordered the man in Pemba not to believe the story that he was sent to collect money, but to seize and sell him for 80 dollars, and remit the proceeds.

There was nothing to show that the Arab dhow owner had any knowledge of the transaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 285.

*Case No. 25 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 "Rehema," of which Hamisi was master, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, also against one male slave found on board, 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, on the 11th day of November, 1878.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant W. J. V. Hudson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel, called "Rehema," of the dimensions and description contained in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, belonging to Nasur bin Rashid el Miskeri, of Mkokotoni, Zanzibar, of which Hamisi was master, with a cargo of wood on board, and also one slave, was seized at Zanzibar on the 10th day of November, 1878, as being engaged at the time in the slave trade, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the parties, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contra-

vention of Treaties, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, and also one male slave named Amr or Almas, 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 this Decree, and caused our Seal of Office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of November, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., Commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave named Almas, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 25 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*  
Zanzibar, November 16, 1878.

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No. 286.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1879.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 7, 1878.

WITH reference to the case in this Court No. 8 of this year on the Admiralty jurisdiction file, in which, on the 8th May, compensation was decreed to the owner of vessel and cargo, I have the honour to inclose the Court award in the case of the vessel and that part of the cargo shipped on account of M. Bomardel. In estimating the legitimate compensation due to the consignee I have here had regard to the whole circumstances, and reduced to half the claim originally presented as being founded on losses too remote, although it is easy to see that at an isolated station with goods on hand, the loss of an Orchella-weed press, for instance, might cause serious loss and derangement.

The vessel I have valued at 700 dollars, but without interest from date of destruction to that of award, on account of the seizure having been warranted by the act of the owner and his crew: had the vessel remained a Decree of restitution would have been all he could have obtained.

There remains one claim for cargo to be disposed of, and for all loss or delay in the adjustment of this the owners are themselves responsible.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 286.

Case No. 8 of 1878.

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*Award of Damages to Owner of Vessel.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

HER Majesty's Consul-General having heard the claim of Faki, owner of the vessel seized and destroyed, on the 28th February, 1878, by Captain Selby, R.N., in which Decree of compensation was given in this Court on the 8th May, 1878, for the sum of 1,000 dollars, with interest on the same, makes award in favour of the said Faki of a sum of 700 dollars, in full compensation for all claims arising out of the loss of his vessel, &c., interest to reckon at 5 per cent. on the above sum from the date of this award.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*  
Zanzibar, November 29, 1878.

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*Award of Damages on the Claim of E. Bomardel.*

Her Majesty's Consul-General having heard the claim of E. Bomardel, represented by N. Barizon, for the sum of 10,000 fr., as loss arising out of goods shipped on board the native vessel "Fathelkheir" (the declared invoice value of the same being 3,555 fr.), in which case Decree of compensation, dated the 8th May, was given in this Court, makes award in favour of E. Bomardel on this account in the sum of 5,332 fr., in full compensation for all loss, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the same to be reckoned from the date of the seizure, the 19th February, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 287.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1879.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 9, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a Decree of condemnation of a native vessel which was run on shore to escape capture by Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," near the mouth of River Rovuma on the coast of the mainland.

Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" was at the time observing this part of the coast in consequence of information received here, that slaves had reached the coast and would in all probability be shipped in small numbers.

The proof of slave trading in this case consisted in the behaviour of the vessel when called on to stop in changing course and running for the nearest shore, where she was abandoned by the crew and passengers, of whom there seemed to be a good many on board, and in the fact that no appearance has been entered by any one after a fair time was allowed to elapse.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 287.

Case No. 26 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, having no colours or papers, her tackle, apparel, and furniture seized as liable to forfeiture by William H. C. Selby, Esq., a Commander in the Royal Navy commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before John Kirk, Esq., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar on the 13th day of November, 1878.

APPEARED personally Commander William H. C. Selby, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name and owner unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement, was seized off Ras Matunda on the 13th day of October, 1878, as engaged in the Slave Trade: I, the said Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and, in the absence of parties for the defence after citation issued, 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, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. I certify further that the destruction of the vessel by the captors was under the circumstances justifiable.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 6th day of December, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

No. 288.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 11, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 10, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter received from the Vice-Consul at Quilimane, in which mention is made of the effectual assistance rendered to the Agents of the Livingstonia Central African Trading Company on their arrival on the Zambesi.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 288.

*Vice-Consul Nunes to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Quilimane, November 6, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour and great pleasure to inform you of the kindness that the Governor of Quilimane, the Primeiro Tenente d'Armada Portugueza O Senhor Antonio Maria Cardoso, has had towards the Livingstonia Central Africa Company, represented by Messrs. J. and F. Moir, in placing at their disposal the Portuguese steamer "Auxiliar" to go in company with the "Lady Nyassa," a little steamer of the said Company, when she may go from this port to that of Konyoni—short, through a dangerous voyage, as the steamer is too small, and only proper to navigate in shallow water. He also declared himself willing to allow the "Lady Nyassa" to navigate the Zambesi and Shire rivers with the same prerogatives as if Portuguese, at his responsibility, until the question of duties and nationality is decided at home by both Governments.

I haste in writing you this, and beg you to have the kindness to report it to the Foreign Office, as I think it will be satisfactory to them to learn that English subjects are in good terms and well received by the authorities of this place.

I remain, &amp;c.

(Signed) J. M. NUNES.

No. 289.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received January 30, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 13, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship of the reported seizure of a large dhow with slaves and dealers at Mogdisho on the Somali coast by the Sultan's authorities.

No particulars of this seizure have as yet arrived, and I am unable to state where the slaves were shipped, or how many have been taken.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 290.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8, 1879.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, December 28, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Condemnation of a vessel beached by her crew to avoid visit by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

This having occurred near to Zanzibar, and many people being seen to land from the vessel, together with the fact that after time given and notice issued no one has appeared to claim the vessel, I concluded she must have been, as was alleged, engaged in the Slave Trade, and gave Decree of Condemnation accordingly, ordering the destruction of the vessel.

Since then, as no one has appeared to claim any interest in the dhow, it may, therefore, be concluded that slaves were on board and taken inland to avoid capture, the vessel being abandoned.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 290.

Case No. 27 of 1878.

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*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 without colours or papers, the master whereof is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture 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 26th day of November, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Henry McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which a native vessel, without papers or colours, name, owner, and master unknown, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off the Island of Zanzibar on the 25th day of November, 1878: I the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence of the seizers, and in absence of parties appearing for the defence after citation duly issued having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaty existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, 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.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree, and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 8th day of December, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 291.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8, 1879.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, December 28, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation of vessel and four slaves taken at Pemba.

This vessel sailed with nine slaves on board from the village of Kipumbwe on the coast of the mainland south of Pangani, and on sighting one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," near Pemba, was run on shore in the night to escape capture. The slave-owner named Msabah succeeded in concealing himself in the thick jungle, and afterwards escaped to Pemba with five of his slaves.

The four slaves taken state that they had been marched from Kilwa to Kipumbwe by unfrequented paths far from the coast, and that two of their number died on the journey and one managed to escape. They are all old slaves, and say there were no raw slaves in Kilwa itself at the time they left.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.



Inclosure in No. 291.

Case No. 28 of 1878.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction,

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name unknown, without colours or papers, the master whereof is unknown, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against one male and three female slaves seized as liable to forfeiture by Hamilton Earle, Esquire, a captain of Her Majesty's navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 2nd day of December, 1878.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Henry McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, without name, colours, or papers, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized on the coast of one of the outlying islands near Pemba on the 24th day of November, 1878, as being engaged in the Slave Trade, together with one male and three female slaves, who were said to have been landed from the same dhow: I John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of an appearance entered for the owners of the vessel of the said slaves, after due citation had been issued, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her capture had been engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the said slaves had been landed therefrom, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the said one male and three 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 this Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 4th day of December, 1878.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and three female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 28 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*  
Zanzibar, December 4, 1878.

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No. 292.*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 1, 1879.

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.

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## Inclosure in No. 292.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending December 31, 1878.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.		
		In Town.	Church Mission Society, Mombasa.	Universities' Mission, Zanzibar.
October 9, 1878 ..	No. 18 of 1878 .. ..	1	..	..
" 10, " ..	" 19 " " .. ..	..	1	..
" 26, " ..	" 22 " " .. ..	3	..	..
" 28, " ..	" 21 " " .. ..	..	..	10
" 28, " ..	" 23 " " .. ..	..	..	4
" 28, " ..	" 24 " " .. ..	..	..	19
November 16, " ..	" 25 " " .. ..	1	..	..
December 4, " ..	" 28 " " .. ..	1	..	3
" 16, " ..	Nos. 29 and 30 of 1878 ..	..	..	18
Total .. ..		6	1	54
		61		

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

## No. 293.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 2, 1879.*

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 half-year ending 31st December, 1878.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

## Inclosure in No. 293.

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 December 31, 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.	Remarks.
					1878	1878		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
13	Mambo Kwa Munga.	London ..	T. B. Sullivan ..	13	July 6	July 31	Condemnation ..	17 5 0	..	..	
14	Jua Manga ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Aug. 30	Oct. 5	Restitution ..	18 5 0	..	..	
15	Matata ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	Sept. 1	Sept. 11	Condemnation ..	13 6 6	..	..	
16	Native vessel ..	Ditto ..	H. E. G. Earle ..	2	" 25	" 30	Ditto ..	13 12 6	..	..	
17	35 slaves ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35	" 25	" 30	Ditto ..	14 5 0	..	..	
18	Unknown ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	Oct. 4	Oct. 9	Ditto ..	12 3 0	..	..	
19	Mambosasa ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	" 6	" 10	Condemnation of slave and restitution of vessel ..	13 11 6	..	..	
20	Kwida ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	" 6	" 9	Restitution ..	14 1 0	..	..	
21	4 male and 6 female slaves	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10	" 20	Nov. 4	Condemnation ..	13 14 6	..	..	
22	Simangwina ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3	" 23	" 16	Ditto ..	12 17 6	..	..	
23	Asmeen ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4	" 26	Oct. 28	Ditto ..	13 12 6	10 10 6	..	
24	10 male and 9 female slaves	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	" 25	" 29	Ditto ..	20 19 6	..	..	
25	Rehema ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	Ditto ..	13 10 0	20 19 11	7 9 11	
26	Unknown ..	Vestal ..	W. H. C. Selby ..	..	Oct. 13	Dec. 6	Ditto ..	7 8 0	..	..	
27	Ditto ..	London ..	H. E. G. Earle ..	..	Nov. 25	" 8	Ditto ..	8 0 6	..	..	
28	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	4	" 24	" 4	Ditto ..	10 10 6	..	..	
29	Manli ..	Vestal ..	W. H. C. Selby ..	..	Dec. 6	" 16	Ditto ..	25 13 6	..	..	
30	18 slaves ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	18	Nov. 26	" 16	Ditto ..	2 7 6	..	11 5 9	

Zanzibar, January 1, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 294.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 4, 1879.

IT is with regret I report the death of the Reverend Mr. Thompson, the leader of the London missionary party, whose progress I have from time to time had the honour to mention.

Mr. Thompson died on the 22nd September last, at Ujiji, after an illness of ten days, following upon a fit of an apoplectic nature; most probably a form of sun-stroke.

I am told that his European assistant, Mr. Hore, was at the time of departure of the letter also suffering from fever.

Mr. Thompson will undoubtedly be a great loss to the Society to which he was attached, having an experience that fitted him for the direction of their operations in Eastern Africa. He was one of the successful travellers who, without being in collision with the natives, managed to pass rapidly, and without loss from desertion of their own men, or unreasonable payments to the people of the country.

The reports from the Chiefs of Ujiji, which I have received announcing Mr. Thompson's death, are dated 18 Shawal, equivalent to the 15th October, 1878.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 295.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 5, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that intelligence reached Zanzibar three days ago of a sad occurrence which resulted in the murder of Mr. Penrose, one of the people of the Church Missionary Society, and the loss of all the goods in his charge.

From what I gather, this took place on the 18th December last in the Unyamwezi country, by the side of a pool of water named "Chaia," a resting place for caravans.

About noon the camp was surrounded by three large bands of Wanyamwezi armed with guns, under the Chief of a village named Nungive ya mawe, an ally, it is said of Saïed bin Salim, ex-Governor of Unyanyembe and Mirambo, but who acted, it is supposed, on this occasion on his own account and for the sake of plunder.

The camp being surrounded with jungle, offered especial facilities to the robbers to effect an approach unobserved, and Mr. Penrose, finding his men shot down and escape hopeless, after having in vain tried to drive back assailants, fell, after he had discharged his last pistol-shot and himself killed sixteen of the enemy.

Three days later the place was visited by a messenger having letters from Ujiji, who counted sixty-three dead bodies (chiefly Wanyamwezi), that of Mr. Penrose being among them disfigured, the scalp having been removed and the naked body showing the bullet-wound that killed him.

It is supposed that there must have been 100 loads of goods of various kinds, all of which fell into the hands of the robbers, who opened and divided the contents on the ground.

I happen to know that this occurrence has caused Seyd Barghash the very greatest anxiety, and although he has not as yet communicated with me, I have reason to think he is prepared to take any course that may be needed and place the administration of the interior in the hands of an European officer, providing for the expense of a settled Government along the main lines of trade.

I shall no doubt be able hereafter to know more of the motives that led to so unusual an act of violence on a peaceful caravan.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 296.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the capture and condemnation of a vessel and slaves shipped from the River Mufusi, near Mozambique, and landed, some at Bali in Madagascar, others at Johanna and Mohilla.

The seizure of twenty-one slaves landed in Mohilla was in the first place effected by the Acting Governor of that island, in the absence in Zanzibar of the young King; and Mr. Sunley, of Johanna, being informed of what had happened, accompanied Commander Selby to Mohilla Island, when eighteen of the slaves were voluntarily given up, three having died subsequent to landing. With these slaves on board, Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" returned to Zanzibar, where the slaves at once pointed out and identified a vessel in harbour as that in which they had been conveyed, and, on boarding, they further recognized the two men then in the vessel as having been part of the crew. As, however, the only evidence against this vessel was that given by raw slaves, who had never before been in a dhow, and many of whom had never until this voyage seen the ocean, the captors had evidently a difficult task before them to connect the vessel with the slaves in a positive manner, as the vessel in question had, six days before the arrival of the "Vestal," landed here in Zanzibar a large amount of cargo that had been shipped at Grand Comoro. There was also the question to be considered, whether the vessel, even if she were shown to have previously carried slaves, had not, by loading a cargo at Comoro which had been here discharged, completed her voyage and entered upon a new one, so as to escape liability for former acts of an illegal nature. This latter point I first examined, and it being found that the engagement of the crew was for a year, which had not expired, that the dhow belonged to Zanzibar, where she commenced the voyage on the 14th February last, and that although she had returned to port, a second voyage had not been begun, and as it was also shown there still remained on board of the vessel a quantity of cargo shipped at Madagascar, and on board the ship along with the slaves, who only after leaving that island were said to have been finally landed at Johanna and Mohilla, I decided that the voyage on which the slaves were said to have been carried had not been completed, and the vessel, if proved to have carried the slaves, still liable to forfeiture.

But for the course followed by the owner of the dhow, the proof of the identity of the vessel with that from which the eighteen slaves had been landed at Mohilla might have been difficult. The defendants, however, greatly helped the prosecution in this by producing a false crew, not one of whom, as was proved in Court, had ever been in the vessel. This the owner did, forgetting entirely that before sailing he had himself entered into articles of agreement with the real crew before me, the record of which was in Court.

In the end nothing could have been more clearly established than that the vessel taken here in harbour was the very one from which the slaves had been landed at Mohilla, or that the owner was a convicted slave-dealer, who had committed the additional offence of bringing into Court witnesses hired for the occasion, and who were therefore handed over to be dealt with by the Sultan.

It appeared that the vessel, however old and rotten, had been purchased by the present owner a year ago for 600 dollars; that she sailed in February last, touching at Kilwa, Mohilla, and Bali, in Madagascar, where a cargo of bullocks was shipped for Mozambique. Leaving that port on the 6th August, she returned to Madagascar. Whether or not on this voyage slaves were taken there is no proof; but, at all events, she returned from Bali to Mozambique with a second cargo of bullocks, and again sailed on the 24th September. On this occasion the vessel undoubtedly proceeded to the Mufusi River, where she remained ten days, and then crossed to Bali with a full slave cargo, most of whom were landed and sold in Madagascar. She then proceeded north with the last of the south-west monsoon, and dropped twelve slaves with an agent at Johanna, without, however, anchoring. The remainder of the slaves were landed at Mohilla, and it is these that were given up to Captain Selby and led to the seizure and condemnation of the vessel, which, after leaving Mohilla free of slaves, had called off Grand Comoro and taken in passengers and a large amount of cargo. The Comoro cargo had, with the exception of a small portion since restored to the owners by order of the Court, been landed here before seizure, but a considerable part remained on board that had been shipped at Madagascar. This has been condemned, together with the

vessel, on the ground that the illegal employment of the vessel must have been known to every one on board.

I beg, in conclusion, to state that the case of a large vessel such as this, followed up to conviction, after the owner thought he had secured the profits of the venture, has produced a considerable impression.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 296.

Case No. 29 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 "Maui," whereof Saeed-ben-Sobeit was owner and master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo on board thereof, seized as liable to forfeiture, by William H. C. Selby, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 10th day of December, 1878.

APPEARED personally Commander William H. C. Selby, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel called the "Maui," owned by Said-bin-Sobeit, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized as liable to forfeiture, as being engaged in the Slave Trade in the harbour of Zanzibar on the 6th day of December, 1878. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced on both sides and examined the owner and crew, having found sufficient proof that the vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade, and had carried a full cargo of slaves on the present voyage on which she was engaged, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and such part of the cargo as may hereafter be shown to have been on board and in charge of parties in the vessel up to the date of her final departure from the island of Grand Comoro on her voyage to Zanzibar, to have been lawfully seized, and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, giving restitution of all cargo shipped at the island of Grand Comoro for Zanzibar, and not belonging to or in charge of parties who had been previously in the vessel.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of December, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

Case No. 30 of 1878.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against fourteen male and four female slaves, seized as liable to forfeiture by William H. C. Selby, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 16th day of December, 1878.

APPEARED personally Commander William H. C. Selby, R.N., and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which fourteen male and four female slaves, conveyed from the River Mufusi, in the Portuguese dominions in East Africa, and landed on the island of Mohilla, in contravention of Treaty between the ruler of Mohilla and Great Britain, were handed over as liable to forfeiture

by Mohamed-bin-Othaman, in charge of the Government of the island of Mohilla, to the said Commander Selby, on board Her Majesty's "Vestal," on the 26th day of November, 1878, I, John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence of the slaves and examined the captors, having found sufficient proof that the said slaves had been landed in the island of Mohilla from on board the Zanzibar vessel "Mauli," owned by Saeed-bin-Sobeit, which has been this day condemned as engaged in the Slave Trade as Case No. 29 of 1878 on this Court file, do adjudge the fourteen male and four 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 this Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 16th day of December, 1878.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Commander William H. C. Selby, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," fourteen male and four female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 30 of 1878, Zanzibar Admiralty Court file.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.  
Zanzibar, December 16, 1878.

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No. 297.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received February 8.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 9, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of Mr. Keith Johnston, sent by the Royal Geographical Society to explore the country between Dar-es-Salam and Nyassa, and again from that lake to the south end of Tanganyika.

Mr. Keith Johnston will necessarily be detained here for some months before he can set out on his journey, on account of the rains, which have already commenced in the interior.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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No. 298.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 4.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, January 27, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to inclose papers relating to the condemnation of a vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, and seized by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" near Pemba.

It appeared that the owner of a native vessel trading between Zanzibar and Pemba purchased before setting out from Zanzibar two slaves, of whom one was bought and at once marched to the north end of the island, together with a female slave, where they were both shipped by the owner in person.

No serious defence was urged to rebut the charge, the purchase and shipment being admitted, but excused on the frivolous pretext that the male slave was to be employed as a sailor and the female as a domestic. The male slave however had been bought only a few days before, and was not employed as a sailor, and the woman was not a domestic, but common slave, and there could not be a shadow of doubt that both were to be sold in Pemba. The vessel had been bought a year ago for 65 dollars, in a rotten state, and it was said that repairs to the extent of 150 dollars additional had been since effected.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 298.

*Case No. 2 of 1879.*Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel called the "Fathelkheir," sailing under Arab colours, whereof Nasibu was master, owned by Ismail-bin-Karimdadi, her tackle, apparel and furniture, also against one male and one female 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, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 20th January, 1879.

APPEARED personally sub-Lieutenant William J. V. Hudson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel called the "Fathelkheir," sailing under the Arab flag, owned by Ismail-bin-Karimdadi, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off the Island of Pemba on the 18th January, 1879, as being engaged in the Slave Trade, together with one male and one female slave on board thereof, I the said John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, 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 conveying the said slaves for sale in Pemba, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with one male and one 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 caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 20th day of January, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

No. 299.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 4.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, January 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on arrival of a native vessel from the Persian Gulf, the Sultan placed in my hand a letter he had received from one Hansan bin Abdull-medhi el Bahrani, of Linga, in the Persian Gulf, informing him that he had sent a messenger with a present, consisting of a Bahrani donkey, two dresses, and an Abyssinian male slave. His Highness has since dismissed the bearer of the letter, without accepting from him the presents, but has freed the slave.

I shall forward a statement of the case to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 300.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, February 18, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, availing myself of the permission granted by your Lordship, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and notified to me on the 31st May last by Sir Julian Pauncefote, I obtained for one month, through the Senior Naval Officer, the services of Lieutenant O'Neill, and commissioned him to visit on my behalf the African coast, and collect information, much needed at the present time, regarding the Slave Trade and other matters of commercial importance.

Lieutenant O'Neill's orders were to proceed to the coast near Dar Salam, and to travel inland for a certain distance, so as to ascertain whether slaves were being taken north at present by land, and, if so, in what number, so as to enable us to take the steps



necessary to prevent the traffic. He was also told to examine and report on the actual state of the road in process of construction in the direction of the north of Nyassa, at the private expense of Mr. W. Mackinnon and Sir T. Fowell Buxton, and to investigate certain important matters regarding the india-rubber trade, and to obtain, if possible, seeds of the plant or plants with a view to their introduction into India and our tropical possessions. On these and other matters Lieutenant O'Neill has supplied much valuable information, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the services he has rendered.

I have the honour to annex memoranda on the several subjects that have been examined. As regards the Zanzibar india-rubber, it will be seen that this article of commerce is the produce of two distinct plants, the introduction of which may shortly prove of great benefit to India, in many parts of which they would undoubtedly thrive. About a year ago I succeeded in transmitting to the Royal Gardens, Kew, living plants of one of the species. I have now sent a considerable supply of the seed of both to the care of Sir Joseph Hooker, and by this occasion forward a quantity to India and Ceylon. For obtaining these seeds I am indebted to Lieutenant O'Neill.

In conclusion, I have to solicit your Lordship's approval of the partial use made of the permission granted. I have given an allowance for one month at the rate sanctioned by your Lordship, out of which Lieutenant O'Neill has paid his travelling and all other expenses of the journey.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 300.

*Report on the India-rubber Plants of the Coast near Dar-es-Salam.*

ONE of the chief objects in view in sending Lieutenant O'Neill to the coast was to collect reliable information regarding the plant or plants that now yield the india-rubber of Zanzibar commerce, in quality second only to that of Brazil, and to obtain seeds in a fit state for transmission to the Royal Gardens, Kew, the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and for introduction in our tropical possessions. The results have been the discovery, made for the first time, that the india-rubber now in the Zanzibar market is the produce of two distinct species of plant of the genus *Landolphia*, with information regarding their growth that will guide us in attempts to introduce them elsewhere, for which purpose a sufficient supply of mature seed has been obtained and is now being distributed.

The india-rubber industry is one of recent date in Zanzibar, coincident with the suppression of the Slave Trade, which induced the people of the coast to seek other means of supplying themselves with articles from abroad. It had been for many years known that the jungles on the mainland contained almost everywhere an abundance of india-rubber producing lianas, and on my first arrival in Zanzibar an attempt was made, at my representation, to induce the people of Dar-es-Salam to collect it; at that time, however, every one was engaged in the Slave Trade, and the experiment in consequence failed. Within the last few years india-rubber has, however, become one of the chief exports we possess; and attention throughout the world being called to the subject, I have been for some time in communication with Sir Joseph Hooker, with a view to introducing so valuable a plant into India and other tropical countries.

Last year I succeeded for the first time, after many unsuccessful attempts, in sending to Kew living plants. While collecting these, I found reason to suspect that the india-rubber of Zanzibar trade was the product of more than one kind of bush vine, and that the only practical way of introducing the plant elsewhere in sufficient quantity would be by seed, and as this was the time of fruiting, I requested Lieutenant O'Neill to obtain a supply. In this he has been successful, and now packets of ripe seed have been sent to the Royal Garden, Kew, to Natal, Calcutta, Ceylon, and elsewhere. Should these succeed, it will be easy the following season to obtain any further supply that may be wished.

It is now ascertained that there are two qualities of Zanzibar india-rubber, the produce of different plants, both of which grow in the jungles and forests of the coast. They were found as far as Lieutenant O'Neill penetrated, or fifty miles inland; and we have every reason to think that there are either the same or other india-rubber producing plants much further inland. I have myself seen india-rubber collected near Lake Nyassa in Central Africa, and have received specimens of excellent quality made by the people of Manyema, on the Upper Congo. In Angola, on the west coast of Africa, india-

rubber is also obtained from a species of *Landolphia*, nearly allied to one of those found here.

Both the Zanzibar plants are woody climbers, rising 20 feet from the ground, supported on bushes or smaller trees, but eventually forming a thick stem of their own, the smaller branches only resting on the surrounding trees. The mode of collection having been fully described by me in former Reports, I need not here touch upon that subject. One important point which Lieutenant O'Neill has determined, so far as his observations extend, is, that the plant is not killed, and but little injured, by the process of tapping followed by the natives. In answer to one of my questions, he says, "The plants are certainly not easily killed by the process of collection, as I have seen hundreds in full life so thickly scarred with cuts that nearly two-thirds of the bark must have been stripped from the tree."

Under a proper system of cultivation it is evident therefore that the plant may more easily be preserved than many other india-rubber yielding trees that are being introduced, and there is reason to think it will prove of rapid growth; we know, moreover, that it will endure a considerable drought, and that one of the species will flourish in light sandy soil. The two species differ as to locality and soil, that yielding the best india-rubber being found in drier places than the other, which seems to flourish best in damp alluvial ground, yielding in consequence a more watery juice, and giving, as now collected, a product that continues to lose weight for many months by evaporation.

Both are, as I have said, woody climbers, with rough outer bark and stems from 1 inch to 5 inches diameter, that scramble over and twine amongst the trees, or, where these have failed, coil like snakes on the ground, giving out small twigs, that again mount up. The best known species, growing nearest to the coast and yielding the best quality of rubber, is easily distinguished by its small lanceolate leaves, and its round smooth fruit, pear-shaped at the base. The other has ovate obtuse leaves, of larger size and more delicate texture, and the fruit of this is spherical and wrinkled on the surface. The flower of the second being unknown, it would be premature to affix to either specific names, a work that can be done at Kew, only after careful comparison with known species from other parts. The first species is called by the natives "Matere," while the other is named "Mbungu." I inclose the dried specimens of the leaves of each for identification.

The present commercial value in the Zanzibar market of these two kinds of india-rubber is as follows:—That produced by the "Matere" (species A of the seeds distributed by me) commands 11 dollars per frashila of 35 lbs; while the other fetches only 9 dollars, owing, it is said, to the very heavy loss in weight after purchase through evaporation of the watery juices that have been entangled in the mass at the time of collection. Lieutenant O'Neill found the prices paid to the natives a little distance inland to be from 5 dollars to 8 dollars for the best, and from 2 dollars to 3 dollars for the other quality; and he was given to understand that those engaged in the road-making could, by purchasing it fifty miles from the coast, make 100 per cent. on these low prices. It would thus appear that only a small part of the price paid in Zanzibar finds its way to the hands of the collectors—the chief profits going at present into the pockets of the Indian traders who act as middlemen.

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#### Inclosure 2 in No. 300.

#### *Report on the Road in progress from Dar-es-Salam to Lake N'assa.*

THIS road is being made at the private cost of Mr. W. Mackinnon and Sir T. Fowell Buxton.

Although native labour is cheap, and may be had in any amount, great difficulties have been met with in finding suitable agents to carry out the work. It is to be hoped that the arrangements that have been made will cause those engaged to work better both among themselves and with those under them. It will be seen that the road has now been extended 40 miles inland, but that in the absence of traffic it is overgrown in some places, it is in others too narrow, and the temporary bridges have given way.

I understand that before going further ahead the new manager will rectify what is needed on that part now completed.

I annex Lieutenant O'Neill's Report:—

"You have directed me to report upon the condition of the road now in course

of construction from Dar-es-Salam to the Nyassa, and I am enabled to do this thoroughly, having traversed its whole length and penetrated the country to a distance of 15 miles beyond its present terminating point. I may say at once that if the promoters of that scheme are under the impression that they possess a road immediately available for wheel traffic, bullock waggons, and the like, they are under a complete delusion. After leaving Dar-es-Salam for a distance of between twelve and thirteen miles the road passes over an almost level country, and though very much overgrown with grass, yet is fit for traffic, but from that to the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh miles it passes through the Mazui Hills, and it is here, in winding round their slopes and passing through the gorges which separate them, that the road must be reported as utterly unfitted for the passage of anything like a bullock cart and teams. Wherever it has been raised from the bed of the valley, and any escarpment of the hill-side has been necessary, it is of insufficient breadth (from 5 feet to 7 feet only), a considerable portion of the original breadth, viz., that made by the earth thrown off from the cuttings, having crumbled and washed away. Before the road can be of any value for waggons, several miles at this point will have to be widened to 12 feet and 14 feet, at least double its present width; and as these hills are chiefly of red sandstone, there is a fair amount of work to be done here. Indeed, it is only at this point that the construction presents any difficulty, the country beyond, up to the fiftieth mile, being, generally speaking, thinly wooded, gently undulating, and of light soil. All the bridges that have been made are in a rapid state of decay and would bear no pressure, the ants having destroyed the timber used in construction. Judging by the wayside grasses, the Wanyamwezi route to the interior appears to have been followed, with here and there a very slight deviation."

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Inclosure 3 in No. 300.

*Lieutenant O'Neill's Report on the Slave Trade in the Dar-es-Salam District.*

LIEUTENANT O'NEILL reports as follows:—

"To gain any information, upon which I could place the slightest credibility, respecting trade in slaves in or about Dar-es-Salam has been, for obvious reasons, a matter of considerable difficulty. Perhaps the most reliable evidence was that given to me by Zanzibar people engaged upon the new road, who informed me that slaves were frequently brought in by the Washenzi in twos and threes and sold in the town; and I believe that to be the extent to which it is now reduced, by the carrying out of the spirit of the Sultan's Proclamations by the Akidah Rashkalla. Beyond the immediate vicinity of the town I believe him to be powerless, and, assuming a strong desire on his part to carry out the Sultan's orders, I do not see how it would be possible for him to contend against the strong adverse spirit on the part of all the shamba holders who require a constant supply of slave labour for their estates, and I have been able to discover, from independent sources, that from Mboamaji and Mji-Mwema, a steady current of slaves passes in small numbers of ten and fifteen into the Island of Zanzibar after being marched up to these ports from Kilwa. But of large caravans passing by the land route which crosses the new road about eight miles out and goes quite clear of Dar-es-Salam I can hear nothing, nor do I believe that any are on their way."

The result of Lieutenant O'Neill's inquiry goes, therefore, to show that the Slave Trade, although it still exists, has become a contraband traffic of small amount at present in the Dar-es-Salam district. The land road seems to be difficult at this place, but open between Kilwa and the district of Ras Ndege. The Sultan's power in that port is, unfortunately, almost nominal, and the few soldiers stationed at Kisiju on the Rufiji Delta not only connive at, but themselves engage in, the traffic, as was proved in a case that came before me not long ago.

At present, however, the Chief of Kisiju has been recalled, and has come to Zanzibar, and I hope that before long steps will be taken to cut off the means of supply by which slaves seem still to be conveyed by land and crossed in fishing canoes to this island.

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Inclosure 4 in No. 300.

*Copal Digging near Dar-es-Salam.*

LIEUTENANT O'NEILL found the copal tree here and there throughout the line of road passed by him inland from Dar-es-Salam for a distance of 50 miles, and it no doubt extends much further.

He says: "In the vicinity of the villages by the sides of every footpath and upon every cleared space of ground the digging of copal has gone on so that the country has become thoroughly honey-combed by it and is almost dangerous for the passage of beasts of burden."

The season selected for copal digging is when the soil is wet and easily worked. In the dry months the natives direct their attention to india-rubber, the juice of the tree being then more concentrated and easy of preparation.

Lieutenant O'Neill has secured a supply of the seed of the copal tree, which will be distributed to India; it has been already successfully introduced to several new localities by seed sent from this Consulate.

It is not, however, to be imagined that, by introducing in other countries the tree, the supply of copal (or "animi," as it is called in the London market) will be increased, that being the produce of trees that have died off ages ago; those we now see are but the few remnants of what at one time must have been thick forests. The tree (*Trachycobium Horumanianum*), however, yields a resin of some value, which is exported to the East for varnish-making, and it is one of the handsomest of our trees and may prove an ornament elsewhere.

No. 301.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 20, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lister's despatch of the 7th December, authorising me to make such small presents to the Chiefs of Ujiji as I may consider judicious.

Since the receipt of Mr. Thompson's Report, stating the assistance given him on first arrival at Ujiji by the Chiefs of the place, I have reason to think that these men have not acted in a way to call for immediate recognition. I propose, therefore, awaiting further reports as to the conduct of these men after the receipt of my letter of remonstrance against the difficulty placed in the way of the Mission in building, before availing myself of the sanction granted.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 302.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 20, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 1 of 1879, forfeiting to Her Majesty and freeing one male and one female slave, and releasing a native vessel for want of proof that it was the one in which they had been conveyed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 302.

Case No. 1 of 1879.

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Decree.

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Omar bin Suliman, of which Bakari was master; together with one male and one female slave, found on an outlying island near Pemba and said to have been conveyed from the mainland of Africa in the aforesaid vessel, 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 13th day of January, 1879.

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 native vessel (name unknown) owned by Omar bin Suliman, of which Bakari was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the Certificate of Admeasurement annexed, was seized at Pemba as having conveyed the one male and one female slaves, named Ismail and Tabia respectively, seized on Kokota Island, near Pemba, on the 9th day of January, 1879. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the one male and one female slaves had been conveyed from the mainland of Africa, in contravention of existing Treaties between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the male slave named Ismail and the female slave named Tabia to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly; and whereas sufficient evidence has not been shown to prove that the said slaves had been conveyed in the vessel above described, I, the said Judge, hereby order the same to be released and given over to the possession of the lawful owner.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto, this 22nd day of January, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

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Receipt for Slaves.

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male and one female slaves, named Ismail and Tabia respectively, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Cause No. 1 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, January 22, 1879.

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No. 303.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, February 28, 1879,

SINCE forwarding the announcement of the murder of Mr. Penrose in Unyamwezi, and the loss of the Church Missionary Society's property in his charge, I have endeavoured to ascertain more fully regarding the circumstances under which the outrage was committed. The information collected, although still wanting in details, is sufficiently distinct to show that this was not an ordinary case of robbery with murder, but a result of the unsettled state of the country caused by native quarrels and the rivalry of Arabs.

I have seen a letter written by Mr. Stokes, who preceded Mr. Penrose, written from Uyui, when with Sayed bin Salim, but have gained more information through conversation with a slave of Sayed bin Salim in the employ of Mr. Stokes, who, with three others, was sent the bearer of letters to the coast. From the narrative given by these men I gather that on the arrival of Abbé Debaize, in the company with an Arab caravan, at a pool called Chaia, near which the outrage was afterwards committed, some of his party found and

seized two men of the village of Nyungu, carrying two tusks of ivory, accompanied by two women. These people had come, I am told, from the country of Usukuma, where they had been trading, and were on their way home when taken; and, being accused of having stolen the ivory, of which there was little evidence, were killed by order, as some say, of the Abbé Debaize, or, as stated by others, by some of his companions without his consent. The ivory and the two women were afterwards taken to Unyanyembe, where they were given to the Arabs. On this being known at Jiwe la Singa the Chief Nyungu ordered his people to take their blood revenge on the Chief of any caravan they might find. After this it seems that Mr. Stokes, when passing the same road, and having reason to suspect the movements of a party of natives who were lying in wait, probably with the intention of attacking him, succeeded in capturing ten of their number, and, taking them with him, tried them by what he in his letter calls a Court Martial, but, for want of proof, eventually dismissed them. I gather from Arab sources that Nyungu after this must have succeeded in plundering goods from Arab caravans, and in this way getting a supply of gunpowder, and that he was, previous to Mr. Penrose's arrival, on the outlook to take revenge and plunder whenever an opportunity offered. Under these circumstances Mr. Penrose, travelling in company with a party of Arabs, encamped at the pool of Chaia. The two parties united and in camp were evidently too strong to be attacked by Nyungu; but on the former setting out alone at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to go to Uyui, leaving the Arabs, who would here follow the road to Unyanyembe, still encamped, being distant at the time about a mile from the camp, he was attacked and killed, along with fifty of his people, in the manner already told. The Arabs, it is said by Mr. Stokes' messenger (and on this I have examined them most minutely), were at the time of the attack still in camp and upwards of a mile distant. They next day started for Unyanyembe and passed the scene of the murder, where some of the less valuable goods still lay. The Sultan has, at my request, written to Unyanyembe to cause any goods that come there to be collected and held at the disposal of any one of the Uganda Mission who may claim them; but I fancy the things left are few and of small value.

The result is that Nyungu now holds the direct road to Unyanyembe, and makes it unsafe for any but large and well-armed caravans to pass.

Such is an abstract of the account given me by Mr. Stokes' messengers. It differs in some respects from statements given by Mr. Stokes in the letter to the Society's agent here, of which I inclose an extract, but this will be explained by the imperfect knowledge he possesses of the language.

I am told that two men (one the head of Mr. Penrose's caravan, the other his interpreter) have not come to Zanzibar as ordered; and it appears that at the time of the attack they hid goods in the bush, returning with their friends and taking off five loads and two guns to Unyanyembe. When told to come here, they professed to be willing to do so, but returned at the last moment to Unyanyembe. I have written to have them sent here for examination. One of the Missionaries at Mpwapwa thinks they may have been sold as slaves by their companions, as lately happened in another Missionary party; but I suspect the truth to be that they have secured and sold some of the goods saved from the expedition to which they belonged, and have their own reasons for not appearing here now.

I may add that while Seyed bin Salim lays the blame of the attack on Mr. Penrose at the door of his successor and rival in office, the present Governor of Unyanyembe, the latter says it is all due to Sayed bin Salim. One thing seems clear, that Mirambo has nothing to do with this; but it is known that Sayed bin Salim and the Chief Nyungu are friends, and at one as regards their hatred of the people of Unyanyembe, and I believe both Sayed bin Salim and his rival Abdullah bin Nasib to be equally capable of intrigue and actively engaged in it.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 303.

*Mr. Stokes to the Agent of the Missionary Society in Zanzibar.*

MR. STOKES in charge of goods of the Church Missionary Society on his way to Uganda, writing on the 17th December last with reference to Mr. Penrose's murder says as follows, giving the story as told him at that time :

"All seems to have gone well with him (Penrose) up to the time of his murder. He travelled in company with a lot of Arabs but camped separate and paid separate hongo. The last camp they made was close to the Arabs, and the boma (inclosure) with the donkeys close to and between the two camps. Penrose's caravan started about 1 o'clock, and before the men had all got out of camp Penrose heard the firing of the robbers. He ran accompanied by four of the Mungwana (Zanzibar people) to see what it was, he seems then to have returned towards the Arab camp pursued by the robbers and being surrounded by a large number, they were all killed, the Arabs all looking on and never attempting to give any help.\* The robbers took all the cloth and the Arabs have pilfered the rest of the stuff. . . . That scamp, Abdullah Leilah (a contractor employed by the Mission at Bagamoyo) gave the men no guns at all, and they say cheated the men right and left. . . . Penrose ought to have seen himself that every man got his right and simply used Abdullah as an agent, but perhaps if they had guns there would have been more bloodshed; as it was, there were about fifty of the Pagazi killed. But it was not an ordinary party of robbers which generally go about in tens or twenties; it was a large war party of some 400 or 500 men well armed with spears and guns. Very near the spot where the disaster happened I captured ten of the gentlemen and disarmed them; I brought them on to Tula as prisoners, where I held a Court-Martial, but having no evidence against them I had to let them go. . . . Capplestone, who accompanied me from Mwapwa, has gone off to Unyanyembe to try and recover some of the stuff, but even should they offer to return anything that is no use to themselves, they will no doubt put such a price on it that it will not be worth taking."

Writing again on the 23rd December, Mr. Stokes says, "Capplestone has returned; the caravan of Arabs have not reached Unyanyembe; you (Mr. Smith) are to give food to Abdullah and his two men who accompany him; he is to do the trip in three months. Accompanying him are Penrose's interpreter and headman, Uledi by name. Please send them both to Dr. Kirk for him to take their depositions with regard to Penrose's death; they tell a different tale from what Dr. Kirk's men" (men now sent by Dr. Kirk with letters to Mirambo).

No. 304.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 31.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 3, 1879.*

ON the authority of one of the members of the London Missionary Society now with Mirambo, I have the honour to report the death from dysentery of Lieutenant Wautier, of the Belgian Expedition.

The expedition of the Abbé Debaize has, I am told, reached Ujiji. Some of the Algerian Missionaries have safely reached the southern shore of the Victoria Lake, where they await the means of transit to Uganda, others of the party have gone to Ujiji.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 305.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, April 14, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th February, with its inclosures, reporting that with the consent of the Senior Naval Officers you had employed Lieutenant O'Neill to proceed to the African Coast to obtain information respecting the Slave Trade and other matters of commercial importance, and reporting the result of that officer's journey.

I am in reply to inform you that His Lordship has read with much interest the information collected by Lieutenant O'Neill, and that he entirely approves your proceedings as reported in your despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

\* The messengers say this happened out of sight and at a distance.

No. 306.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, March 5, 1879.

SINCE writing my Report of the 28th ultimo, I have seen Juma, a messenger, arrived from Ujiji, sent by Mr. Hore, the successor of Mr. Thomson, of the London Missionary Society's party at that place. I have also received letters from Mr. Dodgshun, of that Mission; from M. Cambier, of the Belgian Expedition; and from Mr. Philip Broyon, a trader and adventurer, now in the service of the London Missionary Society.

The account of the state of the country given by the various Europeans is confused—that of Juma much more consistent and in accordance with what has been before reported by others. First, I may state that Juma was one of the most intelligent and faithful attendants of Lieutenant Cameron on his long and adventurous journey, before which time he had been in the employ of the British Consulate here. He has for three years lived on the mainland as personal attendant on Mr. Roger Price and the late Mr. Thomson, and he retires now with the best character, given by the missionaries whom he has followed and served. Having now travelled from Ujiji and passed through Mirambo's town, and spoken with the Chief, and having since then been at Unyanyembe, met the white men there, and heard their story, his testimony is of considerable value. It is as follows:—On the way to Ujiji the late Mr. Thomson and his party were most hospitably treated by Mirambo, who on their departure sent an escort that passed them safely, and without payment to any of the Sub-Chiefs, as far as the Malagarazi River, the limit of his power in that direction. Mr. Thomson arranged that the remainder of his party should pass that way, and was assured they would get the same welcome as he had done. Nothing could have been more friendly than the way in which Mr. Thomson at that time wrote to me regarding the Chief Mirambo, and he at the same time openly and in writing accused the present Governor of Unyanyembe of sending to Mirambo to demand that he (Mr. Thomson) should be expelled. All this is now confirmed by Juma, who names the agent sent by the Governor of Unyanyembe to try to induce Mirambo to have nothing to do with Europeans; and I at the time induced the Sultan to write, as I also did, to counteract the Governor's intrigues and cause him to desist from attempting the same again. On the return journey Juma was called by Mirambo, and told by him that he had on three separate occasions sent large consignments of ivory to the coast to the care of M. Philip Broyon; that for these he had received nothing; and that, on learning that his agent was on the way inland, he expected to receive an account of what he had done with so much property. He was, therefore, surprised when he was told that his agent had stopped short at Elyui, and was about to leave the direct path and go with his goods to the Arabs at Unyanyembe. Upon this he called upon M. Philip Broyon to come to him, but he in the meantime secretly carried off seventy of his own loads (that is, of Mirambo's) of goods to Unyanyembe along with those of the London Missionary Society that he had undertaken to escort to Ujiji. That he did move off in this way seventy bales of goods not the property of the Mission, and presumably Mirambo's, is admitted in a letter from Mr. Dodgshun that I have seen.

Upon this Mirambo sent and arrested the remainder of the goods still at Uyui, knowing that some were the property of the Missionary Society, but saying to Juma that he was ready to give them all they pointed out as theirs, and that he expected them to come to him as Mr. Thomson had said.

M. Broyon, who is familiar with the language, and acted in great measure as interpreter, managed (so Juma says) to make as much mischief as possible, and, by spreading false reports, to make both Mr. Dodgshun and the Belgians afraid to venture near Mirambo, while Saeed-bin-Salim, the ex-Governor seems to have acted a double part all round. Juma declares that M. Broyon is afraid to go to Mirambo or account to him for his ivory; and certainly in a more civilized country, if the facts are as reported, Mirambo would have been justified in doing as he did, to force his agent to render account and prevent what must have seemed very like an attempt at removal to avoid payment. It is unfortunate the Missionary Society should have been compromised by being led through the country by one in the position M. Broyon held, and by one escorted by a native establishment of women and half-caste children.

I forward the letters I have received in original. They will give the story as it appears to the writers. Juma, as I have said, takes a very different view, and I am still inclined to follow him.

As to the Chief Nyungu and the murder of Mr. Penrose, Juma says there is no doubt it was the direct consequence of the act of the Abbé Debaize, who caused two



men of Nyungu to be killed, their ivory seized, and their wives taken to Unyanyembe, where they will be slaves, on the idle accusation of some of his Unyanyembe porters that the men were robbers. Mirambo had, I am assured by Juma, nothing to do with the attack, and has refused the constant request made since then by Nyungu for assistance, saying that he has no quarrel with white men, and that he will await letters from the Sultan and the Consul, and, if asked to do so, will attack the people of Nyungu and reopen the road, which is now closed, to his (Mirambo's) great disadvantage.

Juma tells me the Abbé Debaize had not reached Ujiji, and that he had been brought to a standstill by the desertion of 150 of his people. The Algerian missionaries had almost entered Ujiji; they were seen only two days distant. Messrs. Stokes and Coppleson had gone to Ukerewe, leaving their baggage and goods at Uyui with Saeed-bin-Salim.

I asked Juma regarding the Lukuga, the outlet of the Tanganyika Lake, discovered by Cameron. He says when they were there the water undoubtedly flowed out, but slowly, but that people who arrived from Katanga this year report that it broke out as a large flood last year and swept many villages down to the Congo or Lualaba.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 306.

*Mr. Dodgshun to Dr. Kirk.*

My dear Dr. Kirk,

*Unyanyembe, January 27, 1879.*

YOU will have heard ere this, as I did only at Uyui a month ago, of the lamented death of our mutual friend, the Rev. J. B. Thomson. By this sad event, his position as nominal head of our Tanganika Mission devolves upon me. Though I have not had the pleasure of perusing your previous correspondence with him, I did not, of course, hesitate to open the letters which have just reached me, though addressed to him, knowing their probable nature.

I wish, on behalf of my brethren, Messrs. Hore and Hutley, and on my own, to thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken to set us right with the Ujiji Arabs, and trust these letters will amply suffice. As you will perceive, Mr. Broyon and I have not been able to make rapid progress, and I am afraid that, when you know the chief reasons for this, you will either have to change your opinion of your friend Mirambo, or else have a poor opinion of our judgment. When I tell you that he has taken forcible possession of the bulk of our goods, you will probably conclude that something of prejudice exists on my part. With every desire to suspend judgment and believe the best of him, I must say that the conduct of Abdulla bin Nassib and the other Arabs here contrasts most favourably with his. I notice that Mr. Thomson, in one of his last letters to me, repeats a report that Kisessa had sent to the Wagogo, bidding them be as hard as possible on us when we passed through Ugogo. We, and the Belgians, Mr. Penrose, and a large Unyanyembe-Arab caravan, passed through Ugogo together, and from all I could learn, both from our own people and the Arabs, the latter were quite as severely plundered (for hongo is no less than robbery after customs dues have been paid at the coast) as the Wazungu, which would scarcely have been the case had Arab influence been used.

Near Mukondoku, the last place in Ugogo, we had a very uncomfortable affair with the natives. They made a *casus belli* of an india-rubber toy which M. Broyon's child accidentally lost in camp, and persisted in regarding this as "medicine" to injure them. In spite of all that could be done in the way of showing them the absurdity of the thing, they came in force, warned the Wanyamwezi from the camp, and loudly expressed their intention to kill the two helpless white men and plunder our goods. At least 150 armed men took up their position round the camp, well within range. As a last resource we had to offer a large amount of cloth to avoid bloodshed, for with our superior weapons some of them must have been killed before us. The prospect of plunder seemed to divide them, each anxious to carry off more than his neighbour, and so we got safely away. Arriving three or four days later at Bimishanda or Kwakirunda, we found that Mr. Penrose and the Arab caravan, who had taken a different route, had left there the same morning. We found also that Nyungu, Mirambo's friend and ally, had been there with his Warugaruga, but had been beaten off by Muinyi M'twana's people (brother of

Muinyi Kheiri of Ujiji), and five or six ghastly heads impaled outside the town showed plainly the nature of the fight. M. Debaize also had at least one conflict with these gentry, killed some, and captured others, and some of their ivory. The Belgians being behind, we waited for them, that we might be stronger in company. Arriving at Panguri, a day or two short of Chaia, we heard that Mr. Penrose had been attacked near there and he and his caravan completely destroyed. The villains even carried off the skin of his face as a trophy. Except a few useless books, picked up on the road, not an atom of the caravan—*i.e.*, the goods—has been recovered. Now I have no wish, nor is it my place, to make a formal complaint about this. We go into these countries knowing something of the nature of the people, and if it be our Lord's will that we perish in the way—His will be done. But the mischief is, this murder is the common talk of the country. The people say, "It is quite easy to kill a white man; no one says or does anything—they have no avengers!" And the affair is looked upon as quite a good joke. You must not imagine that it was done in ignorance or by mistake. Both Mr. Penrose and we heard that our arrival was anticipated with this in view. Men who took part in the affair have even come into our camp and boasted of the deed. We at once cast about for another route, and turned northward, passing through Utaturu (a fine highland Scotch kind of people, with much cattle), Ukimbu, Ikungu, where we buried M. Wautier, who died there of dysentery about the 20th December (dates lost), and finally arrived at Pero (or the outskirts) of Uyui. Here we met Messrs. Copplestone and Stokes, who, after waiting two or three months with or near Seyeed-bin-Salim for Mr. Penrose's coming, have now gone on empty-handed to Ukerewe. Mr. Henry, with Dr. Baxter and Mr. Last, remains at Mpwapwa. Here at Pero our pagazi, tired of the road and now near home, ran away, and we have had to hire new men, stage by stage, at exorbitant rates, to bring us here. We all, Messrs. Broyon, Dutrieux, and I, came first to Kwikuru,\* of Uyui, where Seyeed-bin-Salim, the ex-Governor and traitor, of Unyanyembe, lives. M. Broyon, having suffered two years ago from this gentleman's double-dealing, fought shy of him, as did Dr. Dutrieux. But as he was on the best of terms with Messrs. Stokes and Copplestone, with whom I stayed the few days we were there, I saw a good deal of the old man, and found him friendly and apparently perfectly frank and open. But all the time he was sending messengers to Mirambo, putting him up to what followed.

M. Cambier, who is chief of the International Expedition, arrived two months before at Urambo, with about 100 loads. Since then, till our arrival at Uyui, Mirambo has kept him there, refusing to allow him to leave the place. He has so strongly begged of M. Cambier that the latter was compelled to give him his own and four of his men's guns and other things. Failing to beg M. Cambier's revolver, Mirambo borrowed it and failed to return it. Hearing of all this, and that M. Cambier had been vainly trying during all this time to get Pagazi there, we concluded that our best route was by Unyanyembe. Seyeed-bin-Salim gave me many friendly hints to pass by Mirambo's, and not to go to Unyanyembe. Could I have got the few men I wanted—fifteen or twenty—I should probably have gone that way. But we found no other way than to get the Unyanyembe people to come and fetch our loads here. However, Seyeed-bin-Salim's people so worked upon the fears of the Pagazi that many returned here empty.

I came here to get Kisessa to help us by sending men, but he evidently has little real power, and fears—probably after the Sultan's letter to which you refer—to begin open hostilities with Mirambo. However, we got one lot of about 100 loads here. Then more men went to Uyui for the rest, but Mirambo had sent one of his Headmen, Mwana Kipeo, whom he formerly sent to us at Kirassa to retain (Kuzuia) the goods, and as he had armed men with him, who even forbade M. Cambier to leave his camp or remove anything thence, and threatened to shoot M. Broyon if he entered the village where his goods were, there was no alternative but to retire. M. Cambier, however, managed to get all his goods safely away, having first, however, determined to blow up everything with gunpowder to prevent its falling into Mirambo's hands. Fortunately he was dissuaded and saved all. Soon after, Mirambo sent a lot of Pagazi, and removed all the remnant of M. Broyon's goods (including those he was carrying for us) to the tembe of Seyeed-bin-Salim, breaking open bales of cloth to pay the Pagazi with. Since then we have been waiting events here. Mirambo has sent several messages to Kisessa, commanding him to deliver to him his (Mirambo's) guests and their goods.

Mirambo now professes friendship, and, of course, feigns to have seized our goods to save them from the Arabs. Of the latter I hardly like to speak, since seeing your evident bias against them, but we have experienced nothing but kindness and true hospitality from them; and for Kisessa and his old brother, Sherkh-bin-Nassib, I would

\* N.B.—All the Chiefs' villages hereabouts seem to be called "kwikuru;" we might translate it. "the palace."

especially ask a modification of your views respecting them. So far as I can gather, there is little or no slave-dealing here. There is, of course, slavery, but I see and hear nothing whatever of brutality or harshness in the treatment of the not-over-worked slaves, and no buying or selling. At Ujiji it is evidently very different.

You speak in one of your letters of Kisessa's habit of meddling with, and trying to break up, Kizungu caravans. Now I have been on this road a good deal during the past two years and have seen no reason whatever to hold such an opinion of him. Two of a trade never agree, and it would be odd if he and Mirambo could not do a little mutual recrimination. I am far from believing in the deep sincerity of Arab friendship to Wazungu, yet I would much prefer to have to trust these people for my life and property than Mirambo.

I regret to say that M. Broyon's little boy, aged about 18 months, died here last week, but the loss was to some extent lessened by the birth next day of a second daughter. The other three white men are all down with fever to-day, and I may have to write again to-morrow in the name of M. Broyon.

The Ujiji Arabs have insulted us and the British name by refusing to allow Mr. Hore to fly a flag on the Mission House—not even a strip of cloth by way of a wind vane! Strengthened by your letters and the Sultan's, I shall not feel inclined to submit to such petty tyranny. Kisessa says truly that that is not the Sultan's territory, and they have therefore no right whatever to object. Kisessa has voluntarily promised to give me the weight of his authority in the matter, but your letters will, I hope, render his unnecessary.

I notice your requests for shells and brass and iron-work, and will do my best in the matter, as will Mr. Hore, I know. I have been astonished at the rarity of conchological specimens in this country. Live shells are rarely seen and not many dead ones. Can the absence of limestone, with which to form shell-matter, be the reason? I notice from the "Conchological Quarterly" that some twenty-eight or thirty varieties have been found at and near Zanzibar, but many were dead and broken.

Though I hope to have my hands full of mission work at Ujiji, I am greatly interested in the natural history and ethnology of the district and hope to do something in the way of collecting, and if I can, of properly observing (much harder work) the works of nature. I have my microscope safe so far, but Mirambo has my preparations, books, &c., to say nothing of clothes and stores.

If you happen to have any scientific papers or magazines, useless to you, I should be glad of an occasional refresher from them.

I am anxious to push on at once to Ujiji, and hope to start in about two days, if I can get a few men. Now is the busy season for the shambas; everyone is digging. I fear our great difficulty at Ujiji will be the procuring of servants. The Wangwana are constantly wanting to return to the coast, and also demand extravagant "posho," which, at the Ujiji value of cloth, makes their very bad work very dear. Zanzibar men seem never to use their brains and to be very loth to bend their backs. The high pay they have lately received from Wagungu has completely turned their heads, and now they want to carry nothing but a breechloader and a sword; labour is beneath them.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Kirk and yourself, and again thanking you for your kind attention, I remain, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR W. DODGSHUN,  
*London Missionary Society.*

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Inclosure 2 in No. 306.

*M. Broyon to Dr. Kirk.*

M. le Consul-Général,

*Oussianyembé, le 31 Janvier, 1879.*

JE crois de mon devoir de vous informer des faits graves arrivés au préjudice des marchandises appartenant au London Missionary Society que je m'étais chargé de transporter à Oudjidji, d'après un contrat passé entre les agents de cette Société et moi à Kirassa.

Lorsque je me chargeais de ces marchandises j'avais encore chez moi un solde de quelques marchandises appartenant à Mirambo que je devais lui apporter moi-même, n'ayant plus aucune confiance dans ses gens. Mirambo m'avait fait dire plusieurs fois de me presser de retourner, non pas tant à cause de ces marchandises, puisque toutes les expéditions précédentes lui étaient arrivées en bon ordre; mais surtout, disaient ses gens,

à cause de la guerre et de la route que l'on allait de nouveau intercepter. On me dit aussi que Kassanda avait été placé à cet effet dans un petit pays au nord de Hekongou, et que Niougou reconstruisait Kirouroumo et y entretenait du monde.

Je dus cependant retourner à la côte pour engager les porteurs pour les marchandises du London Missionary Society ainsi que pour celles que j'ai dû acheter pour l'entretien de la caravane jusqu'à Ujiji, et malgré toute la célérité possible, cela me prit encore beaucoup de temps, et ce ne fut que fin de Novembre que nous arrivâmes à la limite ouest de l'Ougogo, dans un village de Ouakimbous, dont le Chef s'appelle Kirounda, où l'on nous dit que Niougou faisait couper la route à trois journées de là. On nous dit aussi qu'une grande caravane d'Arabes réunies à la caravane de Mr. Penrose, de la Church Missionary Society, étaient parties en avant quand même, confiants dans leur grand nombre. Je crus prudent pour notre caravane d'attendre quelques jours l'arrivée de l'Expédition Belge, qui était derrière nous, et qui arriva quatre jours après.

Partis de Kirounda, c'est à M'pongouri que nous apprîmes le pillage de la caravane du Church Missionary Society et la mort de Mr. Penrose. Nos porteurs en entendant ces nouvelles voulaient retourner à Kirounda, et ils auraient probablement désertés si nous n'avions pu trouver un guide pour nous faire passer au nord chez les Ouatatourous et de là nous gagnâmes Hékongou. C'est là que l'Expédition Belge eut le malheur de perdre le Lieutenant Wautier, mort de la dysenterie. Pendant les quelques jours que nous restâmes dans ce pays, on nous fit remarquer, et je reconnus moi-même, des gens de Mirambo. Croyant qu'ils venaient d'Ourambo, je leur demandais des nouvelles de leur Chef. Ils parurent embarrassés et finirent par dire qu'ils étaient partis d'Ourambo depuis longtemps; ceux-là disparurent; puis on en vit d'autres bandes à plusieurs reprises, et tout le monde sut bientôt qu'ils revenaient de Tchaïa, où ils avaient participé au pillage de la caravane de Mr. Penrose; le Chef de Hekongou lui-même nous confirma clairement le fait.

Cette nouvelle attitude de Mirambo vis-à-vis des blancs était incompréhensible pour moi, et comme d'après tout ce que nous entendions sur notre route, la guerre était sur le point d'éclater entre Mirambo et les Arabes, Mirambo étant même bien disposé pour les blancs on ne trouverait quand même pas de porteurs chez lui pour Ujiji. Je confiais au Révérend Dodgsun le plan suivant: nous irions jusqu'à Uyouvi; là je remettrais les marchandises de Mirambo à un homme qui serait chargé de les lui apporter, et que nous continuerions par l'Ounianyembé, au lieu de passer par Ourambo, comme nous en avions l'intention d'abord. Car malgré tout le mal que Mirambo et Saïd-bin-Salem faisaient dire du Gouvernement de cette province, il n'en était pas moins l'agent de son Altesse et par conséquent nous devait protection.

Arrivés à Uyouvi nous laissâmes la part de Mirambo chez MM. Stokes et Copplestone pendant le temps que l'on transportait les nôtres au dernier village près de la route qui conduit à Ounianyembé, d'où nous comptions faire venir des porteurs, dès que j'aurais expédié celles de Mirambo. Mais nous comptions sans Saïd-bin-Salem, qui nous veillait, et qui répandit le bruit que toutes ces marchandises appartenaient à Mirambo, que nous ne voulions que lui envoyer une faible partie, et nous échapper avec le reste dans l'Ounyanembé. Nous écrivîmes à Abdallah-ben-Nassib de nous envoyer des porteurs; il nous répondit qu'il craignait d'effrayer les gens d'Uyouvi en envoyant un si grand nombre d'hommes, mais qu'il nous conseillait d'en chercher à Uyouvi pour porter nos marchandises jusqu'à la limite de l'Ounianyembé, et que là on viendrait nous prendre. Un jour nous rassemblâmes un assez grand nombre de porteurs, mais les hommes de Saïd apparurent de nouveau et les dispersèrent. Je me rendis alors moi-même à Ounianyembé et obtins du Gouverneur un nombre d'hommes suffisant pour tout enlever; mais quand nous revînmes un homme de Mirambo, assisté de quelques rougas, nous repoussèrent et nous ne pûmes emporter que les marchandises de l'Expédition Belge, campée dans la forêt à quelque distance du village; car à la vue de pareilles violences faites à des blancs, M. Cambier venu de Ourambo, avait pris la détermination de faire comme nous et de ne plus retourner à Ourambo.

Quelques jours après, Saïd-bin-Salem fit enlever les marchandises de la London Missionary Society de l'endroit où elles étaient, et les fit transporter à Ourambo; j'avais cependant conservé l'espoir de retourner à Uyouvi avec des soldats pour les avoir bon gré mal gré.

Ici nous avons reçu un messenger de Mirambo, nous assurant, et moi en particulier, de son amitié, et nous demandant pourquoi nous ne voulions pas passer chez lui. Le Gouverneur a reçu aussi des lettres de menaces, et où il dit que je dois aller régler mes comptes avec lui; j'ai répondu que j'irai quand il aurait rendu les marchandises du London Missionary Society.

Comme je suppose que M. le Révérend Dodgsun vous a longuement écrit à ce sujet

et étant moi-même très-affaibli par la fièvre, je vous prie d'excuser une lettre écrite un peu trop à la hâte.

Veuillez, &c.  
(Signé) P. BROYON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 306.

*M. Cambier to Dr. Kirk.*

M. le Consul,

*Cabora, le 30 Janvier, 1879.*

NOUS avons la douleur, M. Dutrieux et moi, de vous faire part de la mort de notre compagnon, M. le Lieutenant Wautier, décédé à Hekongu (près du lac Tchaïa) le 19 Décembre dernier, des suites de dyssenterie.

Vous apprendrez sans surprise, M. le Consul, le changement de route que nous avons été obligés d'effectuer.

La participation évidente de Mirambo au meurtre de Mr. Penrose et la violence dont il vient de faire preuve en capturant la caravane de la London Missionary Society rendait notre installation auprès de lui difficile et même impossible.

Nous avons l'intention de rechercher dans la direction du sud la voie qui nous est fermée par le nord.

Agréez, &c.  
Le Lieutenant,  
(Signé) CAMBIER,  
*De l'Association Internationale Africaine.*

No. 307.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 20, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival in Zanzibar of the British steam-ship "Albion," with Mr. Stanley on board.

The object of Mr. Stanley's present visit, although not published, is understood to be chiefly commercial, and it is believed he will shortly proceed to examine some of the rivers, especially the Lufiji, with a view to future trading schemes.

The engagement of the crew of the steam-ship "Albion" is for a period estimated to extend to three years, and to all African ports on both sides of the continent.

It is said that Mr. Sparhawk, formerly agent of an American house here, is associated with Mr. Stanley in this enterprise, and that he will proceed to the West Coast of Africa.

The "Albion" has on board a steam whaler, and also a twelve-oared boat for ascending the rivers, and is otherwise well provided with the equipment necessary for African exploration.

The African International Association, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, taking advantage of Mr. Stanley's movements, has asked him to assist in equipping the new expedition about to be sent inland, and accordingly M. Dutalis was presented on arrival by Mr. Stanley to the Sultan. Mr. Stanley was the bearer of a letter of recommendation from the King of the Belgians, and was, on the occasion of giving this letter, accompanied by the American Consul.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 308.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 24, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of M. Dutalis, of the Belgian army, sent out by the International African Association, presided over by the King of the Belgians, as one of a new party of explorers about to enter Africa from Zanzibar.

M. Dutalis called upon me as the bearer of an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians, a copy of which I inclose for your Lordship's private information, and gave over the same to me, together with the very handsome token of His Majesty's appreciation of the services rendered in the cause of the civilization of Africa and the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 308.

*The King of the Belgians to Dr. Kirk.*

M. le Consul-Général,

*Bruzelles, en le Février, 1879.*

Le "Livre Bleu" qui vient d'être publié en Angleterre par le Gouvernement Britannique contient des dépêches où vous faites mention de l'Association Internationale Africaine.

Je ne veux pas laisser partir un nouveau voyageur pour Zanzibar sans le charger de vous en remercier, et je lui confie cette lettre, qui a pour but de vous dire le prix que j'attache à la bienveillance que vous témoignez aux divers efforts, qui sont tentés pour porter la civilisation en Afrique.

Les immenses services rendus par votre activité incessante à la noble cause de l'abolition de l'esclavage, dont le triomphe m'intéresse tant, m'avaient fait désirer de vous envoyer la Croix de Commandeur de mon Ordre; les règlements Anglais s'y opposant, je vous prie d'accepter une tabatière à mon chiffre.

M. Dutalis, Lieutenant dans l'armée Belge, chargé de renforcer nos compatriotes qui sont dans l'intérieur, vous la remettra. Le navire qui amène M. Dutalis et ses affrètements à Zanzibar y conduit aussi Mr. H. Stanley, qui veut bien initier M. Dutalis à l'organisation des voyages Africains et des caravanes indispensables. J'ai obtenu de Mr. Stanley la promesse qu'il présentera M. Dutalis au Sultan, qu'il lui servira d'interprète, et qu'il saisira cette occasion d'offrir à Son Altesse mes meilleurs remerciements pour l'accueil qu'il a fait à plusieurs voyageurs Belges de passage à Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley profitera de son séjour à la côte pour explorer quelques points qu'il n'avait pas encore visités; mais il ne pourra pas y rester, sa présence étant, je crois, requise ailleurs.

Veillez, &c.  
(Signé) LÉOPOLD.

No. 309.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, March 24, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that, following up the order given by Seyed Barghash some time ago at my instance, restraining the infliction of punishment by the master on the slave, I asked His Highness, in a special case that I had occasion lately to bring under his notice, to free the slave, in addition to any other punishment he might inflict on the owner.

This was at the time strongly opposed by the Arab Councillors, but I am happy to state that the advice given has been in the end followed, it being found to have been in accordance with the practice of Mohammed and the spirit of the religion.

It may seem strange that I should still have to notice such matters as these and mention them as concessions, but if we look back to the state of the slave, and the power of the master only a few years ago, and think that slaves then constituted the chief trade and barter of the place in which every trader, American, European, or Indian, alike was concerned more or less directly, and that they were regarded and treated as cattle or other property at the disposal of the owner, we can realize how quickly Zanzibar is advancing, and society being prepared for the final act of emancipation which cannot now be long delayed.

His Highness having once followed the course of freeing the slave will be, I hope,

easily brought to do so again, and thus protect the slave effectually from the hands of a cruel master.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 310.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1879.

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. 310.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the quarter ending 31st March, 1879.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	How Disposed of.	
		In Town.	Universities' Mission.
January 20, 1879 .. ..	Case No. 2.. ..	..	2
" 22, " .. ..	" 1.. ..	2	..
March 1, " .. ..	" 3.. ..	2	..
" 26, " .. ..	" 5.. ..	12	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	16	2

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

No. 311.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 1, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrest of a Somali vessel at Mogdisho, engaged in taking slaves north.

The vessel in question was owned by Somalis of Guardafui, outside the Sultan's dominions, and the slaves on board were, I believe, domestics. Both vessel and slaves were seized by the Sultan's Governor, and the crew and vessel have been sent here for adjudication by the Sultan.

I ought to report that I have received information, on the most reliable authority of a most respectable European merchant long resident in the Somali towns under the Sultan's authority, that at Brava the present Governor is giving active effect to the Sultan's Proclamations abolishing slavery in any form as a status recognized in these places by the law of Zanzibar.

On many occasions in which the question of domestic slavery has occurred this official has at once freed the slave, making it known that he will do so in every case that is brought before him. Thus, where a master punished a slave, and the slave complained, he was freed on the sole ground that he could not be a slave by law; and where two men disputed as to the ownership of a slave, and this case was referred to the Governor, the slave was freed for the same reason. Thus, although in Brava there still are slaves, the masters have to treat them in such a way that no question shall even be raised as to the claim of ownership. Under such circumstances slavery may be said to be fast dying out in that quarter. The consequence is that strong endeavours are being made to get

so active a Governor removed from his post on charges that do not relate to slavery. I have examined, so far as I can, these charges, and being satisfied that they are unfounded, shall support the present Governor before His Highness.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 312.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, April 4, 1879.*

IN continuation of previous Reports as to the source of the india-rubber of this coast, I have to state that it appears from the further observations of Lieutenant O'Neill that there exists a third variety of rubber, the produce of a distinct plant, in all probability a new species of the genus *Landolphia* which grows near Tanga, on the coast of the mainland opposite Pemba.

The mode of preparation of this india-rubber, differs essentially from either of the other two kinds before described by me, the juice being here gathered in a fluid state by tapping, and coagulated by heat or in some other way similar to that used in Madagascar or the Brazils.

The product as now obtained is said, however, to be of an inferior quality, but no doubt this is in some measure due to the imperfect means employed for separating the juice.

The native name given to the plant is *Mtolia*, or *Mtoria*, which I have often heard applied to the edible fruit of a plant at Mombasa known to contain india-rubber, but in small amount. I have little doubt, therefore, that the Tanga plant will prove to be new.

I annex specimens of the leaves of this new plant given me by Lieutenant O'Neill, and I would ask that this may be communicated to Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew, to whom I send by this mail steamer a Wardian case with young plants of the two best india-rubber plants to be distributed to our Colonies.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 313.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 9, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th March, reporting the circumstances under which you procured the manumission, by the Sultan, of a slave who had been ill-treated by his master; and I am to convey to you his Lordship's approval of your action in this matter.

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

No. 314.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 9, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 1st ultimo, reporting the seizure by the Governor of Mogdisho of a Somali vessel engaged in the Slave Trade, and the action of the Governor of Brava in carrying out the Sultan's Proclamation abolishing slavery within his district, and the attempts which have consequently been made to procure the removal of the latter.

In reply, I am to inform you that Lord Salisbury entirely approves your intention to support the Governor of Brava, and I am to instruct you to take an opportunity, should you think it desirable to do so, of expressing to him the gratification with which



his conduct is viewed by Her Majesty's Government, and to assure him of their support in the humane and enlightened policy he is pursuing.

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

No. 315.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, May 17, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th March, inclosing a copy of a letter received by you from the King of the Belgians on the occasion of His Majesty forwarding to you a snuff-box in recognition of the services rendered by you to the cause of civilization in Africa and in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

In reply, I am to express to you Lord Salisbury's gratification that the services which you have been able to render in these matters have been appreciated by His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

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

No. 316.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, April 7, 1879.*

THE following is an abstract of the information given me by an Indian called Isa bin Haji, who was in the service of the late Mr. Penrose, and present at the time of his murder, and who after having been wounded and kept as a prisoner for some time by the Chief Nyungu, was allowed to return to the coast.

It will be seen that the personal narrative of an eye-witness confirms much that had already reached us indirectly as to the circumstances attending the outrage, and proves that the Arabs with whom Mr. Penrose had been encamped at Chaia were not in a position to render any assistance, being at the time about 2 miles distant, and not in sight or aware, unless through the sound of musketry, that any mishap had befallen their late companion.

The evidence of this Indian, who is an intelligent lad, a native of Zanzibar, familiar with the language of the coast, would also show that Mirambo or his people had nothing whatever to do with the robbery, and that therefore the charges contained in the letter of M. Philip Broyon which accompanied my Report of the 5th March to the effect that people of Mirambo were seen by him who had been engaged in the murder are to be rejected as false.

The statement of my informant is as follows :—

“ My name is Isa bin Haji, the son of an Indian by a native woman. I joined the service of Mr. Penrose, and accompanied him from the coast, being present when he was killed. Our caravan was badly fitted out, but this was of little consequence as none of the porters would have stood for a moment against the party from Nyungu, who attacked us. For safety we camped near a large caravan of Arabs, proceeding to Unyanyembe, but on the day of the robbery we moved on alone about 2 o'clock, leaving the Arabs near Chaia. We had proceeded about 2 miles from the Arab camp when we were suddenly attacked by about 200 men armed with guns. Our porters all threw down the loads and tried to run away, but many of them were killed.

“ I happened to be near Mr. Penrose. We were at once surrounded and cut off without the chance of assistance from the Arabs, who must have heard the firing in camp, although too far off to be of any service to us. Mr. Penrose fired the double gun he had in his hand and also his revolver, but every shot missed. Then he was seized and killed with a spear. I also received a spear wound in the leg, but was then bound and taken to the village of the Chief called Nyungu, by whom the robbers had been sent out. After murdering Mr. Penrose they scalped him to make use of his hair in war.

“ While with Nyungu I was told that our caravan had been plundered and the white men killed by order of the Chief in revenge for the murder of two of his people

and the plunder of two tusks of ivory by the Abbé Debaize, who also carried off two women and gave them over to the enemy and rival of Nyungu at Unyanyembe. This was the reason assigned, but I know nothing otherwise of the occurrence referred to that had taken place before we reached.

“There were no people of Mirambo with the robbers, and I did not hear of any being in the village while I was a prisoner. On the contrary, there is a good understanding between Nyungu and Saeed bin Salim of Myui.

“Nyungu wished now to send messengers, and, if possible, obtain gunpowder from the coast, and would have sent men but he heard that Seyed Barghash was taking steps to have him crushed and his messengers turned back, or they would have come with me.

“I believe his sole object in this is to get gunpowder.”

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 317.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 7, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward a Decree in case of a native vessel seized before arrival at Pemba as being engaged in the Slave Trade.

The owner of this vessel being a man of rank, occupying under the Sultan a position of trust, I entered very fully into the nature of the transaction with a view to ascertain whether or not he had a criminal knowledge of the use his dhow had been put to on this voyage. I find no reason to think the owner was in any way a party to the shipment of the two slaves who were put on board at Mombasa by his father-in-law, under whose orders the captain received them.

The slaves were common field labourers, not in any way domestics, and although not raw slaves, they undoubtedly were shipped as slaves and against their will.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 317.

Case No. 3 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named “Farish,” of which Baruka was master, sailing under the Zanzibar pass and flag, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against two female slaves on board thereof; 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 7th day of February, 1879.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant H. Mc. A. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship “London,” and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel “Farish,” owned by Mohammed bin Jumah bin Ali Mazonai, of Pemba, of which Baruka was master, sailing under papers issued by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and under the Zanzibar flag, of the size and dimensions given in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, having at the time two female slaves named Suria and Faida on board, being conveyed from the mainland of Africa to Pemba, was seized near Pemba on the 13th day of February, 1879. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, and examined the owner and master of the vessel, having found sufficient evidence that the vessel at the time of capture was engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Zanzibar and Great Britain, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, also the two slaves above named, 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 said Decree and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 1st day of March, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two female slaves, named Suria and Faida, taken from the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 3 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, March 1, 1879.

No. 318.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, April 7, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in Slave Trade Case No. 4 of this year's Court File.

The seizors in this case proceeded against vessel, cargo, and two slaves on apparently sufficient grounds, but after hearing the whole evidence, being satisfied that it fell under the provisions of the Supplementary Treaty of 1875 relating to domestic slaves, I released the vessel and cargo and also one of the slaves, who preferred following his master, and condemned the remaining slave, who said he was being conveyed against his will.

Inclosure in No. 318.

Case No. 4 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Dunehada," under Zanzibar colours, and papers of which Shamti was master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, also against two male slaves found on board thereof, 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 28th day of February, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Mr. George Bryant, boatswain on board Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Dunehada," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers owned by Musa bin Hamadi, whereof Shamti was master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate of Admeasurement having general cargo and also two negroes, named Ferhan and Togopani, said to be slaves, on board, was seized near Zanzibar on the 26th day of February, 1879, as being engaged in the Slave Trade, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the parties, having found sufficient proof that the negro named Togopani was a domestic slave to the owner of the vessel, and that he accompanied him in that capacity, but unwillingly do adjudge the said one male slave to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas there has not been sufficient proof shown that the vessel was otherwise than in the case of the slave above condemned under the provisions of the Treaty of the 14th July, 1875, engaged in the conveyance of slaves, and that the slave, Ferhan, was following his

master of his own free will, I adjudge the vessel and cargo to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner thereof, and the slave Ferhan to be dismissed.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present Decree and caused our seal of office to be affixed thereto this 3rd day of March, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," one male slave, named Togopani, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in Case No. 4 of 1879, Zanzibar Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, March 1, 1879.

No. 319.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, April 21, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree in Case No. 6, Slave Trade Series, of this year, condemning vessel and part cargo seized by one of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London."

In the present case the vessel and the bulk of the cargo was owned by a British Indian subject, and the flag and papers were British, issued at this office. No suspicion rested on the owner, but it was clearly proved that the native captain had knowingly shipped slaves both here in harbour and also at Mkokotoni on the voyage to Pemba, and been paid a large sum by the slave-owner for the risk he thus incurred. When arrested the native master also gave 13 rupees to the interpreter of the boat of Her Majesty's ship "London" as a bribe to induce him to conceal the fact that the people on board were slaves, and promised by note of hand to pay him 17 rupees additional on arrival with the slaves safely in Pemba; this money and the master's note of hand for the balance were at once given over by the interpreter to the officer of the boat, and, being produced in Court, admitted by the master.

The Indian owner, it appeared, had trusted the master of his vessel, and, in consideration of not being allowed to carry passengers on board, paid him regularly an allowance of 1 dollar extra each voyage; in fact he had taken every precaution possible to secure an honest agent, and had been deceived.

The slaves, although distinctly not domestics but field labourers conveyed as slaves for delivery in Pemba by the master of the dhow, had not been recently enslaved. The case, therefore, presented no point of interest so far as the slaves were concerned.

Inclosure in No. 319.

Case No. 6 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Chumi Kunga," sailing under British papers and flag, of which Jumah bin Kheri was master, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo; also against two male and two 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 7th day of April, 1879.

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 called "Chumi Kunga," owned by Gopal Tokersi, a British Indian subject residing in Zanzibar, of which Jumah bin Kheri was master, sailing under the

British flag and with provisional boat pass No. 49 of 1879, issued at the British Consulate-General, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized near Pemba with two male and two female slaves, and general cargo on board, on the 4th day of April, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence and examined the parties, having found sufficient proof that the said vessel, at the time of seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the two male and two female slaves named in the receipt herewith annexed were being conveyed by the master of the vessel as slaves and against their will, do adjudge the said vessel and slaves, also that part only of the cargo of the vessel belonging to the owner of the vessel, to be 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 10th day of April, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two male and two female slaves, named below, taken by the boats of that vessel and condemned in this Court in Case No. 6 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

	<i>Male.</i>	
1. Feruji.		2. Baraka.
	<i>Female.</i>	
3. Majuma.		4. Halima.
Total, 4 slaves.		

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Zanzibar, April 8, 1879.

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No. 320.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, April 30, 1879.

THE case in which I have the honour to forward the present Decree is one that has caused much delay and loss of time, owing to the inveterate and objectless lying of the slaves, the principal witnesses.

Since the wholesale Slave Trade has been stopped and the supply of raw slaves cut off, as has been effectually done for some time past, the only slaves we meet with in the Prize Court now are old slaves, sold by their former masters, and clandestinely conveyed by sea either from island to island or from the settlements on the coast to Pemba, then to be again sold and placed on the plantations.

This form of the traffic is carried on in small numbers in canoes, or by dishonest captains of dhows, who ship the slaves without the owners' knowledge. The difficulty of satisfactorily deciding such cases is very great, owing to the impossibility of relying on the united testimony of any number of such slaves.

In the present case the facts deposed to by the captors were that, hearing cries at sea, a boat was sent to discover the cause. The night being dark, it was not until very near that a canoe was seen making for the shore, on reaching which four or five people rushed from it into the jungle, leaving twelve others near the canoe. These all said they had been marched from Bagamoyo to Tanga, and there shipped, that the dhow in which they were foundered near the shore, and that the cries heard were those of the drowning slaves, said to be about forty in all; that the few survivors and the Arab masters got into the canoe of the dhow and made for the shore, and that the people seen running away were the slave-owners who had brought them across. They all named one man at Bagamoyo as their owner, and professed to have been with him for some time before being marched by land.

After obtaining the necessary letters from the Sultan, I sent the most intelligent of

the slaves, in charge of one of my peons, to the coast. The slave there indicated a house in which she said she had lived, and the owner was arrested and brought here to Zanzibar. On examining the others, who all professed to identify this man as their late master, I discovered, however, the widest discrepancies in their various accounts of the house they had lived at. I sent all to the coast to have them examined on the spot, and to know if they were identified by people living there. Notwithstanding they had lived together for then upwards of fourteen days, and had ample opportunity of concocting a story, they were unable to show the house or the plantation, and no one in Bagamoyo recognized them. I was fully satisfied that their story, therefore, was so far false. After keeping them for twenty days, knowing they had been landed in a canoe under circumstances vouched for by the captors, and in the absence of a defence, I decreed condemnation.

Two days later an Arab appeared from Pemba, who has satisfied me that the slaves in question had been for some time, probably for many years, in Pemba, and that they were missing about the time they were picked up by our boat. I am now satisfied also they did not come from Bagamoyo, but that they either ran away themselves, or, what is more likely, that they were enticed away in a dhow, and the vessel foundering before they cleared the island, the canoe was launched, in which they were relanded in Pemba.

Having allowed ample time to elapse, and given every possible attention to the evidence before me, I have refused to reconsider my judgment, and have defended the freedom given to the slaves. I mention this case to show how very difficult and delicate the work of the Prize Court has now become when dealing with old slaves, who, so far as my experience goes, find it impossible to give the simplest account of the manner in which they have been induced to go on board a vessel without adding to it a needless tissue of lies that only goes to break their credibility on more important points.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 320.

Case No. 5 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel, name, nation, description, and owner unknown, also against six male and six female slaves, seized 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 10th day of March, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Sub-Lieutenant Pieter G. V. Vander Byl, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the six male and six female slaves named in the Receipt hereto annexed, owned by parties unknown, were seized on the shore of the Island of Pemba, as having been landed in the canoe of a vessel that had foundered not far from Pemba on the night of the 7th March, 1879. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence of the seizers and of the slaves, in default of parties appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the slaves above described, namely, six male and six female slaves, had been landed from a canoe, on the night of seizure, on one of the outlying islands of Pemba, after having been brought from the mainland of Africa in a native vessel, name, nation, description, and owner alike unknown, do adjudge the said six 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 3rd day of April, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day, from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," six male and six female slaves, named below, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court, in Case No. 5 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

	<i>Female.</i>	
1. Mana.		4. Raziki.
2. Zafrani.		5. Marashi.
3. Hujijipe.		6. Saiaina.
	<i>Male.</i>	
7. Fereji.		10. Farhan.
8. Muftah.		11. Majaliwa.
9. Saburi.		12. Hasani.
Total, 12 slaves.		

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

Zanzibar, March 10, 1879.

No. 321.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 1, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival by the Cape Mail Steamer of Major Serpa Pinto, now on his return to Europe, after having successfully traversed the Southern part of Africa, from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast to the Transvaal.

Major Pinto set out in 1877 from Benguela, and, passing Bihe, proceeded to the upper waters of the Zambezi, thus crossing the line before explored by Dr. Livingstone, and filling in by many astronomical observations the principal points on his route.

Having thoroughly examined the country between Benguela and the Zambezi, navigated the Chobe, and followed some of the tributaries of the Upper Zambezi that before had been laid down on native reports alone, Major Pinto returned south to the Victoria Falls, and thence through a district already well known by the Matebele country to Pretoria, where he was able to telegraph his safe arrival.

On this journey Major Pinto has lost the greater part of those who started with him from the West Coast, bringing back only 8 out of 300 of his original attendants.

I am told that besides a series of most complete astronomical observations and maps of the country traversed, Major Pinto brings back considerable collections of plants, birds, and insects, and that he will thus be able to give some account of the natural history of countries which he for the first time has visited.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 322.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, May 1, 1879.

A FEW days ago the Sultan received a letter that was left with the porter at the Palace by some one unknown, the letter is without date, but apparently written in Uganda very lately, and forwarded to the coast by native caravans.

The writer, a German doctor I believe, who signs himself Emir Effendi, Chief of the Medical Staff of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces, for some time Agent on the part of Gordon Pasha in Uganda, informs His Highness Seyed Barghash that he had been sent a second time to King Mtesa, for the purpose of advancing through Uganda to Karagwe and the countries beyond, for the purpose of making scientific observations, but that having been opposed in this by King Mtesa in the most determined manner, and finding it impossible under the circumstances to carry out his instructions, he was about to return. Before quitting Uganda, however, he wished to acknowledge the kind relations that had subsisted between subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, with whom he had come in contact during his stay in Uganda.

Inclosure in No. 322.

*The Sultan of Zanzibar to Dr. Kirk.*

(Translation.)

(After compliments.)

WILL you be good enough to convey to Her Majesty's Government the gratification with which I have received intelligence that the cable will now shortly be laid that will connect the British possessions in South Africa with Europe, and that it has been decided to make Zanzibar one of the principal stations on the line.

On a former occasion I conveyed through you to Mr. Pender, the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company, an assurance that whoever carried out this great undertaking, so beneficial to my dominions, might rely on my full assistance and support. I then explained in what way this might be rendered, and I regretted that it was not in my power to give pecuniary assistance, which, as you are aware is not within my power.

As now there is an immediate prospect that the cable will be laid, I take this opportunity of renewing my promise of assistance by granting to the Company chosen by the British Government to carry out the scheme, the sole and exclusive right, for a term of fifty years, of landing ocean telegraphic cables from foreign countries to places in our dominions which extend from Warsheikh, on the Somali coast, to Tungi, near Cape Delgado. We will also grant, free of expense, to the Company, what ground may be required, and construct at our own cost the necessary buildings, in town or elsewhere; and should it be decided to land the cable on the Island of Bawe, as has been suggested by you, to give to the Company that island for their use so long as they may require it for the purpose.

Dated 9 Jemad-el-Awal (May 1, 1879.)

(Signed)

BARGHASH BIN SEYED.

No. 323.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 1, 1879.

ABOUT the middle of last month I received information from Dr. Baxter, of the Mpwapwa Mission in Usagara, that certain Arabs, whose names he gave, were on the way to the coast with slaves, and that they had passed Mpwapwa, keeping at a distance from the Mission station.

After communicating with the Sultan, I at once sent agents to the coast to intercept, if possible, these caravans. Before this could be effected, however, three of the caravans indicated, having in all about 100 slaves in their possession, had reached the plantations near Bagamoyo, where the slaves had been so concealed and scattered as to render proof most difficult.

One caravan of forty slaves, in the hands of a Belooch called Musa, were discovered when crossing the Kingani River. The owner of these has been arrested, and will no doubt be brought to justice.

A few days later a capture of nine slaves, brought also from the interior, together with the owner, Seif-bin-Raschid, was made by the Sultan. This man has been now placed in prison.

It appears that the supply of slaves from Nyassa being now cut off, or reduced to very small dimensions, an attempt is being made to bring them from the countries that lie south of the Tanganyika; but clearly if, on the other hand, it may be easier for the Arabs to bring slaves to the coast by this route, it will, at the same time, be more easy for us to stop the traffic so much nearer to the head-quarters of Government than Kilwa, which is, in the absence of a Consular steam-ship, cut off for many months every year from regular communication with Zanzibar.

I ought to state that, although I have a very strong conviction that the Governor of Bagamoyo was interested in some of these recent Slave Trade ventures, I have not been able yet to prove the fact, or to take steps to insure his removal. I have, however, given the Sultan to know my present opinion of his character.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.



No. 324.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 26.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, May 1, 1879.*

SINCE my last Report Mr. Stanley has visited the River Wami when in flood, the result being to confirm the report of previous explorers, and show that as a commercial road into Africa it is useless.

Mr. Stanley has now gone to examine the River Lufiji. He will then proceed north to Mombasa and visit the River Juba.

On the 23rd April he and the American Consul had an interview with the Sultan, the chief object being to get His Highness' active assistance in recruiting men to accompany Mr. Stanley on a voyage, the nature of which was not stated.

No. 325.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 12, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, with its inclosures, relative to the fitting out of a Belgian expedition to the River Congo.\*

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

No. 326.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, May 8, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation in Case No. 8 on the Slave Trade file in this Court.

The subject here proceeded against was the vessel and three slaves, and Decree given against both, it being clearly established, after a long and tedious examination, that the slaves were being conveyed by the orders of the owner himself to Pemba, and that they were not, and never had been sailors, but field labourers lately purchased and kept awaiting shipment to Pemba.

None of the three persons captured and condemned had been, however, lately taken and enslaved; they had been for many years slaves on the Island of Mafia, and smuggled here for sale about three months ago. Their capture is no evidence of a renewal of the original slave trade, but proof of an attempt illegally to carry slaves who are neither sailors nor domestics, by sea, in contravention of Treaty.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 326.

*Case No. 8 of 1879.**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, whereof Abderheman was master, and owned by Saleh bin Hamed, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; also against three male slaves on board thereof, 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 at Zanzibar, on the 11th day of April, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant W. C. B. Johnson, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under

which the native vessel, name unknown, owned by Saleh bin Hamed, of which Abderheman was master, sailing under Zanzibar colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized near Pemba, together with three male slaves on board thereof, on the 6th day of April, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the aforesaid three male slaves were being conveyed as slaves and against their will, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the three slaves to be 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 attached thereto this 21st day of April, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

No. 327.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, May 8, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the capture and condemnation of slaves taken on the voyage to Pemba, and to inclose copy of decree of condemnation.

The circumstances under which these slaves were taken will show clearly how well the law is understood by the slaves of Zanzibar and Pemba generally, and how well able they now are to take care of themselves and assert their rights.

Fifteen slaves escaped from their master at Pemba about two months ago, taking possession of the owner's boat for this purpose, in this they reached Zanzibar, and abandoning the boat landed on shore.

In town they were soon recognised and taken; for about a month they were put in jail, but soon after released and taken to the master's house, they there professed to be willing to go back to Pemba and work as before, but no dhow captain would venture to ship them, unless they stated before me they really were desirous of going to Pemba.

On asking them individually as to their reasons for wishing to return, I found that five of the slaves did not wish to go back, I, therefore, rejected them; the others stated, at two distinct interviews, that they really wished to return of their own free will, and that they were satisfied nothing would be done to them by their master. I accordingly, under the circumstances, gave a note to the effect that they had declared themselves anxious to go to Pemba, but I told the master that the real will of the slave could only be ascertained after he was on board ship and in the presence of the officer of Her Majesty's ships, by whom no doubt they would be visited. I told him that if then the slaves said they had no desire to return to Pemba but went as slaves, having no chance before of stating their mind as free men, they would be taken out of the vessel and no doubt be eventually freed, that the only effect my note could then have would be to protect the vessel and show that due caution had been taken by the master. The owner of the slaves understood fully all I said, and feeling assured he had really gained the good-will of the slaves, took them on board a dhow.

When outside the harbour they were visited, and the slaves one and all declared in the presence of the owner that they did not wish to go to Pemba, that they gave their consent through fear of refusal, and as slaves, who dare not say but what their master pleased, that he had asked them to go, and being his slaves they knew the consequences of refusal, and consented to go, determined, however, to claim their freedom if a chance offered.

It appeared in Court that while on shore, and before they came to me, they had communicated with one of the officers of Her Majesty's ship "London," and told him to look out for them.

In Court they all said as they had done to the officer on board the vessel, and declared they only went to Pemba under fear.

I am very glad this case has happened, as I think it will impress upon slave owners that for all purposes slavery afloat has been practically abolished by the Treaty of 1875, and that they never can know if they take a slave afloat whether or not he will demand his freedom. It will be seen, however, that one of the ten slaves is not condemned, this I refused to do, because it was found he had been taken about two years ago, freed, and

bounty paid thereon in another case, that he proved a thief here in town, that he changed his name and sold himself into slavery in Pemba, that he fled with the others, and when in private with me, before going on this voyage, concealed his real name and the fact of his having been freed before, which he knew he had only to state to regain his freedom. He was evidently trading by selling himself, reckoning on being captured and again freed, I, therefore, refused him the protection of the Court, and gave him up as a warning to others.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 327.

Case No. 10 of 1879.

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*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against eight male and two 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 5th day of May, 1879.

PERSONALLY appeared Lieutenant Henry McA. Cutfield, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the ten slaves named in the schedule annexed were seized on the voyage from Zanzibar to Pemba, as being conveyed against their will, in contravention of Treaty, on the 1st day of May, 1879, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and examined the slaves, having found that seven male and two female slaves out of those above described, and proceeded against, were being conveyed by sea to Pemba against their will, in contravention of Treaty, do adjudge the said seven male and two female slaves named in the receipt for slaves annexed, 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 7th day of May, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received this day from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," seven male and two female slaves, named below, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 10 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

	<i>Male.</i>	
1. Nubi.		5. Nasibu.
2. Uledi.		6. Milabay.
3. Mubrook.		7. Toufiki.
4. Songoro.		
	<i>Female.</i>	
8. Zaina.		9. Halima.
	Total, 9 slaves.	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, May 5, 1879.

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## SCHEDULE of Slaves proceeded against.

<i>Male.</i>	
1. Nubi.	5. Songoro.
2. Uledi.	6. Nasibu.
3. Fayiz.	7. Milabay.
4. Mubrook.	8. Toufiki.
<i>Female.</i>	
9. Zaina.	10. Halima.

Total, 10 slaves.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

No. 328.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 20, 1879.

I HEREWITH forward a specimen of fibre from the leaf of a species of *Sansevieria* found growing on the mainland of Africa.

The specimen now sent is the produce of a single leaf, the length of which was 9 feet originally.

I have no doubt Sir Joseph Hooker will be pleased to express an opinion after comparing the inclosed specimen of fibre with that produced by allied plants preserved in the museum at Kew whether or not it is likely to prove a marketable article. If this should be so, I would try to induce one of the coast traders to collect a sufficient quantity to allow of a proper report being made and the material properly tested.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 329.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 20, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree in Case No. 9 of 1879 restoring five slaves who had been brought away from Pemba by the officer in charge of the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," as lately imported from the mainland.

The charge on which the slaves had been accepted on board the boat being found to have been in each individual case false and fraudulently put forward by the slaves, who had, in fact, run away from estates in Pemba, the slaves were returned to their masters.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 329.

Case No. 9 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against four male and one 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 19th day of April, 1879.

APPEARED personally, Lieutenant Neville E. Cornwall Legh, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which one female and four male slaves, whose names are stated in the

annexed schedule, were seized on an outlying island at Pemba about the 12th day of March, 1879, as having been lately landed from the mainland of Africa in contravention of Treaty, I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the above-named slaves had not been conveyed in contravention of Treaty, or landed as stated, but had run away of themselves from their master in Pemba and being taken on board the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London" on the faith of the statement they gave, do adjudge the said one female and four male slaves to be restored to the possession of their lawful masters.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 20th day of May, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

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SCHEDULE of Slaves proceeded against.

	<i>Male.</i>	
1. Salmin.		3. Farjalla.
2. Zaid.		4. Jaruf.
	<i>Female.</i>	
	5. Mata-kiani.	
	Total, 5 slaves.	

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

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No. 330.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, May 20, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree of Condemnation in Case No. 11 against a vessel and four slaves.

In this instance the slaves were taken on the passage to Pemba, and the voyage was undoubtedly illegal, but the slaves had not been recently taken, they were old slaves being illegally conveyed to Pemba, where labour is in demand.

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Inclosure in No. 330.

Case No. 11 of 1879.

*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 papers, whereof Kazambu was master, and Abdullah bin Salim owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against three male and one female slave on board thereof, 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 12th May, 1879.

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, name unknown, owned by Abdullah bin Salim, of which Kazambu was master, sailing under Zanzibar papers, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed Certificate, was seized at Pemba, together with three male and one female slave on board thereof, on the 4th day of May, 1879, and detained as engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced, and

examined witnesses on both sides, having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the aforesaid slaves were being conveyed as slaves, and against their will, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the three male and one 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 12th day of May, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," three male and one female slave taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 11 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

*Zanzibar, May 14, 1879.*

No. 331.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

(Extract.)

*Zanzibar, May 29, 1879.*

SINCE my last Report of the 1st instant, Mr. Stanley has visited the River Lufiji, now in high flood, and ascended it in boats for some distance. Of the result of this visit nothing whatever has been allowed to transpire.

I believe I am right in stating that on reaching the Mafia Channel Mr. Stanley left the steam-ship "Albion" at anchor and entered by the Simbaranga mouth in a steam-cutter, accompanied by a whale-boat of twelve oars. The current was found to be everywhere very strong so as to retard progress, while the flooded state of the river, which had in many places overflowed its banks, rendered it difficult to follow the channel. The result was, I believe, that Mr. Stanley did not succeed in ascending more than about 30 or 40 miles from the coast in a direct line, and that he was forced to return for want of coal for his steam-boat, there being also an absence of wood near the river.

On coming back to Zanzibar, Mr. Stanley and the American Consul had an interview with the Sultan on the 17th instant, when official introductions were asked for Pangani, Mombasi, Lamo, Kismayo, Brava, Marka, and Mogdisho; some mention was again made of Mr. Stanley's wish to engage natives for foreign service, and it is known that one at least has been engaged at the American Consulate for three years at 8 dollars per month.

The Sultan, I believe, repeated on this occasion what he had said before. He would offer no obstacle to the engagement of freed men, and Mr. Stanley professed not to wish to engage slaves; notwithstanding this, I am told by the Sultan after he had sailed, that he had taken upwards of sixty men, of whom some are slaves taken on board from a place some miles outside the harbour, and that complaints are being brought that the slaves were taken without permission being granted to them by their owners.

Mr. Stanley having now left Zanzibar nothing is known of his plans or intentions; he has taken with him upwards of sixty men well armed, and several have been left behind to follow or join him hereafter; whether he will return is not given out, some think he will examine the River Juba, others that he will enter from Zeila in the Red Sea. It appears to me, however, that all his arrangements point ultimately to the Congo as his real destination.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, May 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the departure of the expedition under Mr. Keith Johnston for Nyassa.

Mr. Keith Johnston and his companion, together with a party of 138, left Zanzibar on the 14th May, on board one of the Sultan's steam-ships, placed for the time at my disposal for the purpose.

Leaving the harbour of Zanzibar on the morning of the 14th instant, the whole party were safely landed at Dar-Salam the same day a little after noon, thus escaping the inconvenience and danger of a dhow passage.

In order to be able to render every assistance to the expedition at the first start, and prevent the intrigues and delays that otherwise would be caused by the petty native Chiefs of the coast, I accompanied the expedition as far as Dar-es-Salam, returning so soon as the party had been provided with guides and had set out on the march.

From all I could learn at Dar-es-Salam Mr. Keith Johnston commences his journey under the most favourable combination of circumstances possible, and will, within a few days, enter a new and interesting region hitherto unvisited. I anticipate that for the first ten or fourteen marches his course will follow a route a little nearer the coast than may have been anticipated by the Royal Geographical Society, but the present state of the country, as he will himself fully explain, renders this advisable. He will endeavour to follow a diagonal course, so as to reach the junction of the two streams Ruaha and Uranga, which, united, become the River Lufizi, that opens into the sea behind Mafia. He will then, in all probability, follow the Uranga, which is the main stream, and said to be navigable for a distance equal to many days' march—as far, in fact, as the mountains, which here are said to lie far from the coast.

Hitherto many difficulties have stood in the way of this region—rich in cattle, grain, and ivory—being opened up, but at present there is every prospect that the powerful tribes which dwell in the plains will be ready to receive travellers, and that the road, as far as the further limits of Ubena, will be found open.

The first people met with on the probable line of march after finally leaving the coast are the Khutu, a quiet agricultural tribe, occupying a district that reaches from the now ruined site of Zungomero to Behobeho, separated from the River Ruaha by an uninhabited plain.

The people of Mohenge, said to be of Mariti or Zulu extraction, occupy the country between the Ruaha and the Uranga. They have cattle, and their country abounds in elephants, which, in the time of Mui Gumbe, were preserved, a restriction said now to be removed. Among the Mohenge Mr. Keith Johnston will travel for some time, leaving the Makangwara and Magange on the right bank of the Uranga unvisited at present.

Regarding the River Lufizi, we were told, by men who professed to have been on it, that the distance from the sea to the junction of the Ruaha and Uranga is eight days' march by land, and that in this part there is one rapid only, at a place called Pangani, two days from Mpembeno. This rapid, they say, is widened and covered when the river is in flood. The Ruaha is spoken of as a rocky, swift river, but with many navigable reaches, on which are canoes. The Uranga, on the other hand, is said to be deep, wide, and navigable for eight days' march above the junction.

Of the northern part of Nyassa Lake nothing whatever is known to the people of Dar-es-Salam, and apparently the high mountains had not been visited by them. The scenery on the upper waters of these streams was spoken of as magnificent, and mention was made of wonderful waterfalls and valleys inclosed by mountains, to which the people retreat in time of war; but for a description of these we must await the result of Mr. Keith Johnston's expedition.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 333.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 30, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival, by mail steamer, of Captain Popelin, of the Belgian Army, chief of the new expedition sent out by the International African Association to East Africa. Captain Popelin is accompanied by a surgeon, who will act as naturalist, and will also have under his orders Lieutenant Dutalis, who came some time ago to make the preliminary arrangements under Mr. Stanley's guidance.

The same vessel brings also Mr. Carter, a gentleman well acquainted with the East, long resident in Turkish Arabia, in charge of a separate expedition, the chief object of which will be to try experimentally to utilize elephants in Africa. For this purpose four elephants, with native drivers, have been obtained in Bombay.

On landing Mr. Carter placed himself in communication with me, and asked advice and assistance on behalf of his work. The first thing to be selected was a suitable port for landing the elephants, regard being had both to the size of the vessel in which they were and the animals themselves. Bagamoyo and Saadani, otherwise the best ports, had to be rejected as open roadsteads, where a vessel of 2,000 tons would have to anchor two miles from the shore. Dar-es-Salam, on the other hand, could not be safely entered by such a ship. I therefore recommended the Bay of Msasani, four miles north of Dar-es-Salam, as the most suitable place, and I hope my selection may be found a good one. Once on shore, no difficulty will be found in moving to the town of Dar-es-Salam, where there is good accommodation placed at the disposal of the expedition by the Sultan, through me.

Anticipating, therefore, that the arrangements so far will be found satisfactory and the elephants safely landed, it is proposed, in about twenty days, that Mr. Carter, with a few followers, should move on by Mr. Mackinnon's road to the River Kingani, which, being crossed, will lead, after two days' march, to the usual Unyamwezi road, and so on in the first place to Mpwapa, on the borders of Ugogo. This journey will settle the question whether tame Indian elephants can travel over the maritime plains and mountains. It will only then remain to push on through Ugogo, and determine how far they can endure the drier parts of Africa. If this experiment is successful, Mr. Carter will return and join the main expedition under Captain Popelin, which does not set out from the coast until about July, and will make the further experiment of using the animals for the transit of goods.

I shall myself accompany the mail steamer to the coast, and assist in the arrangements necessary for the landing of the elephants, returning the following day to Zanzibar.

I ought to bring to your Lordship's knowledge the ready help afforded me by the Sultan. Whilst making the necessary arrangements, both here and on the coast, in order that this important experiment may have every chance of success, His Highness has placed his houses at Dar-es-Salam at my disposal, and directed his officials to conform in every way to my direction and wishes. The greatest difficulty, however, arose in regard to the disposal of the mail steamer "Chinsura," a vessel of upwards of 2,000 tons, with valuable cargo on board, for the French and Portuguese Colonies and Madagascar, which, if transhipped here, was liable to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, representing probably about 5,000*l.* Obviously this sum would not be payable if the vessel proceeded on the through voyage without transhipment here; but to send such a ship to these ports would be both costly and dangerous. It was, therefore, a matter of great importance that some arrangements should be made to allow the "Chinsura" to return at once to Aden.

On placing the matter in a private and unofficial form before His Highness, I pointed out that the cost of the experiment was being defrayed by the King of the Belgians, that Her Majesty's Indian Government had shown an interest in the scheme by assisting in getting the elephants, and that the British India Steam Navigation Company had sent one of their largest vessels in order to carry them here, that the object of the expedition could only benefit His Highness, and that I was sure any help he could give by allowing the "Chinsura" to return to Aden direct would be duly appreciated.

His Highness replied, as I knew he must, that he felt some difficulty in doing a thing to-day that might be used as a precedent to call in question the legality of his right to claim transhipment dues, which could only be taken if levied equally on ships of all Treaty nations.

To this I answered that a special favour, granted under the present circumstances,



could not be in any case so used against him. There remained, however, a much more serious difficulty to settle, His Highness having leased by contract for a stipulated yearly sum his customs dues, transshipment duty included to an Indian, Taria Topan. To dispose of this, and avoid all difficulty, the Sultan offered to pay the duty himself, estimating the amount he might be thus called on to give at 4,000*l*. I at once refused to entertain any such proposal, telling him the matter was one with which, as a Government officer, I had nothing whatever to do, and that I only acted in an unofficial way, on behalf of a scheme that had for its sole object the improvement of Africa. Clearly I could not accept such a sum from His Highness, or allow it to be paid to the customs master.

On communication, however, with Taria Topan himself, I obtained his personal permission to use the liberty already accorded by the Sultan to the free transshipment of goods in harbour, he, as customs master, personally waiving all claims to such dues, out of regard to His Highness and myself. Thus the matter was settled, and the "Chinsura," having now landed or transhipped her cargo, will proceed to-morrow to the coast, and land the elephants.

Regarding the expedition under Captain Popelin, it now remains for me to say that, under direction of Mr. Stanley, the second in command has already purchased goods and collected a certain number of men, and Lieutenant Dutalis will leave for Bagamoyo after a few days, and push on alone to join, I believe, Mr. Cambier. I hear, also, but of this part of the international expedition I know nothing distinctly, the whole being involved in secrecy, that Captain Popelin will proceed two months later to the interior, in order to found a station on Tanganyika—not at the north, as Mr. Cambier before intended, but near Ukombwe, on the east of the lake, south of the village of Ujiji.

At the special request of Captain Popelin, I this day presented the members of the expedition, in public Durbar, to His Highness, who received them very graciously, asking many questions that showed the interest he took, especially in the experiment now being made with the elephants.

As the vessel will sail for Aden immediately after returning to Zanzibar, I shall have to defer any further report respecting this important experiment in connection with the opening up of Africa until next mail.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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No. 334.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 30, 1879

THE accompanying translation of a deed placed in my hand by a slave who was about to be resold by her former master will serve to show how vague are the ideas held by Englishmen on the question of slavery, and how difficult it must be for the people of Zanzibar to understand the action of the British Government.

No one will suspect Captain Russel, formerly an officer in the navy, and at the time Director of the Mission and freed slaves Settlement of the Church Missionary Society at Mombasa, of buying a slave for the purpose of selling her. The fact that the deed of freedom was given over to her on Captain Russel's departure from the country is enough to disprove any such idea; yet while he held that important position in relation to the Slave Trade suppression, and to a Christian Mission, it will be seen that he bargained for, and received delivery of, a slave from a native, in consideration of a sum of money, at the market price, and had the deed of sale and transfer attested by the Sultan's Governor and drawn out by the Kathi.

That the transaction was illegal is evident, although the open manner in which it was done will show how little Captain Russel thought he was violating English law. The occurrence shows, however, very clearly some of the difficulties the natives find in appreciating our motives. When they require a servant they buy a slave, and they see the head of a British Mission station doing the same when he is in need of some one in his house. Those who know he bought the slave may not be aware that when he left the country the deed of sale was given over to the woman to be used as proof of freedom: but if they do, there are many Arabs who also free their slaves.

The above is an instance that shows, by the open manner in which the sale was recorded, how little Captain Russel understood the mischief he might do, or the illegality of the action. I believe there are instances in which British subjects accomplish the

same end in a less direct manner by giving a present of sufficient value to a slave-owner, who thereupon, "out of compassion and for the sake of God"—for so runs the deed—frees his slave. The result is the same in each case, the Arab gets a profitable return for his slave, and is enabled thereby to invest in another, or perhaps in two, for the price he has got for one.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 334.

*Deed placed in Dr. Kirk's hands by a Slave.*

(Translation.)

(In the Name of God the Merciful, the Compassionate.)

AND then be it known, Mirab bint Ali has declared before me that she has given over her slave to Captain Russel for 50 dollars, and the said Captain Russel has paid the 50 dollars and received the slave. This is her true declaration in the matter. Dated the night of 26 El Haj, 1294. Witnessed by Sheikh Majid bin Jabir and Mohamed bin Farmao. Written by Rashid bin Ali bin Abdullah el Mundri.

I attest this as true which has been written by the Kathi, and I am a witness. Written by the poor Ali bin Nasur, with his hand.

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No. 335.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, May 31, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the return of the natives sent by me eight months ago with presents and letters to Mirambo.

I learn that my messengers, following soon after the murder by Nyungu of Mr. Penrose, were able to collect information regarding that sad occurrence, the details of which are said to be as before narrated, and, so far as I can discover, Mirambo has had nothing whatever to do in inciting to the murder or complicity in the robbery—a charge made by M. Philip Broyon, whose letter I herewith inclose as giving in detail the opposite view of the case. From this letter it will be seen that M. Broyon admits a liability towards Mirambo for ivory received sufficient to justify that Chief in suspecting his motives in keeping away, and to warrant an arrest of the goods in his hands, twenty bales of which are admitted to belong to that Chief. It is clear, however, that M. Broyon speaks now of his position towards Mirambo very differently from what he did on arrival at the coast in charge of ivory, where he gave himself out as his son-in-law and fully accredited agent. As he undoubtedly received and disposed of a large amount of ivory from that Chief, it was his clear duty to have gone direct to him and given a statement of his agency before attempting to proceed to Ujiji. Instead of this he accepted a sum of money—I believe 1,500*l.*—from the London Missionary Society to take goods to Ujiji, and would not have placed himself in Mirambo's power had it not been for the murder of Mr. Penrose, which forced him to make a *détour* and thus pass Ujiji, when Saeed bin Salim told Mirambo of his presence, and the chance offered to intercept goods that seemed to be the proceeds of his ivory, but which were being taken to Unyanyembe, where they would be out of his power. Reports injurious to Mirambo that depend on a person in M. Broyon's situation are to be received with caution; and the charges against the Chief in the affair of Mr. Penrose are contradicted by all the independent evidence to which we have as yet access.

My messengers, on reaching Mirambo, gave the presents from His Highness and myself of which they were the bearers, and it will be seen in Mr. Gambier's letter, herewith inclosed, how highly these were appreciated, and what good influence it had when the Chief found the value of what he gave returned to him.

I now know that the timely arrival of my messengers and letters at this critical juncture averted a war with the Arabs of Unyanyembe and saved the members of the Belgian expedition and others, by causing Mirambo to distinguish between Europeans, and not judge all as he had M. Philip Broyon and the late Mr. Morton. Treated as Mirambo has been by the European trading agents he unfortunately selected, we cannot

be surprised that suspicion should have been raised in his mind against all Europeans or reprisals thought of against the goods of foreigners.

Mirambo has now sent a relation of his own to the coast in charge of ivory for trade, and I shall take the occasion of his return, and also the departure of the various expeditions now ready, to communicate again with that Chief. The two greatest obstacles to the peace of that district and a good understanding with the native Chiefs is undoubtedly the presence of Abdullah bin Nasib and Saeed bin Salim, the actual and ex-Governors of Unyanyembe respectively. These two men I believe to be alike capable of committing any crime and embarking in any intrigue that they think calculated to secure their own private ends, and as it is most important that Saeed bin Salim should leave the country, and as he fears being called to account for his doings should he return to the coast, I have thought it expedient to obtain and send to him an offer of personal security from arrest if he will at once obey the order of the Sultan and come to Zanzibar. I am naturally averse to having any responsibility in the affairs of such a man, but the trade of the interior, in which so many of our subjects are deeply interested, being involved, I shall be glad if means can be found to persuade him to return, and to induce the Sultan to dismiss and recall the present Governor, Abdullah bin Nasib, and place there a man who will have some regard for the public interest, and work with the native Chiefs, the actual rulers of the country.

I am glad to be able to report that Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society, has arrived here for the purpose of going to the interior, and that he will communicate with Mirambo. The presence of a man of experience and mature judgment is now needed in the interior, and, if I may judge from a few interviews, Dr. Mullens is a man well fitted for the delicate work he will be called upon to undertake. There is no doubt the Europeans now in the interior, both English and Belgians, have lost command of the situation through want of decision. The Abbé Debaize, on the other hand, has raised a hostile feeling by his too independent and overbearing manner. The Algerian mission have safely passed to Ukerewe and Ujiji, but at a great expenditure of goods; and the natives having once felt their power, it will require firmness and tact to recover a position that has been compromised.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 335.

*M. Broyon to Dr. Kirk.*

Monsieur,

*Ounyanyembé, le 18 Février, 1879.*

LORSQUE j'eus l'honneur de vous écrire au sujet de la capture, par Mirambo, des marchandises dont la London Missionary Society m'avait confié le transport à Ujiji, je n'avais pu que vous donner, à la hâte, un récit sommaire de ce malheureux événement.

Aujourd'hui, mieux renseigné sur les agissements de Mirambo, je me permets, M. le Consul-Général, de vous mettre plus complètement au courant de ma situation, et de vous demander justice, dans la mesure du possible, de la spoliation incroyable dont je suis victime, ainsi que la London Missionary Society, qui m'avait confié son matériel.

Nous avons appris par des courriers de la Mission Ujiji, qui avaient passé par Ourambo pour venir ici, que Mirambo, à l'arrivée des marchandises volées à Uyovi, fit ouvrir les caisses, briser les malles dont il n'avait pas les clefs, et fit distribuer à ses Karuyasrugas tout ce qui ne le tentait pas particulièrement.

Le Gouverneur d'Unyaniembé recevait en même temps une lettre de ce Chef, dans laquelle il lui donnait l'ordre de me faire partir pour la côte; dans la même lettre il disait aussi que M. le Rév. Dodgsum devait se rendre à Urambo, et que le Chef de l'Expédition Belge pouvait aller reprendre les marchandises qu'il avait laissées là-bas.

Mr. Dodgsum fit écrire pour le Gouverneur à Mirambo pour le prier de renvoyer les marchandises du London Missionary Society; et le Lieutenant Cambier envoya une cinquantaine d'hommes à Urambo pour aller reprendre les ballots de l'Expédition Belge.

Le 15 courant, une partie des marchandises de l'Expédition Belge arriva, et quoiqu'il en manquât pour une valeur de 1,000 dollars, Mirambo fit dire à M. Cambier qu'il n'y manquait pas une aiguille (ata sindano)!

Le 15 Mr. Dodgsum partit pour Ujiji, sans attendre la réponse à sa lettre. Cette réponse est arrivée hier; Mirambo envoie, en même temps, trois dents d'ivoire destinées, paraît-il, au Gouverneur; dans cette lettre, Mirambo déclare qu'il n'a jamais volé de

marchandises "à personne ; que tout a été acheté à la côte, avec le produit de la vente de son ivoire, et que je lui dois encore personnellement la valeur de 250 dents d'ivoire de 2 frazlas chacune, qu'il estime à une valeur de 100 dotys le frazla! . . . ."

Mirambo y donne en même temps l'ordre au Gouverneur d'interdire aux autres blancs de voyager avec moi sous peine de mort.

Lorsque les hommes de M. Cambier partirent pour Urambo, je leur adjoignis quelques-uns des miens. A leur retour, il me rapportèrent que Mirambo disait que n'importe où je me cacherais, il me tuerait ; et que si j'essayais de transporter à Ujiji les marchandises de la Mission que j'avais pu sauver à Uyouvi, je ne lui échapperais pas, à moins de voyager dans les airs . . . . .

Ces menaces, que les indiscretions du Gouverneur ont rapidement répandu dans l'Unyaniembé, m'empêchent de trouver des porteurs pour continuer ma route ; quand Mr. Dodgsum partit d'ici, nous convinmes que je resterais à Unianyembé, jusqu'au moment où je verrais qu'il n'y a plus d'espoir de rentrer en possession de tout ou partie de nos marchandises ; maintenant, aucun porteur ne veut s'engager avec moi, craignant d'être attaqué en route par Mirambo.

Hier je fus, ainsi que M. Cambier, appelé chez le Gouverneur pour y recevoir une communication. Nous y trouvâmes un Envoyé de Mirambo (le même individu était venu, il y a un mois, à Uyouvi avec un ordre de son maître de faire tuer tous les blancs s'ils s'obstinaient à aller dans l'Unyaniembé). Cet homme fut invité par le Gouverneur à venir s'asseoir à nos côtés. Nous fîmes alors observer au Gouverneur qu'il nous était très-désagréable de nous trouver dans la compagnie d'un misérable qui avait peut-être encore l'ordre d'attenter à nos jours.

Le Gouverneur nous donna alors l'assurance que nous n'avions rien à craindre dans sa propre maison, ni même sur le territoire de l'Unyaniembé ; et s'adressant à l'émissaire de Mirambo, il lui dit : " Vous entendez, dites à votre maître qu'il doit respecter les blancs, tant qu'ils sont sur les possessions de Saïd Bargasch, mais que, s'il a des griefs contre eux, qu'il attende leur départ qui ne saurait tarder, et alors qu'il les fasse attaquer sur la route d'Ujiji, ou sur celle de la côte, s'ils renoncent à aller à Ujiji." Devant cette provocation publique du Gouverneur au meurtre des blancs, partout ailleurs que sur le territoire placé sous sa juridiction, nous ne pûmes, M. Cambier et moi, que nous retirer, non sans protestations.

20 Février.—J'ai vu le Gouverneur aujourd'hui, qui m'a dit que la lettre de Mirambo contenait encore un paragraphe disant que peut-être y avait-il chez lui quelques caisses appartenant à la London Missionary Society (probablement les objets dont il ne sait que faire). Dans ce cas il prie Mr. Dodgsum de se rendre à Zanzibar, d'en rapporter une lettre de son Altesse, au reçu de laquelle Mirambo lui rendra ces objets. Une communication de la lettre de Mirambo a été faite hier à Mr. Dodgsum qui n'est encore qu'à quelques lieues d'ici.

J'ai omis de vous dire que dans sa première lettre au Gouverneur, Mirambo lui intimait de lui livrer tous les blancs sous peine de guerre immédiate,

En résumé, toutes ces lettres ne sont qu'un tissu de contradictions dérisoires.

Maintenant il paraît que Mirambo voudrait, tout en volant les marchandises des Européens, trouver moyen de conserver quand même de bonnes relations avec les autorités à la côte. Sa première idée a été celle de me faire passer pour sorcier (car il a lancé contre moi une accusation de sorcellerie à propos d'un crocodile tué par le frère Oscar de la Mission de Bogamoyo, à notre passage du Kingani) ; dans son ignorance de nos mœurs, il espère que les autres Européens se détourneront de moi avec horreur en me regardant comme la cause unique du courroux de ce chef. Mais son ami et conseiller, Saïd bin Salem (qui me poursuit de sa haine depuis que j'ai tenté, au détriment de ses intérêts personnels, d'ouvrir une voie au commerce Européen dans ces contrées), connaît mieux les Européens que Mirambo ; il a dû lui faire remarquer que cette histoire de crocodile ne pourrait que le rendre ridicule et qu'il valait mieux me faire passer pour un voleur tout simplement.

C'est alors que Mirambo, avec beaucoup d'ostentation, promit de rendre intégralement les marchandises de Mr. Cambier, disant que celui-ci ne lui avait jamais volé d'ivoire (ce qui ne l'a pas empêché de s'approprier une partie de ces marchandises, comme je l'ai dit plus haut).

Or, en fait de marchandises appartenant à Mirambo, je n'avais (comme je crois avoir eu déjà l'honneur de vous le dire) que vingt charges, que j'avais déposées à Uyouvi, chez Mr. Stokes, du Christian Missionary Society, en attendant des porteurs pour les conduire à Urambo ; au départ de ce gentleman pour l'Ukerwé, n'ayant pas encore les hommes nécessaires, je dus faire transporter ces marchandises dans mon camp.

Je vais maintenant vous exposer brièvement, M. le Consul-Général, à quoi se sont bornées mes transactions commerciales avec Mirambo.

Il y a bientôt quatre ans Niongu pilla à Givoué la Singa des marchandises qui m'avaient été confiées par M. Cottoni, mon commanditaire à Zanzibar. Ce que j'avais pu sauver de ce désastre, savoir : soixante charges d'étoffes diverses, vingt-deux fusils, une charge de perles, une tente, et divers ustensiles, fut envoyé chez Mirambo, et je le priai d'échanger ces articles pour le compte de M. Cottoni pendant mon voyage à la côte.

A mon retour il me donna en échange cinquante fraslas d'ivoire. Ensuite il me pria d'accepter un lot d'ivoire de seize fraslas environ, présent qu'il m'offrait, disait-il, pour avoir, malgré toutes les entraves des Arabes, ouvert la route de son pays aux Européens. Il me chargeait encore de vendre pour son compte à la côte une partie d'ivoire représentant trente à trente-cinq fraslas, et de lui en rapporter le produit en marchandises.

J'avais remarqué dans ma première affaire avec Mirambo, que ce Chef avait des désirs impossibles à satisfaire, et qu'il attribuait à l'ivoire une valeur beaucoup plus grande que sa valeur réelle à la côte. Il demandait en échange des quantités fabuleuses de marchandises, armes, poudre, &c. ; aussi je déclinai cette offre, et je me décidai à ne porter à la côte que l'ivoire destiné à M. Cottoni et le présent de 16 fraslas que m'avait fait Mirambo. Mécontent de mon refus, Mirambo m'empêcha indirectement pendant près de trois mois de trouver les porteurs nécessaires pour me rendre à la côte. Un de ses niamparas un jour me fit entendre que je trouverais de suite des porteurs si je consentais à me charger de l'ivoire destiné à être vendu pour le compte de Mirambo ; à bout de patience j'y consentis et au bout de quelques jours je pus me mettre en route. A mon arrivée à Zanzibar, en Février 1877, je remis à M. Cottoni l'ivoire qui lui revenait. Quant à l'ivoire appartenant à Mirambo et destiné à la vente, MM. Smith Mackenzie and Co., voulurent bien s'en charger ; avec le produit de cette vente j'achetais les marchandises qui m'avaient été désignées par Mirambo, chez M. Iça Lilani et Ibrahim bin Soleïman principalement ; je les expédiais à Saadani, où un employé d'Ibrahim bin Soleïman se chargea d'organiser la caravane qui devait transporter les dites marchandises chez Mirambo. Peu après, je reçus par une petite caravane envoyée par Mirambo, environ onze fraslas d'ivoire, que je vendis à Ibrahim bin Soleïman, qui se trouvait à Saadani en même temps que moi.

Plus tard vint à Zanzibar un Envoyé de Mirambo Foondi Abdullah, qui me demanda à voir l'ivoire que je venais de vendre à Ibrahim. Je le conduisis chez ce dernier, et là il nous désigna trois dents dont il réclama le prix au nom de Mirambo, afin d'opérer des achats dont il était spécialement chargé par son maître. Comme je n'avais pas encore touché le montant de la vente de cette ivoire, Ibrahim déduisit de mon compte la valeur de ces trois dents, et Foondi Abdullah en reçut la valeur en numéraire, et j'expédiais à Saadani les marchandises qu'Ibrahim me livra en échange du restant.

L'insuffisance des porteurs ne me permit pas de faire transporter en une fois toutes les marchandises qui se trouvaient réunies à Saadani, et après le départ d'une caravane de soixante-seize hommes, il me restât une certaine quantité de ces marchandises. Je reçus un peu plus tard par un autre Envoyé trois petites dents que Mirambo me priai d'échanger contre des objets qu'il me désignait. Ne voulant pas augmenter le stock de marchandises en souffrance à Saadani, je confiais cette affaire à Ibrahim, qui donna en échange aux hommes de Mirambo les objets désignés, en les laissant chercher eux-mêmes des porteurs. Ces gens partirent satisfaits.

Dans la suite, ne voulant pas étendre d'avantage mes relations avec Mirambo (relations commerciales seulement), et occupé d'ailleurs à mes expériences sur les transports au moyen de bœufs, entre Saadani et Kirassa, je refusais plusieurs lots d'ivoire que m'envoyait successivement Mirambo pour être vendus à la côte. Ceux qui apportaient cet ivoire le vendirent eux-mêmes à Saadani et sans que j'eusse en rien à y voir. Je remis seulement à l'un d'eux, qui m'inspirait plus de confiance que ses compagnons et qui avait des porteurs disponibles, une partie des marchandises en souffrance, et il ne me resta plus qu'une vingtaine de charges, que je me proposais à transporter moi-même chez Mirambo à l'aide des charrettes à bœufs. L'échec de mes essais de ce moyen de transport retarda jusqu'à mon voyage actuel le transport de ces vingt charges, qui représentent tout ce qui revenait encore à Mirambo du produit de la vente de son ivoire.

Il serait facile, M. le Consul, de vérifier auprès des négociants dont j'ai cité les noms, et à la douane, les quantités exactes d'ivoire vendues par moi pour le compte de Mirambo. Je vous laisse le soin de voir s'il y a lieu de faire prendre ces informations, pour que réponse péremptoire puisse être faite aux allégations audacieuses et mensongères de Mirambo.

Vous connaissez maintenant, M. le Consul-Général, et dans tous leurs détails, les obstacles que mes tentatives commerciales ont rencontrés depuis cinq ans de la part des Chefs indigènes et de Saïd ben Salem ; je dois ajouter que je n'ai rencontré qu'indifférence de la part du Gouverneur actuel à propos du récent pillage d'Uyouvé. Vous savez encore, M. le Consul-Général, que devant l'impuissance avouée du Consul de France, à faire rendre justice à M. Cottoni, mon commanditaire, dans l'affaire de Givoué la Singa, je recourus à la protection du Consulat d'Angleterre. Votre grande nation a toujours apporté un soin jaloux dans la défense des intérêts de ses nationaux et de ses protégés à l'étranger, aussi est-ce avec confiance que je fais appel à votre haute intervention, ne doutant pas que, devant une situation aussi grave que celle que je vous aie longuement exposée, vous ne preniez toutes les mesures nécessaires pour m'assurer une protection efficace.

Veillez, &c.

(Signé) P. BROYON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 335.

M. Cambier to Dr. Kirk.

M. le Consul-Général,

Taborah, Ounyanyembé, le 23 Février, 1879.

L'INTÉRÊT que vous portez au succès des missions dans l'Afrique Centrale, et la bienveillance que vous avez montrée envers l'Expédition de l'Association Internationale Africaine, m'engagent à vous envoyer, sur les événements qui se sont passés dans ces derniers temps, quelques informations qui pourront être utiles aux futurs voyageurs.

Les renseignements favorables que j'avais recueillis sur Mirambo m'avaient fait espérer que je trouverais chez ce Chef indigène l'appui nécessaire pour continuer mon voyage vers la pointe nord du Tanganaïka, comme je l'avais projeté. Accueilli amicalement dans la capitale de l'Ounyamouési, je ne tardais pas à m'apercevoir qu'il m'était impossible d'y trouver les porteurs nécessaires pour poursuivre ma route, et que Mirambo, tenté par les armes et les présents que j'avais dû lui donner, avait formé le projet de me retenir chez lui.

Vers le 15 Novembre arriva à Ourambo la nouvelle de la mort de Mr. Morton et du retour de sa caravane à Zanzibar par ordre du Consul Anglais ; les nyamparas revenant de la côte y ajoutaient des commentaires mensongers et ridicules, et toutes mes explications ne purent convaincre Mirambo de la légalité de l'acte posé par le Consulat d'Angleterre dans l'intérêt de tous les créanciers de Mr. Morton.

Mirambo vous adressa alors, par mon intermédiaire, une lettre dans laquelle je me refusai naturellement à insérer les insinuations blessantes dont il se servait.

C'est également vers cette époque que je m'aperçus du départ, pour une destination inconnue, de petites bandes de Warugaruga.

Quelques jours après avoir reçu la nouvelle de la catastrophe de Tchaïa, je vis arriver la petite caravane qui portait les présents du Sultan de Zanzibar et les vôtres. Mirambo ne pouvait dissimuler son contentement, en me disant que la valeur de ce qu'il recevait excédait le prix de ce qu'il avait envoyé. Il feignait alors une vive animosité contre Nyungu, son allié, qui l'aurait, disait-il, insulté, et annonçait son intention d'aller le combattre dans quelques mois. (Son langage a changé depuis, car il dit maintenant que Nyungu n'est pas son ami, mais son frère.)

Je me rendis à Ouyoni dès que j'appris l'arrivée de la seconde partie de la caravane de notre expédition, qui voyageait en compagnie de MM. Dogdshun et Broyon.

J'appris alors avec surprise la part active que Mirambo avait prise à l'assassinat de Mr. Penrose, en envoyant ses Warugaruga aider ceux de Nyungu, et ses intentions belliqueuses vis-à-vis de l'Unyanyembé. Les porteurs Wanyamouésis disaient hautement que leur Sultan n'attendait que les bons fusils que possédaient les blancs pour commencer les hostilités contre les Arabes.

Devant la gravité de ces nouvelles, ne voulant à aucun prix fournir des armes perfectionnées aux ennemis de Saïd Bargasch, dont nous avions été les hôtes à Zanzibar, je résolus de me rendre à Taborah. MM. Broyon et Dogdshun avaient pris la même décision.

Nous éprouvâmes, pendant notre séjour à Ouyoui, mille difficultés par suite des intrigues de Séid ben Salem, ex-Gouverneur de l'Ounyanyembé, qui sema la terreur parmi nos Zanzibarites, et fit répandre le bruit que Mirambo se trouvait avec de grandes forces dans le porry, pour nous empêcher de nous rendre dans l'Ounyanyembé.

M. Broyon partit pour Taborah pour obtenir du Gouverneur les porteurs et les soldats nécessaires pour l'enlèvement de nos marchandises ; il revint, mais avec des

porteurs seulement. Les marchandises de la London Missionary Society se trouvaient dans un tembé, et nous étions campés à peu de distance. Les soldats de Mirambo, réunis dans le tembé, s'opposèrent par la violence au départ de la caravane de M. Broyon, disant que tout ce que renfermait le tembé appartenait à Mirambo.

Lorsque je leur demandai si mes marchandises appartenaient également à leur maître, ils répondirent qu'ils n'avaient pas reçu d'ordres à mon égard. Effectivement, Mirambo et Seïd ben Salem ignoraient encore ma résolution de me rendre à Taborah. C'est ainsi que je réussis à faire enlever mes marchandises, et nous partîmes sur le champ, malgré l'heure avancée de la journée.

Mirambo témoigna une vive irritation contre ceux qui m'avaient laissé partir, et écrivit à plusieurs reprises au Gouverneur de l'Ounyanyembé lui enjoignant de livrer les blancs réfugiés chez lui, puis nous défendant (sous peine de perdre la vie et les biens) de résider ici plus d'un mois, de voyager en compagnie de M. Broyon, ou de nous rendre dans l'Oudjidji.

Le Gouverneur, en répandant le bruit de ces menaces, et en disant publiquement, et en notre présence, à un Envoyé de Mirambo : "Dites à votre Sultan qu'il aille attendre les Européens sur la route de l'Oudjidji ou sur celle de la côte, mais qu'il ne les attaque pas sur le territoire de l'Ounyanyembé," a rendu le recrutement de nos porteurs impossible en ce moment. Nous craignons aussi que l'impunité accordée ici aux déserteurs de toutes les caravanes Européennes, n'encourage la désertion d'une partie de nos Zanzibarites.

Nous avons l'intention de faire tous nos efforts pour établir notre station à l'ouest du Tanganaïka, et nous espérons, avec l'aide de Dieu, y parvenir.

Veuillez, &c.  
Le Lieutenant,  
(Signé) CAMBIER.

No. 336.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received June 21.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, June 2, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report the safe landing of the four Indian elephants referred to in my despatch of the 30th May last. The success attending the operation of landing has fully justified the selection made by me of Moasani Bay for this purpose, and I believe that nowhere else on the coast near here could it have been safely effected from so large a vessel.

I accompanied Mr. Carter for the purpose of assisting on the spot, and returned the following day, after the animals had all been comfortably landed, and arrangements completed for the safety of the party that will be left in charge while Mr. Carter prepares the expedition that will test the powers of the Asiatic elephant in Africa; an operation that, if successful, can only be regarded as preliminary to the employment of the native African elephant.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 337.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, June 27, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of a despatch and of its inclosures, from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, relating to the Belgian Expeditions for the exploration of Central Africa. You will see that the Expeditions in question are undertaken at the private initiation of the King of the Belgians, and that the Belgian Government is in no way connected with them.\*

I am to request that you will afford the members of the Expedition, which is to enter Africa from the coast in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar, the benefit of your advice and assistance.

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

No. 338.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.**Foreign Office, June 30, 1879.*

Sir, I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting the capture of some slaves (Case No. 10) whilst on a voyage to Pemba, and the condemnation of a certain number of them under the circumstances set forth in your despatch, and I am to state to you that, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, you acted rightly in dealing with one of the slaves in the manner reported by you in the latter part of your above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 339.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.**Foreign Office, July 18, 1879.*

Sir, I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 30th May and 2nd June, reporting the arrival at Zanzibar, and subsequent safe landing on the African mainland, of four Indian elephants presented by the King of the Belgians to the International African Association.

I am to express to you Lord Salisbury's approval of your proceedings, as reported in the former of those despatches, and the satisfaction with which his Lordship has learnt the liberal conduct of the Sultan and of the Collector of Customs in regard to the question of duties leviable in the case of the mail-steamer "Chinsura."

I am to transmit to you, for your information, an extract from the "Indépendance Belge" newspaper of the 4th instant, giving an account of the landing of the four elephants on the African coast.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 340.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.**Foreign Office, July 19, 1879.*

Sir, THE Marquis of Salisbury caused your despatch of the 20th May, with the specimen of fibre inclosed therein, to be communicated to Sir J. Hooker, and I now inclose, for your information, a copy of a Report on the commercial value of the fibre from Messrs. G. and J. A. Noble, the well-known fibre-brokers.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 340.

*Mr. Noble to Mr. Jackson.*Dear Sir, *Langbourn House, George Yard, Lombard Street, July 5, 1879.*

THE specimen of fibre sent in your note of the 28th June I have carefully examined; it is worth, as a hemp, 22*l.* per ton at the present time; this value will vary from time to time with the value of other like fibres, and will be more particularly affected by the value of Sisal and Manila hemp. I notice the fibre is hard and brittle, and not equal to either of the two hems mentioned for strength; but I have no doubt a great improvement would show itself in a large bulk; this specimen has become harsh, and free of the natural moisture it would retain in bulk.

The yield you name is very large, and I should much like to see a few tons brought in to fairly test its usefulness with ordinary care in preparation. I have no doubt it

\* Inclosure in No. 10.



would have a more uniform whiteness, and, if this is so, it would be used to some extent for a higher purpose than rope-making.

P.S.—I return specimen herewith.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) JOS. A. NOBLE.

J. A. N.

No. 341.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 16, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose Decree of Restitution in Case No. 12 on this Court file.

A vessel, said to be over 200 tons, was here proceeded against on account of the presence of one female slave, who it was alleged had been shipped in charge of the captain to be used as a slave in Pemba.

After a long and tedious inquiry, it appeared that the woman, an old domestic slave, embarked of her own accord as a free passenger, and without the knowledge of her owners; that, so far from having been in irons and placed on board by force, she had herself laid in a stock of provisions for the voyage, and being a well-known and old family slave, had not the smallest reason to be afraid of going to Pemba.

A suspicion was raised that, knowing there was no danger to herself of being seized in Pemba, she did this on purpose to obtain her freedom at the expense of an innocent captain and valuable property, and it is not impossible the native interpreter who acted in the "London's" boat on this occasion was in collusion with her for this purpose.

As she was clearly guilty of perjury, I gave her over to the Sultan for punishment.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 341.

Case No. 12 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel called "Fathelkheir," under Zanzibar papers and colours, of which Mousa is master, and Mohamed-bin-Saeed owner, her tackle, furniture, and apparel; and also against one female slave found on board thereof, 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 12th day of May, 1879.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant P. G. Vander Byl, of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration, setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Fathelkheir," sailing under Zanzibar colours and papers, owned by Mohamed-bin-Saeed, and whereof Mousa is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, having a female slave named Zahura on board, was seized off Pemba as being engaged in the Slave Trade, on the 9th May, 1879. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence on both sides and examined the witnesses, not having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, or that the female slave proceeded against was on board the said vessel against her will, do adjudge the vessel, her tackle, furniture, and apparel, to be restored to the possession of the lawful owner thereof in the same state and condition as that in which they were seized and detained, and do further decree that the slave Zahura be dismissed.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree, and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 1st day of June, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

No. 342.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 16, 1879.

IN forwarding the inclosed Decree of Condemnation of vessel and six slaves, Case No. 7 of 1879, I have the honour to state that the slaves here taken and freed were old field labourers, being conveyed to Pemba to meet the demand there.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 342.

Case No. 7 of 1879.

*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, whereof Juma bin Mfumah was owner, and Machani master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against five male and one female slaves on board thereof, 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 12th day of June, 1879.

APPEARED personally George Bryant, Boatswain, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel, name unknown, owned by Jumah bin Mfumah, of which Machani was master, sailing under Zanzibar colours, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, was seized off Kokotoni, together with one female and five male slaves, on board thereof, on the 9th day of April, 1879, as engaged in the Slave Trade, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar. I, the said John Kirk, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, and having found sufficient proof that the vessel at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, and that the aforesaid six slaves were being conveyed as slaves and against their will, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the six slaves to be 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 12th day of June, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.**Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N.; commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," five male and one female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 7 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, April 14, 1879.

No. 343.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 16, 1879.

I INCLOSE herewith copy of Decree in Case No. 13, condemning a vessel and twelve slaves taken by Her Majesty's ship "London" on a voyage to Pemba from the north of Zanzibar inland.

[1205]

In this case the owner of the vessel shipped the slaves, and being a poor man, did so obviously for sale. The slaves here taken belong to two distinct classes, six being raw or lately-introduced slaves from Nyassa, smuggled into the Island of Zanzibar by night in canoes (being the first raw slaves I have seen for a very long time), on whose presence the vessel was condemned. The other six obtained the benefit of the Decree, for had the case been raised on account of these alone considerable difficulty might have been met with.

These six were slaves belonging to owners here, were themselves fleeing from Zanzibar, where they said they had been ill-used, and had agreed to go to Pemba in this dhow, the owner of which induced them to run away from their owners and join him in Pemba, where no doubt he would have sold them. They were, however, on board the vessel of their own free will, and going to Pemba, no doubt in consequence of false representations, but of their own accord.

Under the circumstances, the owner being shown to be a slave-dealer from having shipped the six raw slaves, I held that the presumption was sufficiently established that these runaway slaves had been kidnapped, and gave them freedom accordingly.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 343.

Case No. 13 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native vessel named "Mzuri Kwao," sailing under Zanzibar colours, whereof Hamadi was master, and owned by Amani, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with three male and nine female slaves on board thereof, 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 12th day of June, 1879.

APPEARED personally Paymaster William H. Gribbell, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native vessel "Mzuri Kwao," sailing under Zanzibar colours, and owned by Amani, whereof Hamadi is master, of the description and dimensions specified in the annexed certificate of admeasurement, together with three male and nine female slaves on board, was seized off Tanga as being engaged in the Slave Trade on the 9th day of June, 1879. 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, in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, and that the aforesaid three males and nine females were being conveyed as slaves and against their will, do adjudge the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also the three male and nine female slaves, 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 16th day of June, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," three male and nine female slaves, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 13 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, June 16, 1879.

No. 344.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 18, 1879.

SINCE the departure of last mail letters have been received from Unyanyembe dated the 14th April, at which time Captain Cambier, of the first Belgian Expedition, was about to set out for Ujiji. I understand that Dr. Dutrieux, his assistant, will shortly return to the coast, and that Captain Cambier has now been ordered to proceed to Nyangwe, in Manyema, there to form the second station of the International Association, while Captain Popelin, Lieutenant Dutalis, and Dr. Van den Hoevel will occupy the first post on Lake Tanganyika in a bay some distance south of Ujiji.

Captain Popelin's expedition is now ready, and will set out from Bagamoyo as soon as possible after the departure of the mail.

Mr. Carter, who, after having seen the four Indian elephants that were landed at Msasani Bay safely housed at Dar-es-Salam, came back to Zanzibar, will also take his final departure from the coast in a few days, the Sultan having placed a steam-vessel at his disposal to convey him to Dar-es-Salam. Mr. Carter will march the elephants from Dar-es-Salam so as to join the Bagamoyo road some distance inland, and he will probably be joined at Mpwapwa by Captain Popelin, crossing Ugogo together, and thus forming a party of about 250 natives with 5 Europeans.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 345.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 23, 1879.

I AM in receipt of letters from Mr. Keith Johnston, dated the 25th May and the 7th June, the first written from Livela, about 44 miles south-west of Dar-es-Salam, the second from Msangapwani, a border village on the edge of a deserted country that extends for about six days' journey to Behobehe in Kutu, where provisions are again met with in abundance.

So far Mr. Keith Johnston's progress, although not rapid, had been satisfactory, inasmuch as he and his companions had enjoyed good health, notwithstanding constant rain to which they were exposed, and the native porters of the caravan had given no trouble.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 346.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received July 22.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, June 23, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that information reaches me of the passage of slaves to the coast by way of Mpwapwa. The slaves so taken are not in general many, but, on the other hand, so far as I can learn, few ivory caravans arrive without bringing slaves. Before reaching the coast towns the slaves are scattered among the plantations, so that all trace of them is effectually lost, they being employed on the coast where cultivation by slave labour is being extended in the vicinity of Bagamoyo and elsewhere.

I learn at the same time many slave caravans are heard of at Msasi, the station of the Universities Mission, commanding the road from the coast to Nyassa, and there are, I am told, many new slaves to be seen in the neighbourhood of Lindi, showing that the Traffic is still far from being at an end on the mainland.

At the same time I am able to report there is no evidence of slaves being introduced into the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, although there is a great demand for labour at present owing to the promise of a large clove crop this year in the latter island.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 347.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, July 24, 1879.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels,\* reporting that the King of the Belgians had personally expressed to him His Majesty's acknowledgments for the assistance rendered to him by Her Majesty's Government, the India Office, the Indian authorities, and yourself in procuring and forwarding to Africa the four elephants presented by His Majesty to the International African Association, and His Majesty's warm thanks for the trouble and interest which you have taken in assisting the experiment of transporting Indian elephants to Central Africa.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 348.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, July 1, 1879.*

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, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 348.

RETURN of Slaves Captured and Forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending June 30, 1879.

Date of Discharge.		Number of Decree.			How Disposed of.
					In Towns.
1879.	February 29 .. ..	..	Cause No. 4 of 1879 .	..	1
	April 8 .. ..	..	Cause No. 6 of 1879 .	..	4
	April 14 .. ..	..	Cause No. 7 of 1879 .	..	6
	April 11 .. ..	..	Cause No. 8 of 1879 .	..	3
	May 5 .. ..	..	Cause No. 10 of 1879 .	..	9
	May 14 .. ..	..	Cause No. 11 of 1879 .	..	4
	June 16 .. ..	..	Cause No. 13 of 1879 .	..	12
	Total .. ..	..	.. .. .	..	39

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

No. 349.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 29.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, July 1, 1879.*

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 the 30th June, 1879.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

## Inclosure in No. 349.

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 June 30, 1879.

No. on Court File.	Name and Nature of Prize.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Commanding Officer.	No. of Slaves Seized.	Date of Capture.	Date of Adjudication.	Decree.	Court Fees.	Net Proceeds of Sale.	Amount Remitted.	Remarks.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Unknown ..	London ..	H. E. G. Earle .	2	1879 Jan. 9 ..	1879 Jan. 22 ..	Restitution of vessel, and condemnation of slaves	£ 16 11 0	.. ..	.. ..	
2	Fathelkheir ..	" ..	" ..	2	" 18 ..	" 20 ..	Condemnation ..	11 13 0	.. ..	.. ..	
3	Tarish ..	" ..	" ..	2	Feb. 13 ..	Mar. 1 ..	" ..	12 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	
4	Dumehada .	" ..	" ..	2	" 26 ..	" 3 ..	Restitution of vessel and 1 slave, and condemnation of 1 slave	15 2 6	.. ..	.. ..	
5	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	12	Mar. 7 ..	Apt. 3 ..	Condemnation of slaves	15 5 6	.. ..	.. ..	
6	Chumi Kunga ..	" ..	" ..	4	Apr. 4 ..	" 10 ..	Condemnation ..	16 4 6	36 9 7	20 5 1	
7	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	6	" 9 ..	June 12 ..	" ..	14 5 6	.. ..	.. ..	
8	" ..	" ..	" ..	3	" 6 ..	Apt. 21 ..	" ..	15 6 6	.. ..	.. ..	
9	5 slaves ..	" ..	" ..	5	Mar. 12 ..	May 20 ..	Restitution ..	10 4 6	.. ..	.. ..	
10	10 slaves ..	" ..	" ..	10	May 1 ..	" 7 ..	Condemnation of 9 slaves	12 11 6	.. ..	.. ..	
11	Unknown ..	" ..	" ..	4	" 4 ..	" 12 ..	Condemnation ..	12 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	
12	Fathelkheir ..	" ..	" ..	1	" 9 ..	June 1 ..	Restitution ..	22 5 0	.. ..	.. ..	
13	Mauri Kwao ..	" ..	" ..	12	June 9 ..	" 16 ..	Condemnation ..	17 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	1 slave dismissed.

Zanzibar, July 1, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 29.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 21, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, under cover, for your Lordship's information, before being forwarded, my letter to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society reporting the death of Mr. Keith Johnston, leader of the East African Exploration Expedition, which took place at Beho-beho, in Kutu, on the 28th June.

During Mr. Keith Johnston's stay in Zanzibar I had ample opportunity of knowing him, and of forming the highest opinion of his qualifications as an explorer. He had from the first given confidence to his followers, and every detail of the Expedition had been worked at under his own eye before he started for the coast, so that we had good reason to expect valuable observations as the results of his travels.

The Expedition goes on now towards Nyassa under Mr. Thomson, a geologist, the second in command, who accompanied Mr. Keith Johnston from England, and who will, no doubt, be fully qualified to give a description of the country, although without those reliable observations that would have given the greatest value to this Expedition, had the leader been spared to carry it through.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure 1 in No. 350.

*Dr. Kirk to the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.*

Sir,

THE inclosed letter of the 29th June will convey all the information we yet possess regarding the sad loss the Society has sustained in the death of Mr. Keith Johnston, the leader of the Expedition sent to examine the country between the coast and the lakes, and also with the course Mr. Thomson now proposes to follow.

This Expedition set out, as you are aware, under more favourable auspices than any other that has been equipped for African exploration. From the day of leaving Zanzibar up to that of our latest intelligence there has not been a single desertion, save only that of a guide engaged on the coast, and not forming part of the permanent Expedition. There have been no disputes regarding loads, although the porters were, in my opinion, more heavily weighted than those of any other Expedition I have seen start; and the best possible understanding has been maintained, both within the party and amongst the natives, under circumstances which would try the temper and test the qualities of the leader.

The country, from Dar-es-Salam, on the coast, to Beho-beho, a village in Kutu, north of and not far from the junction of the two rivers that unite to form the Rufiji, is described as a monotonous grassy plain, swampy and wet during the rainy season, dry and parched up for the rest of the year. On two occasions the explorers passed three days away from human habitations in crossing this region, and it was during this time that Mr. Keith Johnston was first seized with a disease that killed him after an illness of twenty-eight days.

Mr. Thomson's letter of the 21st June, which I inclose, will show how the illness began, on the 1st June, just as the rains were drawing to a close, and the country appeared more dry and healthy.

In a pencil note dated the 7th June, the last personal communication I received from Mr. Johnston, no notice is taken of the symptoms which must then have shown themselves; we may, therefore, conclude that the disease began in an insidious manner, and that his strength was seriously affected before measures were taken to meet its progress.

From my knowledge of Mr. Keith Johnston, having seen him daily during his stay in Zanzibar, and been thrown in close relation with him at every step in the organization of his party, having been led to esteem him also in the more friendly relations of life, I feel that the Society and geographers have lost one who would have greatly extended our knowledge of Africa, and who, in visiting new lands, would have left behind him among the people nothing but favourable impressions of their first contact with Europeans.

The Expedition now passes into the hands of Mr. Thomson, who, I think, has acted wisely in going on and following, so far as he can, the instructions of the Society. It is impossible, nevertheless, to ignore the fact that the accurate geographical results on

which the Society could have so confidently relied will not now be obtainable, and that some time will necessarily elapse before the second in command can make himself familiar with the use of instruments which he has hitherto not been called upon to handle.

The Rufji having been reached by the Expedition at a place below the junction of the Uranga and Ruaha (no doubt in order to obtain food), was again left without being crossed, for the purpose of pushing on to Beho-beho, in Kutu, a populous and fertile district.

Mr. Thomson now proposes following the route projected by his late leader, and crossing the Ruaha towards the country of the Mahenge, said to be Mavite, or of Zulu origin.

The Council will naturally ask to be advised how to communicate with the Expedition. I may first say that one set of letters forwarded to Beho-beho reached that place about the 22nd June; they were received and read by Mr. Johnston; and the messenger who carried them remained at that place until the 29th June, and was present at the funeral of the deceased traveller. I have since sent off two sets of letters, which, however, have been returned from the coast, on its being known that the party had set out from Beho-beho for the Mahenge country. In future, I can only suggest that letters be sent in duplicate, one set being forwarded to the Mission at Livingstonia, to be sent, should occasion offer, to the north end of Lake Nyassa, and the other to the Mission at Ujiji, to be sent by any opportunity to the south of Tanganyika.

No definite arrangement for the receipt of letters was made by Mr. Keith Johnston before he set out, so that I think the only possible way of communicating will be to send letters to these two stations, to be forwarded should opportunity offer.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 350.

*Mr. Keith Johnston to Dr. Kirk.*

*Liwela, about 44 miles S.W. of Dar-es-Salaam,  
May 25, 1879.*

Dear Dr. Kirk,

OUR guide's brother has followed us thus far, and goes back to Dar-es-Salaam to-morrow morning; so I take the opportunity to tell you that we are getting on capitally, though we have not made so much advance as I hoped. This place is the second station only from Dar-es-Salaam in the itinerary given me by the guide, but I have not had the least trouble of any sort. The men are all here and have answered to their names regularly. Yesterday and the day before food was very scarce, but the men did not complain, and danced themselves to sleep as usual. Our average day's march has been 7 miles. The first day we camped only 3 miles out. The country has been rather uninteresting hitherto, nothing but jungle and little clearings, without a single open view; the Bezinga, a large stream which falls into the Dar-es-Salaam creek, has been crossed four times, and has caused great delay, as it is still flooded and deep; the number of smaller streams crossed has also been large, and at every one the donkeys have had to be unloaded. Unfortunately the sky has been persistently clouded over at night, so that I have got no good observations as yet, and we have had a good deal of rain. Here we are resting over Sunday, after six days' work, and buying in rice, which is plentiful here, to carry us on to Mkamba, the next important point.

Chuma has been working splendidly, the men seem willing, and we are all perfectly well. My earache began to disappear as we left Dar-es-Salaam and has now gone quite, and Thomson's appetite has no end. Altogether I do not think we could have made a more promising start, thanks to your influence and care. Please give my kindest regards to Mrs. Kirk and remember me to all friends.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) KEITH JOHNSTON.

The next mail will catch us easily; I think before we can reach the Ruaha.

Excellent india-rubber, wound up in balls, seems to be very plentiful along our route; this morning I have seen a quantity of it; I send you one ball as a sample. We have had to beware of copal-digging holes all along the way.

K. J.



May 31.

The man who was to take this did not leave us, but I have an opportunity to send it this morning. We are now camped at Mkamba, a populous district three marches south-west of Liwela, and about west of Kisigu two or three days. We have been obliged to delay here to gather food twice by the most favourable path to Beho-beho; we shall have at least seven days of deserted country. The Lufigi people are coming here this year to buy food, as the floods, they say, have delayed the harvest. I hope to start for Beho-beho to-morrow morning, having now got in a good quantity of rice, vubama, &c. We have had a great deal of rain—every day wet, but are all here happy and well, lots of dancing and drumming and grand appetites.

K. J.

Inclosure 3 in No. 350.

*Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.*

My dear Dr. Kirk,

*Beho-beho, June 21, 1879.*

MR. JOHNSTON being too ill with dysentery to use the pen, he desires me to write to you and inform you of our safe arrival at the above place in capital order with the exception already noted. There have been no desertions, with the exception of our guide, who disappeared on the 6th at a Uzeramo village called Msangapwani, who, however, had proved to be utterly incompetent.

Up to the same date we had rains every day, and till the 16th we were hardly ever out of marshes with water varying from ankle to waist deep. It is surprising that we kept our health as well as we did up to the 1st June, when Mr. Johnston got dysentery. On the 9th he became too ill to move on. We had to encamp two days in a forest, and then we moved on with Mr. Johnston carried on a stretcher. He has suffered dreadfully, and if it lasts much longer it will become rather serious, as indeed it is at present.

From Dar-es-Salaam to Beho-beho the country has kept up the same soul-wearying features—ground perfectly level, the most of it submerged in the rains and burnt up in the dry season. The population is excessively scant. The vegetation is as monotonous and uniform—hardly any flowers, no creepers, not a single large tree, but scraggy, burnt-up acacias, &c.

Till the 16th we saw no game. We arrived at the Rufiji on the 15th June and were wofully disappointed at its appearance, punt full of sand, islands and banks with snags sticking up everywhere. The canoes were scarce and small. From the Rufiji we struck north-west to Behobeho.

I have enjoyed capital health myself with the exception of a slight fever from the 4th June to the 12th. The country round about Beho-beho is glorious after what we have passed through, reminding us of our Usambara excursion. We are quite close to what I suppose to be the Marni Hills, but I have not had time to ascend them. They appear to be about 800 feet.

I should have liked to have written you a long letter, but I feel so excessively out of order at present that I cannot write intelligently. Mr. Johnston desires me to convey his kindest regards to Mrs. Kirk, yourself, and the children, in which I cordially join him.

We stay here for two or three days. Johnston and I have been getting on quite pleasantly, and I suppose he sees the value of a second European now to be with him and assist him.

Yours most sincerely,  
(Signed) JOSEPH THOMSON.

P.S.—No letters have yet arrived.

J. T.

Inclosure 4 in No. 350.

*Mr. Thomson to Dr. Kirk.*

My dear Dr. Kirk,

*Beho-beho, June 29, 1879.*

ON the 21st I wrote to you stating Mr. Johnston's extreme prostration from dysentery. From that date he became gradually worse and weaker, unable even to stand without fainting.

On the night of the 27th he suffered dreadful pain and passed into an insensible condition, in which he remained all day of the 27th.

At 4.15 of that date he, to my inexpressible sorrow and dismay, died. After making quite sure of his death, we did such offices as is required under such circumstances. I gave orders for the formation of a kind of basket coffin and the cutting of a passage through the dense vegetation to a large creeper-clad tree where they dug his grave.

To-day we buried him, and on the tree carved his initials and date of his death. A few feet to one side rises a sharply-conical ant-mud building about 12 feet high, which may also serve as his monument. The Chief named Bago has undertaken for so much cloth to keep the place clear of vegetation.

I have gathered up such letters as he had received and read; also a ring and a locket, and will forward them to you.

I suppose you will telegraph from Aden.

You may understand I feel my position very much, incompetent as I am to deal with many geographical details. It will take some time to get used to the sextant and one or two of the other instruments.

Try and get some further instructions forwarded to me, I suppose, by Ujiji. As I expect to be near the lake by the time letters can get up. Any hints from yourself will be valuable.

I have disposed of most of Mr. Johnston's clothes among the best of the men, as well as one or two boxes of other things, as we have rather too few men since the Dar-es-Salaam men returned. I would return the photographic apparatus as I don't know how to use them, but there is no means of doing so. I will therefore carry them forward and stand my chance.

As I have still a good deal of work to do before I start I do not intend making any report to the Society of our journey here, besides the half of the distance has not been worked up and mapped, and I have to grope my way somewhat cautiously in these particulars. I shall have it down from Ulbana, however, if all goes well.

I propose to start on the 2nd July. Kindest regards to Mrs. Kirk, yourself, and children.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) JOSEPH THOMSON.

P.S.—I hardly comprehend my position yet, or I would have written at greater length.

Chumah has given me 3 dollars to send to his wife through you. I have put it in the box besides Mr. Johnston's letters.

J. T.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 350.

*Mr. Thomson to the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society.*

Sir,

*Beho-beho, June 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the misfortune to inform you of the death of Mr. Johnston on the 28th, at 4.15 P.M.

In my previous letter I made you aware of our arrival at this place, where the deceased gentleman hoped by a rest of a few days to recover. On the 22nd he was removed into a hut specially built for him.

From that date he gradually became worse. On the 26th he fainted several times, and was evidently dying rapidly. Everything that we could do to assist and relieve him we did, but, in my entire ignorance of the disease, that was, unfortunately, but little.

On the night of the 27th he suffered dreadfully, and passed into an insensible condition, in which he remained the following day till 4.15 P.M., when he died.

In the evening we performed the usual offices to the dead, and on the 29th a sort of basket coffin was constructed and his grave dug. About mid-day we buried him. He lies at the foot of a large tree, festooned with light creepers, with a surrounding of dense foliage. A few feet to one side rises a sharply conical ant-mud building, 12 feet in height, which may serve as his monument, while on the tree are cut his initials and date of his death.

The Chief of the village, named Bago, has undertaken for some cloth to keep the grave clear of vegetation and in good order.

It will now be necessary to speak of the future prospects of the Expedition.

I cannot but feel that at the present time I am quite incompetent to deal with much of the geographical work, as I have had no practical acquaintance with such, yet, by seeing Mr. Johnston constantly at work, I have hopes that in a short time I shall be able to get on, though it be in a rough sort of way. The sextant will be my greatest difficulty.

I would have wished to forward you an account of our route as far as Beho-beho, but I find that it will be impossible, as the map has only been worked up six marches, and would take me many days to finish it up to this place.

Besides, I am anxious to push on at once, as, out of the six weeks we have been on the march, three have been spent in huts, either to collect food or owing to Mr. Johnstone's illness.

Finally, I am afraid of missing the August mail from Zanzibar.

In the meantime, therefore, all I shall say is that we have passed through a country of the most monotonous and uniform character. Level sandy plains, varied by marshes, are its main features. Flooded in the rains and burnt up in the dry season, it is only inhabited at isolated points. Twice we marched three days without seeing signs of any inhabitants.

On the 15th June we reached the Rufiji, which is, at the village of Mzetusa, about half a mile broad, and full of islands, sandbanks, and snags, quite unnavigable, except for canoes, though in many parts it is deep. The current is strong.

From Mzetusa we had four marches W.N.W. (nearly) to Beho-beho.

Let me now say a few words about our future movements. On the 2nd July I propose to start, and, going west seven days, reach the large Khutu village of Mgurda. We then turn south, and, camping in the jungle the first day, reach the Ruaha on the second, the river being fordable at the crossing-place. Two days' march then brings us to the Uranga, and in two more we reach Ubena.

The country through which we will pass is described as well populated and level, with plenty of food to be got.

The Ruaha is two days from here.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) JOSEPH THOMSON.

No. 351.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received August 29.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, July 21, 1879.

AS directed in Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 9th May regarding the action of the Governors of Mogdisho and Brava in carrying out the Sultan's Proclamation abolishing slavery within these districts, I took an opportunity, when in conversation with the Sultan, of expressing to His Highness the gratification with which his conduct is viewed by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 352.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 13, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir Julian Pauncefote's despatch of the 27th June, forwarding, for my information, copies of papers relative to the operations of the Belgian Expedition for the exploration of Central Africa, and directing me to afford the members of these expeditions the benefit of my advice and assistance.

The reports already rendered regarding the progress of these expeditions will have shown that, anticipating your Lordship's instructions in this matter, I have not failed to render any proper assistance both to the Belgian Expedition under the command of Captain Popelin and to that sent out by the King of the Belgians under Mr. F. Carter, which started from Dar-es-Salam with four Indian elephants to proceed to the interior.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 353.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 13, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of Decree of Condemnation in case of a slave taken in a canoe off the African coast near Kilwa by the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman."

No measurement having been made of the canoe before destruction, the dimensions were not before the Court, and no one appearing in defence of slave or canoe a Decree of Condemnation was given in favour of the captors on the evidence of the slave.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 353.

Case No. 14 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the native canoe, name unknown, and without papers or colours, of which Isa bin Ali was master, and Mwenyi Makuoo owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture; and also against one male slave named Kombo, seized as liable to forfeiture by John Ingles, Esquire, a Commander in the Royal Navy, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," before John Kirk, Esquire, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, on the 4th day of August, 1879.

APPEARED personally Lieutenant Paul W. Bush, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the native canoe owned by Mwenyi Makuoo, whereof Isa bin Ali was master, and having no papers or colours, was seized at Kilwa Kiswani on the 28th day of May, 1879, together with one male slave on board thereof. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced by the captors, and in default of any person appearing for the defence, having found sufficient proof that the said canoe at the time of her seizure was engaged in the Slave Trade, do adjudge the said canoe, and also the said slave Kombo, to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly, hereby approving of the course pursued by the captors in destroying the canoe on the spot as unavoidable under the circumstances.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of August, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.**Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Commander John Ingles, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," one male slave, named Kombo, taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 14 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed)

JOHN KIRK,

*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, July 16, 1879.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 13, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward Decree condemning two female slaves and releasing a vessel proceeded against in the Slave Trade Court here by the Captain of Her Majesty's ship "London."

The case was evidently one in which no blame attached to the master of the vessel, and the slaves were of a class who might proceed on their own affairs to any part of the Zanzibar dominions without any question being asked.

There seemed reason, however, to think that they had been compelled, under fear of punishment, to proceed to Pemba, ostensibly on their own business, and I therefore ordered their freedom, condemning both.

From the occurrence of such cases as this, as the only instances now met with of Slave Trade, it will be seen how little actual slave-trading goes on by sea.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 354.

Case No. 16 of 1879.

*Decree.*

In the Court of Her Majesty's Consul-General, Zanzibar, Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Our Sovereign Lady the Queen against the Zanzibar vessel "Kunguru Mwoga," sailing under Arab colours, whereof Almas is master, and Mohamed bin Abdullah owner, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and also against two 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 4th day of August, 1879.

APPEARED personally Sub-Lieutenant Charles S. Smith, R.N., of Her Majesty's ship "London," and produced his sworn declaration setting out the circumstances under which the Zanzibar vessel "Kunguru Mwoga," sailing under the Arab flag, owned by Mohamed bin Abdullah, was seized off Pemba on the 25th day of July, 1879, as being engaged in the Slave Trade, together with two female slaves on board thereof. I, the said John Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, having heard the evidence produced on both sides, having found that the said two female slaves, named Chausiku and Mohanda, were being conveyed from Kokotoni to Pemba in contravention of Treaties existing between Great Britain and Zanzibar, do adjudge the said slaves to have been lawfully seized and to be forfeited to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and do condemn the same accordingly. And whereas there has not been sufficient proof shown that the master of the above-mentioned vessel was conveying the said slaves with the knowledge that they were such, I hereby adjudge that the said vessel be restored to the possession of its lawful owner.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present Decree and caused my seal of office to be affixed thereto this 4th day of August, 1879.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Judge.*

*Receipt for Slaves.*

Received from Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, R.N., commanding Her Majesty's ship "London," two female slaves taken by the boats of that vessel, and condemned in this Court in Case No. 16 of 1879, Zanzibar Admiralty Court File.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.*

Zanzibar, August 1, 1879.

No. 355.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)**Zanzibar, August 15, 1879.*

My Lord,

FOR some time past Seyid Barghash has shown an interest in the coal-fields known to exist in the southern portion of his dominions, and has on several occasions obtained specimens which have been examined and reported on favourably.

Last year, preparatory to taking further steps, an Arab expedition was sent by land, which succeeded in settling disputes between the tribes on the Upper Rovuma, and establishing a post inland on that river, where the Sultan's flag is now hoisted.

The negotiations which led to this were conducted with the assistance of the English missionaries at Msasi, and the results of the settlement reported to me at the time by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

This year, at the end of the rainy season, His Highness sent a party to the mouth of the Rovuma in one of his steam-vessels, with orders to ascend the stream in boats as far as the coal-fields, where several tons of coal had been placed ready for shipment.

The person in charge was, however, unfit for the work, and the expedition resulted in partial failure. The River Rovuma was, however, ascended as far as the rapids, which, when the river was first explored, prevented the further progress of Dr. Livingstone and myself. It was, however, found possible to pass the rapids in a native canoe as far as the junction of the Liende, a large tributary of the Rovuma coming from the south. On this affluent the coal-beds exist. The navigation of the Liende above the junction is described as being much easier than that of the Rovuma, and the coal-seams were observed to crop out on the rocky face of the islands.

The larger coal deposits were, however, reported to be some distance away from the river, and so were left unvisited,

Enough has been ascertained regarding the River Rovuma, above the rapids, to show that, however extensive this coal-field may be, or however good the quality of the coal, it is hopeless to attempt to bring it by water to the coast, and with the present means of transport coal will not pay a land carriage of 150 miles.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 356.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)**Zanzibar, August 20, 1879.*

(Extract.)

THE present position of the different Belgian expeditions, so far as I am informed, is this:—

Captain Cambier, now the only representative of the original expedition since his companion, Dr. Dutrieux, has resigned, goes to Ujiji, where he will await supplies to be forwarded from Zanzibar; he will then, I believe, proceed to Nyangwe, in Manyema, and prepare to co-operate with those sent by the "Comité d'Etude du Congo" from the West Coast.

At the same time, Captain Popelin and his party, supported by Mr. Carter, in charge of the Indian elephants, will proceed by Jiwe la Singa to a bay on Lake Tanganyika, south of Ujiji, and nearly opposite the creek found by Captain Cameron to be an outlet to the Congo. In this way the Belgian expeditions will work together in order to bring about the formation of a large Belgian trading company in Africa.

I hear from natives that the elephant expedition has now reached Mpwapwa; they have traversed tsetse country many times since leaving the River Kingani, so that one of the principal questions regarding the use of the Indian elephants will probably have been solved. I therefore await with interest the arrival of further information from Mpwapwa as to the condition of the animals at the end of the journey.

P.S. *August 23.*—It is reported that Dr. Dutrieux, having left Captain Cambier's expedition at Unyanyembe, is now near the coast in company with Mr. Philip Broyon, who now undertakes to transport stores to Ujiji for the Belgians, an arrangement that seems most injudicious, seeing that Mirambo, with apparently good cause, looks on him as his debtor, and as evading a settlement.

It is also said that Lieutenant Dutalis, who is with Captain Popelin on the second expedition, will return to the coast, having suffered from fever.

J. K.

No. 357.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 20, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter from the naval Commander-in-chief, acknowledging the assistance and co-operation rendered by this office to the naval authorities on this station engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

It is satisfactory to feel that any services rendered have been so highly appreciated.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 357.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

"Euryalus," at Zanzibar, August 20, 1879.

BEFORE leaving Zanzibar on my return to England, I beg that you will permit me to offer you my best thanks, for the cordial assistance and co-operation which you have rendered to myself, to the Senior Naval Officer here, and the Captains of Her Majesty's ships which have been employed on the East Coast of Africa.

The success which has attended our labours to suppress the Slave Traffic in this region during the time I have been in command of the station could not have been achieved without the valuable help which you have at all times afforded us, and I have taken the liberty of tendering you my very sincere acknowledgments.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

No. 358.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 22, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the departure for Ujiji and Uganda of a party of Algerian priests to reinforce the Roman Catholic Missions there lately established.

There are eighteen Europeans in the present party, of whom four are Papal Zouaves. The party is thoroughly well supplied with all necessary articles, and also well provided with the latest arms of precision, and sets out from Bagamoyo with 600 porters.

If the full number of porters cannot be collected in time, the loads that are left will be taken on later by a third party of Europeans, expected to arrive shortly.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 359.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 22, 1879.

I REGRET to have to report the death of Dr. Mullins, the chief of the London Missionary Society's party proceeding towards Ujiji. Dr. Mullins died near Mpwapwa on the 10th July.

Intelligence has also been received of the death of Mr. Dodshum, of the same mission, which took place at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika within some days after his arrival at the mission station.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 360.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 20.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, August 22, 1879.

I HAVE inquired of Dr. Baxter, now in Zanzibar, who, for some time past, has been stationed as a missionary at Mpwapwa, and from whom information of the passage of slaves to the coast in ivory caravans has been derived, regarding the present state of the Traffic.

Dr. Baxter tells me that for two months previous to his departure from Mpwapwa not a slave passed that way; he tells me that there was a sudden appearance of a revival of the trade at the time he reported to me, but that since then it has again ceased. There is no doubt this was the direct consequence of the steps taken on his information, and the arrests that followed.

Dr. Baxter is of opinion that the total number of slaves taken from the interior through Ugogo to the coast this year did not exceed 500 in all, and he thinks that no caravan passed with slaves without his having sooner or later been made aware of the fact.

This information must be considered highly satisfactory, seeing that the plantations about Bagamoyo would suffice to absorb the number of slaves above indicated; certainly, notwithstanding the demand for labour in Pemba, in consequence of an unusually heavy crop of cloves, there has been no import of raw slaves into that island this year.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 361.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 30, 1879.

THE Marquis of Salisbury caused your despatch of the 30th May, with its inclosure, relative to the purchase of a slave at Zanzibar, to be communicated to the Church Missionary Society, and I am now directed by his Lordship to transmit to you copy of a letter on the subject from the Society; and I am to instruct you to endeavour to obtain the information suggested by the Society in regard to the transaction in question.

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Inclosure in No. 361.

*Mr. Hutchinson to the Marquis of Salisbury.*

Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square,

September 22, 1879.

My Lord,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated 15th September from Sir Julian Pauncefote, covering despatches from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, relative to the purchase of a female slave by Captain Russell, late the Lay Superintendent of our mission at Mombasa.

In reply, I beg to inform your Lordship that nearly two years have passed since Captain Russell left the Society's service, and we have no knowledge of his present employment or occupation, but believe him to be in Australia.

Captain Russell being thus unable to offer any explanation, the papers were forwarded to our late Clerical Superintendent of the Mombasa Mission, the Rev. W. S. Price. From him I have heard this morning. He states that he knows most of the parties mentioned, and feels persuaded that the transaction, if it ever took place at all, admits of explanation which would entirely remove the construction which might otherwise be placed upon the account and the remarks of Dr. Kirk. Mr. Price states that the female slave was a married woman, living with her own husband.

Under all these circumstances, it appears to us better not to lay this matter before our Committee until an opportunity is afforded of obtaining some explanation from Captain Russell or from some of the mission agents now at Mombasa. This could readily be done by Dr. Kirk on the spot.



The steady and persistent support which this Society has given to Her Majesty's Government in their efforts for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in former days, on the West, and more lately, on the East Coast of Africa, enable me to assure your Lordship that their agents will not be found lending any countenance to slavery, and though we are aware that this transaction would, as stated by Dr. Kirk, appear illegal under the old Slave Trade Acts, yet the redemption of a slave is sometimes forced upon the missionary under circumstances which would appeal to the heart of any Englishman.

I venture to inclose, for your Lordship's perusal, some despatches recently received from Central Africa, from which your Lordship will perceive that the Slave Trade is still carried on. Other letters do mention the ransoming of slaves from the slave-gangs. I am sure it will give your Lordship much satisfaction to perceive that through the efforts of our missionaries King Mtesa of Uganda has been induced to prohibit the sale of slaves in his dominions.

I return the despatches of Dr. Kirk, and remain, &c.

(Signed)

ED. HUTCHINSON,  
*Secretary, Church Missionary Society.*

No. 362.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 14.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, September 15, 1879.*

AT my request the Sultan sent an Arab trader acquainted with the route inland from Dar-es-Salam, to examine and report upon the River Lufiji, as far as the confluence of the Ruaha and Uranga.

I annex an itinerary showing the places noted during the voyage, from which it will be seen that the river is free of rocks or rapids up to a place named Pangani, where the hills narrow the channel, and form rapids that it was found impossible to surmount. It is thought that in flood these may be smoothed over, as the total fall is said not to be very great. These rapids are near the junction of the two rivers that unite to form the Lufiji, and may be set down approximately as about 120 miles in direct line from the mouth of the river at Simboranga. The ascent of the river with oars and poles occupied many days, but the return voyage from Pangani to the coast was accomplished in five days, working ten hours each day.

On the upper river the Arab met with people of Mhenge, with whom, on a former journey, he had been acquainted, who told him that after Mr. Keith Johnston died, his companion, Mr. Thompson, proceeded in the direction of the Ruaha, before reaching which a marauding party of Maviti (half-caste Zulus) came suddenly upon the caravan. With the exception of five, all Mr. Thompson's attendants are said to have run away, leaving the baggage on the ground. Mr. Thompson told the Maviti that he and the party with him would fire if they dared to take the loads, whereupon the Maviti laid down their shields. Mr. Thompson then ordered them to go and bring back the run-aways, promising to pay them. This was done, and after two days the party proceeded without further opposition, and crossed the Ruaha.

On reaching Mhenge, the Chiefs all ran off, and remained in hiding on an island until Mr. Thompson's departure. He is said to have passed west from Mhenge towards Ubena, and when last heard of was progressing, without difficulty or opposition, in the direction of the lake.

I report the above as told me. Evidently the arrival of white men in the country had caused a panic; but, so far, this had not affected the welfare of the expedition. At Behobeho the Arab was told of Mr. Keith Johnston's death, and saw the place of his grave.

All agree that, at the junction, the Ruaha is full of rocks, but that the Uranga is navigable for many days west, although near the junction of the Wegu, a tributary coming from the south, the river is narrowed.

The results of the Sultan's expedition to explore the Lufiji goes to show that the river may prove of considerable value as a means of reaching a country rich in elephants and ivory. So far as it has been explored the people are most friendly to the Arabs.

The Sultan's agent recommends a further examination when the river is at its

lowest, in order to determine the best channels to follow in flood, when the rocks are covered with water and the current strong.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 362.

*Itinerary of the Arab sent by His Highness Seyed Barghash to Examine the River Lufiji in July 1879.*

1. Simboranga.
  2. Bumba Creek, outlet of.
  3. Vugia (Chief Mehochera), cocoa-nuts and mango trees.
  4. Murangozi.
  5. Simaia Creek, outlet of.
  6. Mhenda.
  7. Kilindi, the Chief is Soma-mkale (here Stanley cut wood). From the mouth up to this the depth was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fathoms.
  8. Nshuke. This is at the end of an island where there is a sort of eddying of the water. There is a cocoa-nut tree here; in some places no bottom was here found at 6 fathoms.
  9. Tonga.
  10. Kiwere, opposite the hill of Kisi; here is a large mparamusi tree.
  11. Kibega. The Chief of this is Belanga. There is a tall mparamusi tree. This was Stanley's furthest in 1879.
  12. Koja. The village of the Chief Siwatu; here are three divisions of the river, and there are thirteen cocoa-nut trees.
  13. Mkanza.
  14. Panga-panga (Chief Makuku).
  15. Minwili.
  16. Mtanza.
  17. Tuza.
  18. Msango, Chief Kingulio; this is near to Beho-beho which was visited by the Arab who was in charge of this expedition.
  19. Kizinga.
  20. Shimbera.
  21. Kidege; here the river is divided.
  22. Upanga.
  23. Mzizima, a rocky island never covered with water.
  24. Pangani. Here the hills close on both sides of the river, which is impassable on account of rapids, but is supposed to be navigable in flood.
  25. Kalinza.
  26. Tendefa, where the Uranga and Ruaha join to form the River Lufiji.
- The Sultan's boat was left at anchor below the rapids of Pangani, and it occupied a long day to walk to a hill that gave a view of Tendefa, with the junction of the rivers, and return the same evening to the boat.

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No. 363.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, October 15, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the London Missionary Society relative to two members of their mission at Ujiji, concerning whose safety much anxiety is felt, and I am to instruct you to endeavour to ascertain what has become of those gentlemen. Their names are Mr. Edward C. Hore and Mr. Walter Hutley, and they hold respectively the offices of engineer and mechanic in the Society's expedition.

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

P.S. *October 16.*—I inclose copy of a further letter which has been received from the London Missionary Society on the above subject.

J. P.

Inclosure 1 in No. 363.

*Mr. Whitehouse to Sir J. Pouncefote.*

Sir,

*Bloomfield Street, London, E.C., September 23, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to address you on a subject which is causing much anxiety to the directors and friends of this Society.

In August of last year three missionaries of this Society arrived at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, of whom one died within a month of arrival. The two survivors continued to reside there, and wrote to us with much regularity up to the 10th January last. If they have written since that date their letters have not been received, and we are, therefore, very anxious respecting their safety. About the beginning of April another missionary joined them, but we have indirectly heard that he died at Ujiji seven days after arriving there,

If the survivors have written since the 10th January their letters must have been lost or stolen, or perhaps, as the interval since we heard is now long, been systematically destroyed.

I therefore take the liberty of writing to inquire whether Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, would be allowed to institute inquiries respecting the safety and also, if they survive, respecting the correspondence of these friends, and whether Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be pleased to authorize Dr. Kirk to make inquiry on the subjects.

May I further inquire whether there are means of communicating with Dr. Kirk on these subjects earlier and more speedily than by the ordinary mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. O. WHITEHOUSE, *Acting Foreign Secretary  
of the London Missionary Society.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 363.

*Mr. Whitehouse to Sir J. Pouncefote.*

Sir,

*Bloomfield Street, London, E.C., October 14, 1879.*

ON the 23rd September I had the honour to address you on the subject of the absence of all intelligence of two of the agents of this Society, Messrs. Hore and Hutley, whom we believe to be at Ujiji. The directors were gratified and thankful to learn from your reply that the Marquis of Salisbury had consented to take steps, through Dr. Kirk, to make inquiry as to the safety of these two missionaries.

2. I now write to add that on Friday last, 10th October, we received letters from our agents in Zanzibar, dated 18th September, in which they state that, up to the hour of writing, no news whatever of Messrs. Hore and Hutley had been received.

3. In conferring on the subject with gentlemen who are well acquainted with Zanzibar and Arab traders and tendencies, they express a suspicion that there is a systematic stoppage of correspondence either at Ujiji or somewhere on the way, and that pro-slavery interests have prompted to this. We purpose writing fully on the subject to Dr. Kirk by the mail on the 17th instant.

4. The Directors are very thankful for the aid which Her Majesty's Government are rendering with a view to clear up a mystery, which is causing much anxiety, and relying on a continuance of such effort, I have, &c.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. O. WHITEHOUSE, *Acting Foreign Secretary  
of the London Missionary Society.*

No. 364.

*Sir J. Pouncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 6, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for your information, the accompanying printed copy of a Report, with its inclosures, which has been addressed

to the Admiralty by Rear-Admiral Corbett, on the Slave Trade in the Red Sea and the East Coast of Africa.\*

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

No. 365.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 1, 1879.*  
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. 365.

RETURN of Slaves captured and forfeited to Her Majesty during the Quarter ending 30th September, 1879.

Date of Discharge.	Number of Decree.	Disposed of in Town.
July 16, 1879	No. 14 of 1879	1
August 1, 1879	No. 16 of 1879	2

(Signed) JOHN KIRK,  
*Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.*

No. 366.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)*

My Lord, *Zanzibar, October 15, 1879.*  
ON the 31st May last I forwarded letters of M. Broyon and Captain Cambier regarding the conduct of Mirambo, who had seized a large amount of goods of the London Missionary Society from the hands of M. Broyon on the ground that he was his debtor and bound to render an account, and that the goods then in his possession actually were his and not those of the London Missionary Society.

I then stated in my Report that the presence of a man of experience and mature judgment was needed, as there was no doubt the Europeans in the interior had lost command of the situation through want of decision.

Unfortunately Dr. Mullens died before reaching Unyamwezi, but his second in charge of the London Mission party reached Mirambo's capital safely, and has now recorded his experience in a letter, an extract from which I herewith inclose.

It will be seen that what I before thought has proved correct, and it is evident the goods were taken from the hands of Broyon under the full conviction that they were the proceeds of ivory sent by Mirambo to be sold at the coast, and had Mr. Dodgshum only acted in a more independent manner, and not allowed himself to be misled by Broyon, who was compromised throughout, there is no doubt the goods would long ago have been restored; even now, after the lapse of months, when Mirambo might fairly have concluded that the goods were not those of the Society (seeing their responsible agent, Mr. Dodgshum, declined his repeated request to come and show which among them were his) the greater part of the goods are now restored on the word of a stranger coming from the coast bringing letters of recommendation from me.

Mirambo was, under the circumstances, fully justified in acting as he did in this matter, and M. Broyon had no right to undertake any agency that stood in the way of his first giving an account to the Chief of the transaction between them, and had this been done, the missionaries in the interior would not have suffered the loss and delays

to which they have been exposed, first through their agent's conduct, and, secondly, on account of a want of decision and independence on the part of Mr. Dodgshum.

Matters in the interior are, however, very complicated.

Saeed-bin-Salim, the ex-Arab Governor, is a master of cunning and intrigue, and is doing all he possibly can to bring about a rupture between Mirambo and the Arabs.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 366.

Mr. ————— to Dr. Kirk.

(Extract.)

*Urambo, September 9, 1879.*

WE arrived here on the 30th August after a most prosperous journey of thirty-nine days from Mpwapwa.

At Uyni we found Saeed-bin-Salim suffering from chronic bronchitis and a general indisposition. In the course of a couple of days he was able to journey with us to this place, having brightened up considerably when I agreed to his request that I would speak to Mirambo for him about going to Zanzibar.

Mirambo gave us a hearty welcome, and his people a noisy, yet joyous, reception. Two days after our arrival I operated on Mirambo's arm, and removed a large sebaceous cyst, the "antiseptic" proving most successful. In a few days he will have only a scar to show in the place of an ugly lump.

A short time after this he sent, telling the messenger, Juma, to say that "he regarded me as a true brother, and would I make blood brotherhood with him?" I assented, and the ceremony was performed at his own house.

I had waited patiently for him to say something about the London Missionary Society property, and instructed Juma to ask about it privately and let me know if Mirambo did not voluntarily speak by the 3rd instant. On that day, however, he sent and requested me to come to his house; I did so, and then he said I might see the goods, and if there were any I could identify I was to tell him. I did so, and recognized ten or twelve boxes of personal baggage, about thirty of provisions, and a large quantity of miscellaneous property, in all, I should think, about 120 loads.

I then said I wished him to understand that this was London Missionary Society property, and not one load that I could see of Broyon's; if, therefore, he chose to retain it after this, I should not blame him, but should ask that he would not use any of it till Dr. Kirk had been written to on the subject; if, however, he gave me leave, I should take as much as I could to Ujiji, where they weré much in need of the things.

To this Mirambo replied that he had sent to Mr. Dodgshum asking him to come and identify his property, and then he, Mirambo, would give him men to take it to Ujiji; Mr. Dodgshum failing to put in an appearance, he naturally concluded that all belonged to Broyon, and therefore appropriated the whole. Some few articles of clothing, he said, had been used, but all the rest he would give to me to do as I pleased with. I thanked him, and after further conversation of a pleasant nature, I took my leave.

The next day I removed all to the large house Mirambo has given me, and found that all packages had been opened and some of the articles extracted, but I could not determine to what extent. I think about one trunkful of cloths is missing, but not having a list, I can only judge from the contents left.

I have a true regard for Mirambo, and have found no difficulty in dealing with him. True frankness, firm and steady principles of truth and candour, have been the measures I have taken, and these, I am glad to say, are abundantly successful with him. He has spent many hours in my tent, and almost every request I have made has been cheerfully complied with.

I leave two of my head men and two pagazi to superintend the erection of a temporary house and the cultivation of sufficient land for the produce of grain to last through next season.

When I asked him where I should erect a house, he said, "Brother, the land is before you, choose where you will, all is yours."

He has carpenters and smiths from Zanzibar, building a large house after the Arab style, and has promised to erect a similar one, or in any style I please, for me when I return from Ujiji. He also has promised to build a hospital, furnish and maintain it.

Forty of his men are told off to work on the mission premises, and these he maintains at his own cost.

Last week one of his caravans was ill-used in Uha, and twenty loads of cloth taken as "mhongo;" since he knew of it he has been gathering men from the country around, and now 4,000 men, so Juma says, are ready to march, and will depart for Uha to-morrow, Mirambo himself leading them. I asked him how he would proceed, and why he should fight; "Ah!" he said, "those people are very, very bad, I must teach them a lesson, and show them that 'Mwami' is not to be slighted; I shall go five days in the pori, and then they will think I am gone somewhere else, then three nights I shall travel all night, and when the sun sets I shall be among them and they won't be able to run away then."

No. 367.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 11.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, October 15, 1879.*

THIRTEEN months ago I took advantage of the departure of a native messenger to send letters and a few books to King Mtesa, of Uganda, in answer to the friendly messages he had sent to me on getting the letters of recommendation furnished to the Church missionaries on first going to his country.

I have now received a special deputation of twenty natives of Uganda, sent by their King to visit Zanzibar, and convey his thanks to me for advice and intervention in keeping open the road to his dominions.

I inclose a copy of the letter sent to King Mtesa, the object of which was to maintain friendly relations, secure his support to our missionaries, and, above all, avert a native war with Mirambo, which would have proved most hurtful to both, and to the interests of every one here.

I am happy to say that the arrival of my letters and the messages sent by me to these Chiefs have been the direct means of preventing a war instigated, I believe, by the present Governor of Unyanyambe, and keeping open one of the main roads of trade into Central Africa.

King Mtesa, I am told, is most friendly with the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of the Church Missionary Society, but various disputes had occurred between him and some other members of the Mission.

At the time the party left Uganda two of the Algerian Roman Catholic missionaries had arrived, and received permission to reside and teach in his country, and King Mtesa had sent to convey five others across the lake.

I understand, however, that he is exacting to Europeans, and cruel on occasions to his own people. He appears, however, to be very desirous to conform to the wishes of the British Government, of which he has heard so much, and says he would welcome any one sent by them.

The messengers of the King have brought with them one piece of ivory for me; this I shall sell, and expend the proceeds on their behalf, and in sending them back to their country.

I have also received a specimen of the wild coffee of the country, a sample of which has been forwarded to the museum at Kew; it is said to be of excellent quality, resembling the best Mocha.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

Inclosure in No. 367.

*Dr. Kirk to King Mtesa.*

Your Highness,

*September 2, 1878.*

I TAKE advantage of the opportunity of the departure of a messenger sent by Mr. Smith, the agent of the English missionaries who came to you from Zanzibar, in order to inform your Highness that Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to learn of all the help given to the English missionaries in Uganda, and I trust that through the advise and teaching of these men you and your people may be taught and benefited.

Your Highness will be pleased to know that it is the wish of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar to open up roads from this coast to your country, and to increase the

friendly relations that now subsist between the two Kingdoms; for this purpose I have written to Mirambo in order that he may assist in making the route safe and easy to traders travelling with goods.

Your Highness will easily see the immense advantage in trading direct with Zanzibar, as by this route you will be able to obtain goods of all kinds in exchange for ivory.

You have asked me to send to you an Englishman to carry on trade direct with you; but you will know that, being myself an officer of Government, it is difficult for me to do this. I have, however, made known your wish to Mr. Smith, a British subject here, and have asked him to explain to you in his letter all that is necessary to enable you to trade with this coast; and I have only to assure your Highness that I shall always be glad to protect from injury your people who come to Zanzibar.

I trust that your Highness will continue to assist the missionaries and all other subjects of our Queen who may come to you, and I hope they will in return be able to do your country much good. You will understand they have come to your country of their own accord, not for profit, but to teach your people. They are not agents of the Government, but teachers.

As you have no one who can write the reply you may wish to give, I trust you will explain fully all you may have to say to the bearer of this letter, and cause him to return speedily.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 368.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, November 12, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, and from Her Majesty's Consul at Loanda, having reference to the Belgian expedition in Central Africa and to Mr. Stanley's movements.\*

I am, &c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 369.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.— (Received December 16.)*

My Lord,

*Zanzibar, November 7, 1879.*

ON the 4th of the present month I received a packet of letters from Ujiji of dates extending from February to the middle of June. In these letters the death of Mr. Dodgshum, one of the London Missionary Society's Agents on Lake Tanganyika, which took place on the 3rd April last, is confirmed, the cause assigned being ulceration of the stomach and fever, due apparently to the fatigues of the journey and too constant use of coarse native grain.

On receipt of the letters addressed to the Chiefs at Ujiji by the Sultan and myself, most of the difficulties that had before been placed in the way of free action had been removed, and the Mission allowed to communicate with the people direct, with a view to building and obtaining ground.

It would appear, in fact, that the only restriction still insisted on by the Arabs and Swahilis, who are masters of the place, was that the English flag should not be hoisted by the missionaries in or near the town unless some one were sent by the Sultan of Zanzibar for the purpose of seeing this done. It seems unfortunate the missionaries should persist in their desire to do a thing looked upon with evident distrust by the ruling classes, who regard the erection of a permanent flagstaff and display of national colours other than their own as preliminary to assuming possession of the country.

The two European residents of Ujiji, who have now been there some time, speak of the place as far from being unhealthy, and attribute the deaths both of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Dodgshum, which took place almost immediately after arrival, to the fatigues and hardships of the journey from the coast, and in no way connected with anything that happened after reaching their destination. Mr. Hore seems to think that a more healthy place than a carefully selected spot in the vicinity of the present town could scarcely be found.

This gentleman had been able to make one trip on the Tanganyika, and had visited the Lukuga Creek, first found by Cameron to be the real outlet of the lake, draining its waters westward to the Congo. When seen by Mr. Hore at the end of the last rainy season, the waters of the lake were high and a large outflow was taking place by this channel. On his return, after twenty-eight days' absence from Ujiji, the level of the lake was found to have fallen two feet. This would indicate a considerable annual variation of level, but there is also reason to believe, from the observations of Livingstone and subsequent travellers, that the general level of the waters in this lake basin has of late years been gradually rising, owing to causes not yet explained. There can, however, now remain no doubt that the Lukuga is, as observed by Cameron, the real outlet of the Tanganyika.

Mr. Hore's observations on the Slave Trade in and near Ujiji, contained in a letter addressed to me, are of so much importance that I quote them at length:—

"I am afraid I can give you but little information about the Slave Trade. Our knowledge is, of course, much confined to the proceeding of the Ujiji traders. I can see no indication of these men catching slaves and sending them to the coast, that is, making a trade; they certainly bring small numbers of slaves from Manyuema, but these are absorbed for domestic and local purposes. The Slave Trade at Ujiji is merely a small local matter, slaves captured in war, &c., amongst surrounding tribes, and passed from hand to hand till they finally come to a stand in some Arab's shamba. This used to be done in the market, but since we came here it has all been kept out of sight. Once only some Wajiji offered us a slave for sale as they passed by our tembe. The traders owning these domestic slaves have from 20 to 100 (I think Mwenyi Kheri reaches the larger number); they are their domestics, boatmen, carriers, body-guard, and cultivators, and of course form the principal population of the place, filling up with huts the spaces between their masters' larger houses.

"Arabs going coastwise with ivory may take a few odd slaves (such as are refractory or otherwise not suitable to retain) along with them if probable investments offer, but not in large numbers, and I should say are always parted with before reaching the coast. The Ujiji traders bring all their stuff to Ujiji, but such as Tipo, Tib, Juma Merikani, and others about Nyangwe and still further afield may send slaves south to native tribes and south-west to the Portuguese—I do not know—certainly not north. The northern exit for slaves can scarcely widen much before reaching Gordon's districts. The Portuguese are responsible for the remaining routes, south-east and south-west. Slavery amongst the natives is another matter. The Wajiji are great slave-holders, slaves being as common as domestic servants at home, but no great numbers are owned by individuals as among the Arabs. A common present between Chiefs is one or two slaves, and Mirambo sends small parties from time to time to buy both slaves and ivory.

"When the Portuguese and Arab slave-traders are crushed out, or nearly so, we shall see and more fully realize the extent of the native slavery or rather slave customs which cover the continent through its length and breadth. The former will have cost an immense outlay of the power and influence of civilized Europe ere it is swept away. The latter will take years of faithful mission labour to eradicate."

From what Mr. Hore observed during his residence at Ujiji, it may be seen that the native wars of which we have been told do not result in the capture of slaves for export, the captives that reach Ujiji being few, and employed in the service of the natives of the country or of people from the coast who have settled there. This entirely confirms and explains what I have always reported, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, that slaves from west of Tanganyika do not reach Zanzibar, and that these tribes are not represented here.

I am told that the Algerian Roman Catholic missionaries, who had reached Ujiji, proposed leaving that place to settle in Urundi.

The Abbé Debaize, who is travelling at the expense and under the auspices of the French Government, was, at the time of departure of the messengers who brought my letters, still at the former place engaged in collecting and getting up the loads left on the road in consequence of the desertion of his porters. This gentleman has earned a wide notoriety for overbearing conduct and violence of temper, in consequence of which he has found it impossible to keep men in his service. The report that to his arbitrary conduct is to be attributed the death of Mr. Penrose and the plunder of the Church Missionary Society's goods by the Chief Nyungu is also confirmed.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.



*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1879.

MY attention having been directed to the inclosed letter that appeared in the "Times" of the 14th October, in which statements are made that, if correct, call for decided action on our part, I asked Bishop Steere, the head of the Mission to which both Mr. Maples and Mr. Clarke are attached, to tell me anything he knew in relation to these matters. The principal statements regarding the Slave Trade are that slaves are being publicly sold at Lindi; second, that the trade in this direction seems now as lively as ever; and lastly, that slaves are still transported in thousands by sea from the East Coast.

Bishop Steere, in reply to my inquiries, says:—

"It is not true that the trade is as lively as ever, but it is not wholly ceased. I do not think anything except a European on the coast with secret service money could stop it or ascertain its real dimensions. I will send Joseph Williams to you, if you like to see him.

"The facts are that slave caravans are not unfrequently seen near Masasi, but the sum of those actually seen in one year would hardly reach 2,000."

Bishop Steere's estimate that the number of slaves passing along the main road from Nyassa to the coast does not exceed 2,000 yearly is totally incompatible with the idea that the Traffic is now as lively as ever. Mr. Maples did not reach East Africa until long after the bulk of the Slave Trade had been broken, and he hardly realizes what it formerly must have been when, after supplying the local demands of the coast of Zanzibar and Pemba, there still remained 20,000 slaves for export to foreign countries yearly. In fact, if only 2,000 slaves pass along the main road between Nyassa and the coast, the local demand on the coast would barely be satisfied. There are, however, in all probability, other routes by which a few caravans also reach the coast, but it is to be remembered at the same time that Machemba and other inland native Chiefs are themselves very large slave-holders, and that part of the slaves that pass near Masasi never reach the coast at all. At the same time, there is known to be a certain number of slaves that find their way to the Comoro Islands by sea, although this Traffic is generally supposed to be carried on from the coast further south and beyond the Zanzibar limits.

Under the circumstances, I have desired Captain Earle to cause Her Majesty's ship "Dragon" to be stationed for some time off the coast near Lindi, and I shall take every means at my disposal to check any development of the Traffic that may be found to exist. In the mean time, Mr. Maples' statements must be received as in great measure opposed to what is known to Bishop Steere and myself, and as being certainly exaggerated.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

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Inclosure in No. 370.

*Extract from the "Times" of October 14, 1879.*

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THE SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,  
PERMIT me to make some remarks on a subject dear to the hearts of all free-born Englishmen, and one to which you again directed our attention yesterday in your article upon Thomas Clarkson. You spoke of the reform he effected as containing its own monument, but you further pointed out an important fact connected with the work of Clarkson that seems to warrant one in saying that a monument to the memory of this great man is a thing for a future generation to erect. I would say, "*Si monumentum quæris, prospice.*" "Clarkson himself, with all his practical wisdom, probably did not understand that the current of slavery could be dammed only at the source." We understand this now, and while working on in the same practical manner as did Clarkson, let us erect a monument to his memory in completing the work he, after all, only began. The current of slavery must be dammed at its source.

This morning I have received a letter from Mr. Clarke, whom I left early this year in charge of our Mission station at Masasi, where in the very centre of slave-land we are doing our best to destroy the curse of slavery by bringing to bear upon it the influences of Christianity. He says, speaking of a journey he had taken to the Rovuma River, "Coming back we passed a large slave caravan from Mtarika's to Lindi. Our men who were last at the coast reported that slaves were being publicly sold at Lindi. The trade in this direction seems now as lively as ever. Mchemba sent a message to Matola proposing some agreement as to slaves, but Matola says he told him that he had promised us to have nothing to do with slavery, and that Mchemba has now agreed to respect his district."

So, Sir, the evil is by no means yet dammed at its source. Slaves are still transported in thousands by sea from the East Coast. Caravans from the interior still pass unmolested to the sea. Slaves are still sold openly and publicly at a port within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Mchemba and Mtarika, to whom my correspondent refers, were both known to Dr. Livingstone, and full notice of them may be found in the first volume of his "Last Journals." The former of these two Chieftains I myself know very well; he has a large town about 60 or 65 miles from Lindi, and has been for years a most vigorous promoter of the Slave Trade. To my certain knowledge numerous caravans of slaves have during the last three years been bought by him from his friend Mtarika, who now lives on the River Lojenda, at a distance of, perhaps, 100 miles from Lake Nyassa, and who from all the neighbouring country collects and kidnaps slaves in hundreds. Mchemba has told me plainly that he will not give up the Traffic so long as the sale of slaves brings him in the coveted cloth, gunpowder, brass wire, and beads, which Arab traders offer him in return for human flesh and blood. Within 20 miles of his town there extend vast forests of valuable indiarubber vines; at a less distance gum copal may be gathered in rich abundance. These things Arabs do not want, but they are of great value in European markets, and Mchemba has assured me that he would prefer to sell these native products to European traders, and that he would certainly give up all slaving raids could he but obtain the commodities he must have by means of legitimate traffic. We who live there can testify somewhat to the difficulty encountered in maintaining these slaving expeditions in East Africa, and can vouch for the truth of what Mchemba says.

In our own settlement at Masasi, and at Matola's, slavery is already stamped out by the sheer force of Christian teaching coming home to the hearts of our people; and we doubt not that wherever we are enabled to stretch out our arms and plant Christ's Church the effect will be the same. But I am convinced that other agencies there are for uprooting this withering curse which might be put into operation in order to hasten on the end we all seek. Of these, as my remarks are intended to suggest, legitimate trade is the very first. I hope to return to Africa next year, and will gladly lend what assistance I can to any who, from a desire to join in the work of Africa's emancipation, purpose trading in that continent and in that part of it where we are at work. Our knowledge of the native tribes and their languages, as well as our influence over people many miles from our own village, will be at the service of those who will undertake to trade there from disinterested motives. We offer hospitality and aid to any and all who have Africa's interest at heart in visiting us there; though we more urgently ask for helpers in our own particular way of driving out slavery, which is simply the setting up there Christ's kingdom.

Trusting that you will kindly give a place in the "Times" to this letter from one to whom the cause of Africa is dearer than life, I am, &c.

(Signed)

CHAUNCY MAPLES,

*Chaplain to Bishop Steere.*

10, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, October 11, 1879.

No. 371.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 12, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report the occurrence at the Church Mission station near Mombasa of a disturbance that I trust has now been amicably settled on the spot by the Sultan's Governor. On this occasion the Wanika, among whom the missionaries are settled, were the aggressors, going armed for the purpose of taking forcible possession

of people claimed to be their slaves, and who, they said, had deserted and been protected near the Mission station.

Without reference to the merits of the dispute, the Sultan's Governor very properly at once sent soldiers, who dispersed the natives, and afterwards reported what had occurred to the Sultan.

On being informed of this, His Highness, at my request, wrote to the Governor, ordering him to continue to give efficient protection to life and property, while I wrote to Mr. Streeter, pointing out that, in the case of persons who admitted themselves to be fugitives from their masters, the question was one for the local authority to settle and decide.

Mr. Streeter, to whose good management of the station at Mombasa the Society is greatly indebted for the progress and improved prospects of the Mission, has acted cordially both with myself and the Sultan's Governor in this matter, and an arrangement has been arrived at satisfactory, I believe, to both parties.

I understand that a settlement of runaway slaves had grown up some years ago on the borders of the Malindi district, and that, being broken up and the people dispersed by the influence of the coast planters, whose slaves were enticed away and crops robbed, some of these fugitives had taken refuge and formed a large station of several hundred persons near the Mission at Rabai; the original slave-owners, seeing their slaves within their power, wished to seize and resume possession of them, which gave rise to the ill-feeling that ended in the threatened attack.

The case was obviously one for a compromise, when on the borders of the Galla country the slave-owners, although they could break up the settlement, had not power to seize the fugitive slaves, they now saw them living in their neighbourhood as free men apparently under the protection of the Mission, and, feeling that no slaves would be left to them if this settlement were allowed to add indefinitely to its numbers, assumed the offensive.

I believe that Mr. Streeter, supported as he has been by the Governor, will succeed in putting an end to a state of things that must stand in the way of Mission work and influence with the very people among they are teaching.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 372.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)*

(Extract.)

Zanzibar, November 12, 1879.

MY Report of the 15th October, forwarded by last mail, announced the arrival of messengers sent by King M'tesa, of Uganda, in response to my letter acknowledging his former friendly messages.

On the first arrival of the Mission party in Uganda under the late Lieutenant Shergold Smith, I received an acknowledgment of the great assistance and support rendered by the letters of recommendation I had furnished them, and later on I wrote to King M'tesa, on receiving, on the 28th June, copy of your Lordship's letter to His Majesty dated the 8th May, 1878.

In that letter I quoted your Lordship's communication, and again asked the King to aid the Mission. Whether this letter ever reached I cannot say; it has not been acknowledged, and, having been intrusted to a native caravan, may be still lying somewhere in the interior.

I have taken every means to ascertain the state of affairs in Uganda at the time of the departure of the messengers on the 13th March last. I find there were eight or nine Europeans known to them there. It is difficult to trace who all these were individually, as native names have been given to them, but I recognize the following:—The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Copplestone, three who came by the Nile, and two French priests. Canoes had also been sent to convey other French missionaries from Kageyi. The number of Europeans was, therefore, so far as I can ascertain, nine.

The messengers say that Mr. Wilson holds considerable influence with M'tesa, and that the King is friendly with Messrs. Stokes and Copplestone, but it seems a slight difference had arisen with those who came by the Nile in regard to goods brought by way of Egypt, of which M'tesa, who appears to be most grasping and greedy, demanded a large share. With Mr. Mackay, however, they say the King was at actual variance.

At first he seems to have undertaken to do a number of things that had not succeeded to the King's satisfaction, and he had been refused permission to return to Europe by way of the Nile, on the ground that he entered the country from Zanzibar. It will be recollected that the German traveller, Emir Effendi, who arrived from Egypt, met with a similar prohibition when he desired to proceed home viâ Zanzibar.

No. 373.

*Dr. Kirk to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received December 16.)*

My Lord,

Zanzibar, November 13, 1879.

Since writing my previous Report of the 12th instant I have seen Mr. Williams, the gentleman referred to by Bishop Steere in his note, and who, having resided at the Masasi Mission station for a long time, is now on his way to Europe.

Mr. Williams tells me he estimates the total number of slaves that pass by all the roads from Nyassa to the coast near Lindi and Mikindani, at a little over 2,000 a year, that plantations near Lindi and Mikindani have been greatly extended of late and are cultivated by slave labour. He does not think that slaves are shipped, unless possibly a few from Keonga to the Comoro Islands, and he says slaves are never publicly exposed for sale at Lindi so far as he has heard, but are kept by natives outside or with Mchemba, an independent Chief, who dispose of them one by one far from the town.

Mr. Williams, in answer to my question regarding other routes, says that no slaves whatever pass to Kilwa at present, and all slave caravans must now be taken near enough the Masasi station to be heard of.

At Kilwa the Governor, he says, has for some time completely stopped all trade in slaves, and that the native prison is now filled with persons suspected of being engaged in the Traffic, every one who cannot give a satisfactory account of his mode of life being at once arrested and imprisoned or deported.

It will be seen that Mr. Williams, the companion of Mr. Clarke at Masasi, and former associate of Mr. Maples, does not by any means corroborate the report that has been given publicity to in the "Times."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

No. 374.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1879.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, stating that His Majesty the King of the Belgians had read with interest the information contained in your despatch of the 15th October last on the state of affairs in Unyamwezi.\*

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

No. 375.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 22, 1879.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will express to the Sultan of Zanzibar the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the prompt interference of His Highness' authorities with the view to the protection of the Church Missionary station in the neighbourhood of Mombasa, where disturbances had arisen in consequence of fugitive slaves having taken refuge at the missionary station.

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

No. 376.

*Sir J. Pauncefote to Dr. Kirk.*

Sir,

*Foreign Office, December 23, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Brussels, inclosing extracts from the "Indépendance Belge" containing information respecting the Belgian exploring expedition in Central Africa.\*

I am, &amp;c.

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH ADMIRALTY, AND REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

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No. 377.

*Commander Edwards to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

(Extract.)

“Ready,” at Jeddah, December 20, 1878.

I HAVE the honour to report my proceedings from the 29th November to the date hereof.

I left this port on the 5th December for the African coast, leaving two boats behind to cruize in this neighbourhood, as shown in my Special Report of their proceedings. I then proceeded to Ras Rowayah, which I had made the rendezvous for our other boats; remained there until the 8th, the date by which they ought to have reached that place; but as they did not arrive I went down the coast, inside the reefs, in search of them. I picked them up near Mersa Arrakyab, and, finding the boats considerably knocked about from bad weather, and some of their crews sick, whom I could not replace, I returned to Jeddah, taking the opportunity *en route* for quarterly target practice.

I yesterday had an interview with the Commodore commanding the Turkish Red Sea Squadron (who had just returned from Mecca), a short résumé of which I inclose. This seems so far satisfactory that I feel justified in returning to my cruising ground on the African coast, and shall do so on the 23rd instant.

I have written to Commander Hall, of Her Majesty's ship “Flamingo,” requesting him to call at Jeddah on his way down the Red Sea.

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Inclosure in No. 377.

*Résumé of a Conversation between Commodore Hussein Pasha and Commander Edwards, in the presence of Acting Consul Beyts and Mr. A. B. Wylde, late Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul.*

PREMISING that Her Majesty's ship “Ready's” cutter under Lieutenant A. W. Paget, when between 12 and 15 miles from Jeddah, had brought-to a dhow by firing a shot across her bows, having failed to do so with blank cartridge, and that several people had petitioned against their vessels being stopped by the English boats, the Commodore stated that, although we had a perfect right to search vessels, and that we had in no way abused that right on either occasion, he would be obliged if during the present disturbed state of the country we would not exercise our right of search in the immediate neighbourhood of Jeddah unless in company with Turkish boats. He also stated that his squadron had stringent orders to suppress the Slave Traffic, and that he would be most happy to act with us for that purpose.

Commander Edwards, in reply, said that he would willingly accede to the Commodore's wishes until the receipt of further instructions, in so far as the neighbourhood of Jeddah was concerned, but remarked that, should his ship or boats exercise their right of search on the high seas, and the vessels searched be on their way to Jeddah, the same question might be constantly arising, as, in most cases, the dhows would be within a day or two's sail of Jeddah. Under these circumstances, his efforts for the suppression of the Slave Trade would be much crippled by the consideration that each time a Jeddah-

owned boat was searched the slave dealers in that place would get up an agitation affecting the safety of the persons and property of European residents.

The Commodore replied that there need be no alarm on that head, as he had already issued a proclamation, and would issue a stronger one, informing all boat-owners that British men-of-war and their boats were authorized to search all vessels in the Red Sea for preventing the Traffic in slaves, and that all boats must immediately stop if hailed by British men-of-war's boats, and further, that those engaged in lawful traffic need not be in the least alarmed, as they would be immediately let go unless there was good ground for suspecting that they were engaged in the Slave Traffic.

He further stated that in the event of any agitation in the town all respectable inhabitants, whether Christian or Mussulman, would be equally affected by it, and would stick to each other.

After the interchange of mutual good wishes, the interview terminated.

This is a correct statement of the interview that took place at the British Consulate.

(Signed)

W. H. BEYTS, *Acting Consul.*

A. B. WYLDE, *late British Vice-Consul.*

No. 378.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, November 7, 1878.*

I BEG to inclose a return of vessels detained by the boats of the "London" as engaged in the Slave Trade.

1. Case No. 16.—On the 25th September, 1878, Sub-Lieutenant Legh, whilst cruising, observed at daybreak a sail creeping under the land; he sent his coxswain and interpreter in the dinghie to board her, there not being water for his boat; they found her quite empty and without papers, her captain accounting for his proximity to the land at first by saying he had come to cut wood, and when no hatchets or wood-cutting implements were found by stating that he had lost himself. As soon as there was sufficient water Mr. Legh boarded her in the launch, and discovered human excrement, and that since the dinghie had boarded her she had taken in ballast. Mr. Legh, considering the case a suspicious one, determined to detain her, and so informed the Nahoza, who then confessed, as did also the crew, that they had just landed ninety slaves from Kilwa. The case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 16 of 1878, and the Court condemned her and ordered her to be destroyed, which was accordingly done on the 29th September, 1878, by fire.

2. On the 25th September, Sub-Lieutenant Legh, suspecting that slaves had been landed on Goat Island, landed his men and proceeded across the island: after proceeding about a quarter of a mile an Arab from the bush endeavoured to fire at them, but his gun missing fire he was seized and disarmed. Shortly afterwards two shots were fired, and they fell upon a nest of slaves, who scampered off in all directions; after a six hours' search thirty-five had been secured, and with these Mr. Legh returned. The slaves were placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 17, and were condemned and liberated.

3. On the 4th October, Archelaus Williams, coxswain of the cutter No. 1, observed a dhow at daylight; he bore down on her, and on boarding found a woman, who the Nahoza said was his wife; this the woman denied, and said she was a slave being taken to Pemba against her will to be sold. Her owner, Hamadi, was on board, and on being cross-examined the Nahoza said he had been told by him to say she was his wife. Hamadi then acknowledged he had bought the woman, Numgupane, for 75 dollars. This case was brought in the Consular Court as Case No. 18 of 1878, and the Court ordered her to be destroyed; this was accordingly done on the 12th October, 1878.

4. On the 5th October, Lieutenant Cutfield boarded the dhow "Mombosassa" in Zanzibar Harbour, and found on board a boy, who stated he was a slave of Wadi Jofiki, of Zanzibar; he had run away from his master on account of ill-treatment, was kidnapped by the Nahoza, and placed in the dhow by force and against his will. This case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 19, the slave was condemned by the Court and liberated, but the vessel was ordered to be restored to her owner; this has accordingly been done.

5. On the 6th October Sub-Lieutenant Hudson boarded the dhow "Kowida,"

having in his boat a woman, who said she had escaped from a gang of slaves who were shipped in the "Kowida." Mr. Hudson, believing her story, as she recognized the dhow without the least hesitation, detained the vessel, and she was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 20 of 1878.

The Court, having heard the evidence on both sides, ordered the dhow to be restored to her owner, and this has accordingly been done.

6. On the 20th October Sub-Lieutenant Vander Byl saw a canoe containing several people, which he chased, and on coming up with found four men and six women, who said they were slaves who had lately been landed from the mainland by a dhow on Kingoogi Island, and were now going over to Pemba to be sold, the man in charge of them being a slave himself.

They were brought to Zanzibar, and placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 21 of 1878.

The Court condemned and liberated the whole of them.

7. On the 25th October, 1878, Charles Skinner, coxswain of the whaler gig, boarded the dhow "Asmeen," and found one male and three female slaves, who said they knew they were going to be sold, but did not know where.

Considering the case very suspicious, as the Nahoza had offered the interpreter 20 dollars not to detain him, he returned with the vessel to Zanzibar.

This case was placed in the Court as Case No. 23 of 1878, and both slaves and vessels condemned; the slaves have been liberated, and the dhow broken up and sold by order of the Court.

8. On the 25th October, 1878, Sub-Lieutenant Legh having received information that a number of slaves had been landed on Uzi Island, he landed with his men, and after a struggle succeeded in rescuing ten male and nine female slaves.

In the fray an Arab was shot through the chest under circumstances which rendered the act perfectly justifiable, and I have since heard that he is dead.

This case was placed in Court as Case No. 24 of 1878, and the nineteen slaves were condemned and liberated.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.



## Inclosure in No. 378.

## 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 Slave Vessel; state 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 Sept. 26	Pemba ...	Unknown	Kaambua	Masfore	Nil	Dhow	Un- known	Nil	213	Kilwa ...	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	Unknown	Nil	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—9. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Nil. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Sept. 26	Pemba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	2	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—9. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Nil. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 4	Pemba ...	Unknown	Hamiâ ...	Selche ...	Arab	Dhow	Un- known	Nil	168	Zanzibar	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	Sept. 30	Fruit ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 6	Zanzibar ...	Mombassa	Mohamed bin Saif	Bahanie	Arab	Dhow	Un- known	Nil	16	Zanzibar	Harbour	Zanzibar	...	Nil	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 6	Pemba ...	...	Shahâ ...	Bini Nasar	Arab	Dhow	Un- known	Nil	136	Zanzibar	Pemba ...	Zanzibar	Sept. 27	Ballast	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 20	Pemba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 25	South of Zanzibar ...	Amesca	Kombo ...	Kamari Madahi	British	Dhow	Un- known	Nil	15	Zanzibar	Pemba ...	Zanzibar	Oct. 24	Grain and beans	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.
Oct. 25	South of Zanzibar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	1	...	...	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—36. Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good.

"London," Zanzibar, November 7, 1878.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 379.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*Admiralty, January 24, 1879.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that they have received information from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the appointment of Senhor Fernando Antonio Cabral to the command of the "Rainha de Portugal," with orders to proceed to Mozambique, and assume the command of the Portuguese squadron in those waters.

2. Senhor Cabral served on board Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" throughout the Crimean war, and has a perfect knowledge of the English language; he has also the reputation of being a very smart and energetic officer, and the Marquis of Salisbury suggests that it would be very desirable to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his appointment to the command of the Portuguese Naval Forces to organize a vigorous joint British and Portuguese co-operation to put down the Slave Traffic between Mozambique and Madagascar.

3. Stringent instructions have been received by Senhor Cabral from the Portuguese Government to do his best in putting down this Traffic, and I am to signify their Lordships direction to you to issue the necessary orders to the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships under your command to co-operate heartily with the Portuguese as suggested by the Secretary of State.

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

No. 380.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Commodore Richards.*

Sir,

*Admiralty, January 24, 1879.*

MY Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received information from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the appointment of Senhor Fernando Antonio Cabral to the command of the "Rainha de Portugal," with orders to proceed to Mozambique and assume the command of the Portuguese squadron on the East Coast of Africa.

2. Senhor Cabral served on board Her Majesty's ship "Arethusa" throughout the Crimean war, and has a perfect knowledge of the English language; he has also the reputation of being a very smart and energetic officer, and the Marquis of Salisbury suggests that it would be very desirable to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his appointment to the command of the Portuguese Naval Forces to organize a vigorous joint British and Portuguese co-operation to put down the Slave Traffic between Mozambique and Madagascar.

3. Stringent instructions have been received by Senhor Cabral from the Portuguese Government to do his best in putting down this Traffic, and my Lords have directed the Commander-in-chief on the East Indian station to co-operate heartily with the Portuguese.

Their Lordships desire that you will also give instructions to the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships under your orders to co-operate with the Portuguese, as suggested by the Secretary of State, should any opportunity arise.

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

No. 381.

*Commander Selby to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*"Vestal," at Zanzibar, November 13, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, dated the 8th October, I left Zanzibar in Her Majesty's ship under my command on the morning of the 9th October.

2. Early on the morning of the 10th October, being then off Ras Pembamwazi, I sent the pinnace and one cutter to cruize in Mafia Channel, in charge of Lieutenant

William H. L. Gale, and with provisions for twenty-one days. I then proceeded to the southward.

3. On the morning of the 13th October two dhows were observed and chased; one of them having been run on shore and deserted was surveyed and condemned in the usual manner. A full Report of this chase and capture will be forwarded. I remained off and on shore till the evening of the 14th October, and then steered for the Comoro Islands.

4. I arrived at Johanna on the evening of the 17th October; the mail did not arrive till the 21st October. Immediately after her arrival I left Johanna in pursuance of your orders, dated the 16th October.

5. On the afternoon of the 25th October, observing several dhows inside Mnazi Bay, I went in and anchored the ship for the night. On the following morning I examined the harbour closely in the steam cutter, but only found a few small dhows and canoes.

Although the harbour is a very fine one, being completely sheltered and with anchorage for a large fleet, it does not seem to be much frequented, and there are no villages of any size. I left Mnazi on the afternoon of the 26th, and arrived at Kilwa Kivinge on the 27th October. Here I found the boats, and heard that some 200 slaves were located about a day's march inland, waiting until an opportunity offered for running them. They must have known that our boats were in the Mafia Channel, and probably concluded that the ship was not far off, and that it would be unsafe to run either inside or outside the Channel.

The destination of these slaves is said to be Pemba.

6. Taking the boats on board and giving out that I was going to Majunga to meet the next mail, I left Kilwa on the morning of the 29th October and steamed to the south-east, until out of sight of land. I then altered course to the northward, and remained about 15 miles off the south-east side of Mafia Island till the morning of the 31st October. I then sent the pinnace and cutter away in charge of Lieutenant William H. L. Gale, to watch the south-west side of Mafia, but with orders not to sight the mainland.

7. With the winds and currents we had experienced on our passage to and from the Comoro's, it would be impracticable for dhows to reach those islands from any part of the coast north of Mozambique. As the time at my disposal did not permit my returning to watch the Comoro Islands themselves, I decided to confine myself to intercepting the northern traffic.

It is impossible to predict whether the dhows from Kilwa will choose the inshore route through the Zanzibar Channel, or whether they will pass outside the islands of Mafia and Zanzibar, and round the north or south end of Pemba. It is also uncertain whether the slaves, although perhaps ultimately destined for Pemba, will be taken there direct or landed first at Zanzibar. The information I have lately received has all tended to the conclusion that more slaves are now landed at Zanzibar than at Pemba.

The numbers have been stated at 5,000 to Zanzibar and 2,000 to Pemba annually. Probably, 5,000 in all would be nearer the mark. For these reasons I decided to anchor the ship behind Ras Ndege for a few days. Nearly all dhows bound either north or south make this Cape, and the ship cannot be seen from the southward. I anchored at Mboamagi on the 1st November. That night I examined Wares-Salaam Harbour in the steam cutter, and the remaining cutter in charge of Lieutenant Thomas MacGill cruised outside Ras Ndege for forty-eight hours. I afterwards sent her to watch Kouduchi.

8. During our stay at Mboamagi eighty-nine dhows were boarded, and during the whole cruise the ship and boats have combined boarded 130 dhows.

9. On the morning of the 8th November I sent the steam cutter, in charge of Sub-Lieutenant Theophilus Burnand, with orders to proceed as far as Ras Pembamazi to the south, and then to return along the African coast as far as Bagamoyo, joining the ship off Chumbi on the 12th November.

10. I left Mboamagi on the morning of the 9th November, and meeting the pinnace and cutter outside on their return from the Mafia Channel, I sent them on to guard Menai Bay and Peete Inlet (provided none of the "London's" boats were there), and to rendezvous off Chumbi on the 12th November. I then proceeded to cruise out of sight of land on an imaginary line drawn from the north end of Mafia Island to the south end of Zanzibar.

11. While weighing from Mboamagi a large dhow from Zanzibar was boarded. She is said to belong to the Sultan of Mohilla; but as she had no papers, which is extremely unusual for so large a dhow, and is also a direct infringement of the Treaty

with Mohilla, I detained and took her in tow, and she is now anchored off the ship. I shall not decide whether to take her into Court or not until I have communicated with Dr. Kirk. A full Report of this circumstance will be forwarded in due course.

12. I remained cruising outside the Zanzibar Channel till the morning of the 12th November. In the evening I sighted Zanzibar, but being unable to reach the anchorage before dark I anchored off the outer buoy. I arrived at Zanzibar this morning at 6-30.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 382.

*Commander Selby to Captain Earle.*

*"Vestal," at Sea, Lat. 12° 5' S., Long. 43° 46' E.,  
October 17, 1878.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the morning of the 13th October, being then about 10 miles off shore, on the north side of Rovuma Bay (in latitude 10° 7' south, longitude 40° 30' east, nearly), I observed and chased two dhows in shore. The first one boarded proved a legal trader; the second, after manœuvring to escape round Ras Matunda, put her helm up and ran on shore, the crew and slaves escaping to the bush.

2. I then sent Lieutenant Thomas MacGill to board the dhow. He found her completely deserted, with no colours or papers, and all moveables taken away. There was a strong smell as of slaves having recently been on board, and a large quantity of rice was observed to be lying on the bottom alongside the dhow, having evidently just been thrown overboard. Lieutenant MacGill then anchored the dhow a short distance off shore, and, leaving two men in charge of her, returned to the ship and reported the case to me. I then sent the cutter to tow the dhow out to the ship. An examination of the dhow alongside confirmed the report I had received.

3. The suspicious manœuvres of the dhow on being chased by the ship, her being run on shore and deserted by the crew, the absence of any papers, name, or colours, the evidence of the rice having been thrown overboard, together with the strong smell, decided me that she was engaged in the Traffic of slaves. I then directed her to be surveyed and measured. The surveying officers having reported the vessel unfit to make the voyage to a port of adjudication, she was destroyed by my orders.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) WM. H. C. SELBY.

Inclosure in No. 382.

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 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.
1878 Oct. 13	Latitude 10° 18' 30" S. Longitude, 40° 30' E.	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	Dhow	Not known	Nil	407	Not known	Not known	Not known	Nil	...	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Vessel burnt	No slaves found on board. A number of people were seen escaping into the bush. Vessel in an unseaworthy condition.

"Vestal," at sea, October 13, 1878.

(Signed)

W. H. C. SELBY, Commander.

No. 383.

*Commander Selby to Captain Earle.*

Sir, *"Vestal," at Zanzibar, December 10, 1878.*  
 WITH reference to capture of dhow reported in letter of the 17th October, 1878, I have the honour to report that this case was heard in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar on the 13th November, 1878, and on the 6th December, 1878, a Decree of Condemnation was given.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

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No. 384.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir, *"London," at Zanzibar, December 5, 1878.*  
 I HAVE the honour to report that, on the 23rd October last, a dhow named "Simangwira" was boarded by one of the boats of the "London" off Mtoni, sailing for Pemba. One male and two female slaves were found on board, and they all said they were being conveyed to Pemba against their will to work on a clove plantation. They had been placed in charge of the Nahoza by their owner, who had gone on to Pemba in another dhow. The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 22 of 1878, and resulted in the emancipation of the three slaves and condemnation of the dhow. The latter was destroyed by fire, by order of the Court, on the 16th ultimo.

On the 10th November Sub-Lieutenant Hudson boarded and detained a dhow named "Rehenna" under the following circumstances: On boarding, a man stated he was a slave going to Pemba against his will to be sold, and that a letter had been given him by his master authorizing him to receive 54 dollars from a man named Juma-bin-Agi and return, but he was afraid to go, as he thought he would be sold at Pemba. On searching the dhow another letter was found from the slave's owner to Juma-bin-Agi, directing the slave to be sold for 80 dollars, and stating the letter given to the slave was used as a blind. This case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 25 of 1878, and the slave was emancipated and the dhow condemned. She was broken up and sold by auction on the 21st ultimo, by order of the Court.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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Inclosure in No. 384.

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 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; 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 Oct. 28	Mtoni, Zanzibar Island	Siman- Gwira	Kherir ...	Ali bin Salem ...	Arab ...	Dhow ...	5	...	73 46	Zanzibar	Pemba ...	Zanzibar	1878 Oct. 28	Nil ...	...	...	1	2	...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—3.
Nov. 11	Zanzibar Harbour	Rehenna.	Hamisi ...	Nasori bin Rashid	Arab ...	Dhow ...	9	...	148 68	Zanzibar	Pemba ...	Zanzibar	Nov. 10	Wood .	...	...	1	...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar .	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—1.	

"London," at Zanzibar, December 5, 1878.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 365.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir, "London," at Zanzibar, January 1, 1879.  
 I BEG to inclose a return of vessels detained by the boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," as engaged in the Slave Trade.

1. Case No. 27.—On the 25th November, 1878, Mr. George Bryant, while cruising to the south of the Island of Zanzibar, observed a dhow at daybreak standing towards him, and on proceeding to board her observed that she altered course, got oars out and pulled into shore, making straight for the nearest point, and was beached.

On Mr. Bryant arriving, he found her captain and crew leaving her sail set, and the oars, &c., as they had dropped them. She had mats laid along covered with sand and some excrement.

Mr. Bryant immediately landed in the dingey, and found a fisherman who said he had seen the dhow beached, and she had landed between twenty and thirty slaves with two Arabs in charge of them. He told Mr. Bryant the direction they had taken, but none of them could be found, although a four hours' search was made.

On returning from this unsuccessful search the fisherman had left.

Upon taking the dhow in tow she was found to be so strained by being upon the rocks, and was making water so rapidly, that Mr. Bryant was compelled to give up his attempt to bring her to Zanzibar, and so beached her on Quab's Island, leaving her in charge of two of his crew, and returned himself to the ship to report the circumstance.

The case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 27 of 1878, and the Court condemned her and ordered her to be destroyed, which was accordingly done by fire on the 6th December, 1878.

2. Case No. 28.—At 12 o'clock on the night of the 24th November, George Saxton, First-class Petty Officer, while cruising off the south end of Pemba, in the whaler of this ship, observed a dhow making in for the land; he proceeded in chase. Immediately the dhow sighted his boat she altered her course, standing in for the nearest land.

As the whaler neared her she ran on the outlying reef off Matumbini Island, and the captain and the whole of the crew deserted her, being too heavy a surf on the reef at the time; the whaler was unable to get to her.

On hearing people shouting as if for help the boat's crew landed to search the island, and soon came upon four slaves, one male and three female, who stated that they had just escaped from the dhow on the reef; they further stated that together with themselves in the dhow there were five other slaves and one Arab, their master, who instructed them to jump overboard immediately the dhow touched the ground; also that they were being conveyed from the mainland of Africa against their will, to be sold at Pemba.

The dhow was taken up on the reef and the case placed in the Consular Court here, and condemned as Case No. 28 of 1878, the slaves being emancipated accordingly.

I have, &c.  
 (Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.



## Inclosure in No. 385.

## 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.		
Nov. 28 1878	South of Zanzibar	Not known	Not known	None	Dhow	Not known	Nil	97	Not known	Zanzibar.	Not known	Not known	Nil	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Zanzibar.	Nil Condition of vessel— Unseaworthy. Deaths—Nil Emancipated—Nil
Nov. 24	Kemba	Not known	Not known	None	Dhow	Not known	Nil	196	Not known	Mainland of Africa	Pemba	Not known	Nil	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Zanzibar.	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Not known. Deaths—Nil Emancipated—4.

\* 1 man and 3 women rescued on the reef.

"London," at Zanzibar, January 1, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 386.

*Commander Selby to Captain Earle.*

Sir.

*"Vestal," at Zanzibar, December 6, 1878.*

I HAVE the honour to report the recovery of eighteen slaves from the Governor of Mohilla on the 26th November, under the following circumstances:—

2. On the 24th November, while at anchor at Pomony, in Johanna, Mr. Sunley (a sugar planter, and formerly British Consul for the Comoro Islands) received a letter from Mahommed bin Othman, Governor of Mohilla (the Sultan was at Zanzibar), stating that, about three weeks previously, twenty-one slaves had been landed at a village called Mashua, on the south side of Mohilla; that, on hearing this, he had caused the slaves to be seized, but that the dhow that had brought them had made off, and he concluded by asking Mr. Sunley what he ought to do with the slaves.

Mr. Sunley also received a letter from his nephew, who is in charge of a sugar estate at Mohilla, stating that the slaves had not been freed.

3. On Mr. Sunley informing me of this I told him I should go to Mohilla and try to recover the slaves.

4. Just before leaving he offered to accompany me and use his influence with the people to get the slaves given up, an offer of which I gladly availed myself.

On arriving at Mohilla on the afternoon of the 25th November we saw the Sultan's younger brother and the Governor. They promised that the slaves should be given up the following day.

Early on the morning of the 26th November we again landed, when some of the head-men objected to giving up the slaves, who, it appears, had been portioned out in different houses.

Mr. Sunley then pointed out to them what a good opportunity they now had to show the English Government that they were really trying to put down slavery, and to remove the suspicion that rested on them. After some further delay and discussion they agreed to give the slaves up as soon as they could be collected, but asked for some remuneration for the keep of the slaves for three weeks. I agreed to give 3 dollars a-head for those given up, and the money was paid on board the "Vestal" before leaving.

It was stated that three of the children had died since they were landed. The remaining eighteen (three men, three women, eleven boys, one girl) were given up to me at 3 o'clock, and at once taken on board. I then left Mohilla.

5. From the evidence of the slaves, who are from the Macua country, it appears that the dhow they were brought in (name unknown) embarked about 150 slaves at Umfussi (a place I believe to be about midway between Mozambique and the Antomo River) about the middle of September last, and, after a five days' passage, landed them at Baly, in Boyanna Bay, Madagascar. The dhow remained a month at Baly, when most of the slaves were disposed of. The remainder were re-embarked, and of these seventeen were landed at Pomony, after a four days' passage from Madagascar.

The dhow arrived off Pomony in the day-time, but did not communicate with the shore until late at night, when her boat landed the slaves and a native of Comoro, to whom they belonged. The vessel then went on to Mashua, in Mohilla, where the remaining twenty-one were landed, also in charge of a Comoro man, who remained on shore. The dhow then made off, and is supposed to have gone to Zanzibar. She is said to have been a large two-masted dhow, with a considerable cargo of rice in addition to the slaves.

6. Mr. Sunley did not know that any slaves had been landed at Pomony until after our return from Mohilla. When his own boatmen informed him of it they were of course taken inland at once, and he has promised to make inquiries as to their ultimate destination and communicate the result.

7. The slaves state that when they left Umfussi two other dhows were engaged shipping slaves. Up to the present time I have not been able to find out any further particulars.

8. I am much indebted to Mr. Sunley for his services upon this occasion; he has evidently great influence with the people, and without his assistance I should probably have had considerable difficulty in persuading them to give the slaves up.

I think it would have a good effect if the Sultan of Mohilla were to receive the cordial acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Consul-General at Zanzibar for the conduct of his Governor on this occasion.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

No. 387.

*Commander Selby to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*“Vestal,” at Zanzibar, December 22, 1878.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 6th instant, reporting recovery of eighteen slaves from the Governor of Mohilla, I have the honour to report as follows:—

On the arrival of the “Vestal” at Zanzibar on the 6th December, I sent Lieutenant William H. L. Gale with one of the slaves to try and discover the dhow that had carried them to Mohilla. The slave at once pointed to a large dhow with her masts down.

On going on board Lieutenant Gale also recognized her as one he had boarded at Comoro on the 25th November when detached in the pinnace, but finding nothing apparently suspicious about her he did not detain her.

The dhow had only two of her crew on board, and had commenced to discharge her cargo.

She was brought out and anchored near the “Vestal.”

One of the crew admitted that they had carried the slaves, and the slaves all recognized the dhow and these two men.

The dhow proved to be the “Mahoulli,” and her owner is a man called Saidee Saibett.

The case was heard in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Zanzibar on the 16th December, when Decree of Condemnation was issued against the dhow and slaves.

Had the defence been properly managed it might have been difficult to prove the identity of the dhow, but the defendant produced real papers and false crew without taking the precaution of instructing them whom to personate. Thus his own papers refuted his evidence.

The “Mahoulli” had papers dated the 14th February, 1878, signed by Dr. Kirk, and since then had run two cargoes of bullocks from Baly, in Boyanna Bay, Madagascar, to Mozambique. After clearing the second time from Mozambique, which she did with regular papers dated the 24th September, 1878, she proceeded to Umfussi (about 20 miles south of Mozambique), where she shipped a cargo of slaves (about 150). From Umfussi she went to Baly, where the slaves were landed and the dhow cleared and repaired.

The dhow remained about a month at Baly and sold most of the slaves and took in some cargo. The remainder were re-embarked and taken to the Comoro Islands. The dhow hove to off Johanna and landed about seventeen in her boat, and then went on to Mashua, in Mohilla, where the remaining twenty-one were landed. The “Mahoulli” then went on to Comoro and shipped a deck cargo of cocoa-nuts, coir rope, goats, &c., and was found in that state and just about to sail for Zanzibar when boarded by our pinnace on the 25th November.

The narrow escape of this dhow shows how easily a dhow may run even a large cargo of slaves while apparently engaged in legal commerce. The owner of the dhow, Saidee Sabett, is said to be a successful slave-dealer, but I have no certain evidence on this point. He is now very ill with the small-pox, but will be punished by the Sultan on his recovery.

The owner's son-in-law, and others who gave false evidence before the Court, were handed over to the Sultan by Dr. Kirk, and are now undergoing imprisonment.

After condemnation the dhow was ordered to be broken up and sold in separate parts, which was done.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) W. H. C. SELBY.

Inclosure in No. 387.

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 Colours.	How Rigged.	Number of--			Where--			Date of Sailing from last Port.	Nature of Cargo.	To whom Comaigned.	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.		
1878 Dec. 6	Zanzibar ...	Mahoulli.	Saïdee Sabett.	Saïdee Sabett, Zanzibar or Comoro	Arab ...	Dhow, 2 masts	19	None	397.756	Mozambique, Madagascar, and Comoro	Zanzibar.	Comoro ...	1878 Nov. 26	Grain, hides, and passengers	Unknown ...	These slaves were landed at Mohilla by the dhow, before her capture				Zanzibar	Condition of slaves "fair" as regards health, one or two rather emaciated or the other handed over to this ship. There were no deaths and they were all delivered up at Zanzibar. It is stated that three died while they were landed at Mohilla. The condition of the vessel is very leaky.

"Vestal," at Zanzibar, December 22, 1879.

(Signed)

W. H. C. SELBY, Commander.

No. 388.

*Captain Earle to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, February 5, 1879.*

ON the 8th January Lieutenant Cutfield, while cruising off Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade in one of the boats of this ship, observed a dhow at sunset standing in for the land, and dispatched a boat to board her. The dhow, noticing this, lowered her sail, and darkness setting in was lost to view. Considering the circumstances suspicious, a sharp look-out for her was kept during the night.

At daylight the search was continued, but not finding her to seaward Lieutenant Cutfield concluded she had escaped, and succeeded in reaching the land unobserved. At noon, hearing cries from the shore of Kokotoa Island, he landed, and discovered a slave, who said that he, with his wife and twelve other slaves, had been landed there the previous night from a dhow, which had brought them from the mainland of Africa against their will. He and his wife had escaped from the others and hid in the bush, and the remainder had been re-embarked by the same dhow on the other side of the island.

Not believing his story, but taking him to be a runaway slave, Lieutenant Cutfield went in search of the woman, and found her hidden in a hut as the slave had said; she made the same statement as her husband.

The fishermen on Kokotoa Island stated that they had found this man and woman on the beach, and saw a dhow at anchor off the point, from which they told them they had escaped.

Kuala, a fisherman of Pemba, was fishing off the island (Kokotoa) on the night in question, and saw this dhow, and, from the noise he heard on board her, knew there were plenty of people in her. In the morning, when he landed on Kokotoa, he fell in with these two slaves, who told him they had been landed from that dhow (pointing to her at anchor off a point close by). Kuala is positive that the dhow detained is the same as the slaves pointed out to him.

On looking for the dhow she was found to have left, and Lieutenant Cutfield, taking the two slaves with him, went in search of her, and, after boarding at least twenty, came up with the one detained, as the slaves immediately recognized her.

The Nahoza acknowledged to having passed through the passage by Kokotoa Island on the night referred to, and had on board fourteen passengers, one bullock, and 21 goats, which he landed.

The two slaves had previously mentioned that these animals were on board the dhow, and the number of so-called passengers, fourteen exactly, coincided with the number of slaves that had been landed on Kokotoa Island.

This case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 1 of 1879. The Court ordered the vessel to be restored, which has accordingly been done, and the slaves emancipated.

2. On the 18th January James Ridout, coxswain of the steam cutter, while cruising off Pemba, boarded a dhow named "Wathlkheir," and found a woman, who refused to answer any question put to her. On being taken out of the dhow she said she was the captain's wife, which the Nahoza denied, saying he knew nothing about her. She then confessed to being a slave, belonging to Ismiel, who had bought her at Zanzibar from an Arab three months before, and that she was now going to Pemba against her will. She also stated there was another slave, named Nasiboo, on board. This man was discovered, and the dhow was detained and sent into Court as Case No. 2 of 1879.

The Court condemned her, and ordered her to be destroyed and the slaves emancipated. This has accordingly been done, the vessel having been burnt on the 29th January.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.



No. 389.

*Captain Earle to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, March 5, 1879.*

WITH reference to Admiralty letter of the 24th January, 1879, respecting the appointment of Senhor F. A. Cabral to the command of the Portuguese squadron in these waters, I have the honour to inform you that this officer has served in the navy with me, and passing through here last month on his way to Mozambique, he informed me he had most stringent orders from his Government with respect to the Slave Trade. I informed him that our cruisers would be much more able to suppress the Slave Trade if the Portuguese Government would allow us to act within territorial waters. To this he answered we must abide by the Treaty.

I would point out to your Excellency that as the Portuguese Government have expressed a wish to co-operate with our cruisers for the suppression of the Slave Trade between their territory and Madagascar (it is from the Portuguese territory only that Madagascar is supplied with slaves), if they would give us the right of search and detention within their territorial waters, our vessels could detach boats to cruize in the vicinity of ports where slaves are embarked, and thus doubtless would make the trade more difficult and dangerous for the slave-dealers.

That there is a very considerable trade in slaves going on there can be no doubt. I have just heard from Captain Tandy, Her Majesty's ship "Vestal," that a cargo was landed in January at Baly, and that 800 slaves were landed in that neighbourhood early in December.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE:

No. 390.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"Euryalus," at Jaskh, March 14, 1879.*

WITH reference to your letter dated 24th January, 1879, enjoining co-operation between Her Majesty's ships and the Senior Officer of Portuguese naval forces on the Mozambique coast in the suppression of the Slave Trade, I have the honour to report that I have directed Her Majesty's ships in that part of the station to co-operate with the Portuguese in the most cordial manner, and have moreover dispatched Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," from Aden (whence she should sail about the 18th instant), to the Mozambique Channel.

Captain Earle has been directed to place either the "Rifleman" or "Vestal," under Captain Tracey's orders, and the two vessels will then join the Portuguese naval force, and act in concert, strenuously endeavouring to put down the Slave Trade in that region according to the terms of your letter.

The "Rifleman" is already in the Mozambique Channel, but I have thought that there would be an advantage in temporarily placing the "Spartan" in that neighbourhood, to give better effect to the first measures concerted between the naval forces of the two nations.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

No. 391.

*Commander Woodruffe to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

*"Beacon," at Jeddah, April 25, 1879.*

YESTERDAY, the 24th, I made official calls with the Consul on the Governor-Admiral of the port and the Agent to the Grand Shereef of Mecca. The two former officials exchanged the usual compliments with us, but from the latter more open expressions of goodwill were expressed. The Consul assured me that the present High Shereef was most desirous of protecting British subjects, and on more than one occasion he had acted most decidedly in their protection, which cases have been reported to the Foreign Office.

2. His Highness' Agent at this port more than expressed these sentiments of goodwill to me in the presence of the Consul, who fully understood the conversation as interpreted to me by the Consular Dragoman.

4. I took the opportunity of pointing out the desire of the British Government and the feelings of England in respect to the Slave Trade for humanity's sake, and that the great curse of such was (1) The horrors of raising in Africa internal feuds to obtain slaves; and (2) The barbarities practised in transporting them from the interior, and that I believed that out of ten slaves captured only one arrived at the market.

5. From inquiries I learn that Jeddah is a great market for slaves; they are landed on the coast, and firstly distributed amongst the villages, and then brought into the town by twos or threes at a time for disposal, and so pass the authorities as old domestic slaves.

My belief is that the Turkish officials are not disposed to assist in suppressing the trade, but from the tenour of a conversation I had with the Agent of the High Shereef, he would prove an able agent in doing away with the traffic if the power was conferred on him.

No. 392.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, March 5, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 13th ultimo a dhow named the "Tarish" was detained at Pemba on the following grounds:—Six women were found on board who were all suspected of being slaves, though only two admitted such to be the case; the Nahoza stated they were all slaves belonging to Mahomet bin Juma of Kish-Kash, the owner of the dhow to whom he was conveying them from Mombassa: as, however, four of the women persisted in their statement that they were going to Pemba of their own free will, they were not detained; the dhow with the two women who said they were slaves was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 3 of 1879. The Court condemned the dhow and liberated the slaves, ordering the vessel to be destroyed, which has accordingly been done by fire.

On the 26th February Mr. Bryant, boatswain, while cruising in the steam cutter to the south of Zanzibar, boarded the dhow "Dunehadaa," and found she had two men on board in excess of her crew, as authorized by her papers. On examining her crew two of them said they were slaves, not domestic nor employed in the navigation of the vessel belonging to the owner of the dhow; this the owner, who was on board, denied: the dhow was detained, and the case placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 4 of 1879.

The Court emancipated one of the slaves, and ordered the dhow to be restored, which has accordingly been done.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.



## Inclosure in No. 392.

## 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 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; and the Number of Deaths before Adjudication, and the Number Emancipated.	
		Vessel.	Master.	Owners, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				No. of—		Where Shipped.	Men.			Women.
1879 Feb. 15	Pemba ...	Tarish ...	Berika ...	Mohammed bin Juma	Arab ...	Dhow ...	14	...	179	Mombassa	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	...	Rice and water jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—9.
Feb. 26	South of Zanzibar	Dumabadia.	Shumbi ...	Monusa bin Hamadi	Arab ...	Dhow ...	9	...	119	Chole ...	Zanzibar.	...	...	Seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—1.

"London," at Zanzibar, March 5, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 393.

*Commander Dicken to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

(Extract.)

*"Arab," at Aden, April 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that in the evening of April 16th, after having equipped and taken in tow one of the two sailing launches received from the steamer "Harlsey," and leaving the other under charge of the Political Resident at Aden; also having embarked a Somali in the service of the Government, and who supplied the information of the arrival of slaves on the coast between Zeyla and Tajoureh, I proceeded to cruize. I beg to inclose extract of a letter I have addressed to the Political Resident, which recounts my proceedings during my cruize.

Inclosure in No. 393.

*Commander Dicken to Brigadier-General Loch.*

(Extract.)

*"Arab," at Aden, April 26, 1879.*

I LEFT Aden at 6:40 P.M. on the 16th April with a sailing launch (received from England same day) in tow, and arrived at Perim Island at 4:20 P.M. on the 17th, dispatching the launch and a life-boat the same afternoon with orders to cruize in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

2. I left Perim at daylight on the 18th April, and, after communicating with my boats off Ras Sijan, proceeded down the African coast, chasing and boarding the few dhows met with, and anchored at Obokh in the evening.

3. I could discover no trace of inhabitants here, but only two ruinous huts apparently occasionally used by people from the interior of the country.

4. Left Obokh at noon on the 19th April, and arrived off Tajoureh the same evening, but, being unable to find a safe anchorage, put to sea for the night.

5. On the morning of the 20th April I landed Mr. Abdi Sumarter and my interpreter at Tajoureh, to obtain information regarding slaves, &c., and on their return I proceeded to Ambahir, where I landed and had an interview with the Chief, Abdul Kada, who is a cousin of the Pasha of Zeyla (the latter has a son here).

6. Neither here nor at Tajoureh could any information be gathered from the Chiefs respecting slavery, but I was able to ascertain that the large body of slaves reported "lately to have been brought to the coast" had not yet been embarked. There were four dhows only seen at Tajoureh (one of them a Perim water-boat), and none at Ambahir, the Chief of the latter place informing me "that some had been there for five months."

7. At daylight on the 21st April I left for Zeyla, where I arrived at 4 P.M.

8. I landed in the forenoon of the 22nd, and called on the Pasha of Zeyla, who said, in answer to my questions, "no exportation of slaves took place in these times;" also that the Italians would not be permitted to establish a permanent footing in Zeyla.

9. I left Zeyla about noon on the 22nd for Perim, arriving on the 23rd, and, after re-provisioning my boats, which I found there, dispatched them again to cruize, and, on their return on the 25th, I left Perim for Aden, where I arrived this evening.

10. Nine dhows were boarded during my cruise, but nothing found to connect them with Slave Traffic.

No. 394.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

(Extract.)

*"London," at Zanzibar, April 30, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that Edward Bride, coxswain of launch "Victoria," while cruising for the suppression of the Slave Trade at Pemba on the 7th March at 2:30 A.M., heard cries for help, and upon proceeding in their direction saw a canoe full of people making for the shore. Concluding that the cries he had heard came from the canoe he gave chase. The canoe reached the shore, and four or five people ran into

the bush, leaving twelve slaves. On landing and questioning these slaves they stated that they with about thirty others had been shipped in a dhow at Mtangata on the 5th March, and the dhow, being very leaky, had sunk when close to the shore at Pemba.

The Nahoza and crew with these slaves had seized the canoe and left the dhow with about thirty other slaves on board to perish. It must have been the cries of these unfortunate people the coxswain of the boat heard, and he proceeded to the position indicated to see if any assistance could be rendered. Nothing could be seen of her, nor was anything found on the shore next day.

The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 5, and the Decree of the Court emancipated the twelve slaves.

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Inclosure in No. 394.

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.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.				Belonging.	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.
1879 Mar. 7	Pamba ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	Not known ...	Not known	Deer ...	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	1879 Mar. 5	None ...	Not known ...	6	0	0	0	Mtanga	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Vessel foundered. Deaths—None of those seized; but about 30 are supposed to have perished when the ship foundered. Emancipated—12.

"London," at Zanzibar, April 30, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 395.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, May 6, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that the dhow, "Chuni Kunga," was detained by the boats of this ship at Pemba on the 4th ultimo, under the following circumstances: On the vessel being boarded, a woman stated that she was a slave being conveyed to Pemba against her will to be sold; and subsequently another woman and two boy slaves were discovered. The Nahoza—who had instructed one of his crew to claim one of the females as his wife, and a passenger to say the other was her daughter, and had told the boys to say they belonged to the dhow—shortly after detention confessed to the interpreter that they were slaves, and gave him 13 rupees and a promissory note for 17 more to induce him to use his influence with the officer to release his vessel.

The case was placed in Court as Case No. 6 of 1879, and the vessel and cargo were condemned and the four slaves emancipated.

The dhow has been destroyed by fire by order of the Court, and the cargo sold by public auction, realizing 36*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, which sum has been paid into the Consular Court, to be remitted to the Treasury after deducting costs.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 395.

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 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.		
1879 April 4	Pamba ...	Chuni Kunga	Juma bin Heri	Gopal Tohard	Dhow	6	...	97' 30	Zanzibar.	Pamba	Zanzibar	...	1879 April 3	Rice, sugar, and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zanzibar	...	Condition of slaves— Fair. Condition of vessel— Good. NIL Deaths—NIL Emancipated—4.

"London," at Zanzibar, May 6, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 396.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, May 26, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the 6th ultimo Lieutenant Johnson, while cruising off Pemba, observed a dhow making for that island. He fired a 7-pounder gun to bring her to, but she took no notice; he then chased her, closed, and boarded her at 7:30 P.M., and found on board three men, who said they were slaves being taken against their will to Pemba to be sold. Lieutenant Johnson then took these men separately into his boat and questioned them; they each gave the same story, that they had been bought by Sali bin Hamadi about three months previously at Chole, who had asked them if they would go to Pemba, and on their refusal had shipped them in the dhow against their will. After they had embarked the Nahoza told the owner that he would manage to land them all right, as the man-of-war's boats would not board him on Sunday—"they all got drunk on that day;" and when the gun was fired he said, "They do not mean to board, they are only playing;" but when he saw the boat closing him he told the slaves to "mind and not say they were slaves, but were poor people." This case was placed in Court as Case No. 8 of 1879, and the three slaves emancipated.

The dhow was by order of the Court destroyed by fire on the 23rd April, 1879.

About the 12th March, 1879, five slaves were picked up on one of the outlying islands off Pemba, by the cruising boats of this ship. Their story was that they had been landed a few days previously with about twenty others by a dhow, which had sailed immediately after landing them. They had been brought from Kilwa, and while in the dhow had been in charge of an Arab; but after landing had been told to hide themselves in the bush, as a man-of-war's boat was in sight; the remainder of them had, they thought, been taken over to the main island of Pemba in canoes. The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 9 of 1879, and the Court decided that the five slaves had not been conveyed to Pemba in contravention of the Treaty, or landed as they stated, but that they had run away from their master in Pemba, and the Court herefore restored them to the possession of their lawful master.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 396.

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.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1879 April 6	Pemba ...	Not known	Abdullah Hamani	Sali bin Hamadi	Arab	Dhow	10	...	141-90	Zanzibar.	Pemba ...	Zanzibar.	1879 April 5	Nil ...	...	3	...	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Fair. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—3.
March 12	Pemba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	Zanzibar ...	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Nil. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—Nil.

“London,” at Zanzibar May 26, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.



No. 397.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, May 29, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that on the 4th May one of the boats of this ship, while cruising at Pemba for the suppression of the Slave Trade, boarded a dhow, name unknown, and discovered on board three male and one female slaves, who said they were being conveyed against their will to Pemba to be sold, and that their master had placed them in charge of the Nahoza.

The Nahoza stated that the slaves were placed in his charge for conveyance to Pemba, and he was to obtain the money for them and return.

One of the crew named Juma, who, when he shipped, understood that the dhow was going to Pangani, said that the Nahoza told him that these people were slaves, and that he was going to take them to Pemba. The dhow was very leaky.

This case was placed in Court as Case No. 11 of 1879, and a Decree of Condemnation for the dhow has been given, and the slaves emancipated. The dhow has been destroyed by fire by order of the Court.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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Inclosure in No. 397.  
**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 Race.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Bound.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Where Shipped.
1879 May 6	Pamba ...	Not known	Kazamba	Abdullah bin Shute	None ...	Shew . ...	9	...	119-69	Zanzibar.	Pamba	Zanzibar.	1879 May 1	Nil ..	...	...	8	1	...	...	Zanzibar . ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Very leaky. Deaths—None. Emancipated—4.

London, at Zanzibar, May 29, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 398.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

July 15, 1879.

HER Majesty's ships "Spartan," "Rifleman," and "Vestal" have been cruising during April, May, and June for the suppression of the Slave Traffic, especially in the neighbourhoods of Mozambique and Madagascar.

Captain Tracey reports that he has not yet had an opportunity of communicating with the Portuguese Senior Naval Officer on the subject of our co-operation with their ships in stopping Traffic in slaves.

Captain Tracey, who has been most assiduous in gaining information respecting the transport of slaves south of Zanzibar, gives me the satisfactory assurance that there is no reason whatever to suppose that the Traffic has increased, and he is of opinion that the present force on the East Coast of Africa is sufficient.

As the Senior Officer at Zanzibar concurs in that opinion, I do not intend to increase the strength of the East African Division beyond its present condition. I shall write more fully on this subject in my Annual Report on the Slave Trade, which is now in course of preparation up to date.

No. 399.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

(Extract.)

"London," at Zanzibar, May 9, 1879.

ON the 1st instant, having received information that some slaves had been embarked on board a dhow in this harbour for conveyance to Pemba, I caused her to be boarded. Ten slaves were found on board, and they all said they were being taken to Pemba against their will; these statements being made in the presence of, and actually to, their master.

The Nahoza, however, produced a document, signed by Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General (copy inclosed), stating that the slaves were going to Pemba of their own free will. The dhow was, therefore, not detained, but the slaves were taken out of her and placed in Court as Case No. 10 of this year, the Decree of the Court emancipating nine of them.

Inclosure 1 in No. 399.

*Memorandum.*

THE following slaves ran away from Pemba to Zanzibar, and have now said before me they desire to return to Pemba of their own free will. I have therefore asked them and recorded their names here, to show that, ostensibly, they are going of themselves. I have distinctly told them, however, that they are bound by no promise they make now, or by any declaration of this nature, and that if they are intimidated or really do not wish to remain slaves, they have only to say so to any officer of the boats of Her Majesty's cruisers, when they will be brought back here and freed.

This will, however, be *prima facie* proof that the captain of the vessel has not taken them as slaves.

The names are :—

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Nubi, Mginde.           | 6. Nasibu, Uiansa.            |
| 2. Uledi, of this country. | 7. Willabay, of this country. |
| 3. Fayiz, of this country. | 8. Tonfiki, Nyassa.           |
| 4. Mubrook, Myanza.        | 9. Zaima, of this country.    |
| 5. Singora, Muivida.       | 10. Halima, of this country.  |

They are in the vessel of Ismaïl-bin-Ahmed Nakoda Wad Simba.

(Signed) JOHN KIRK.

April 30, 1879.

N.B.—See the date of this, 30th April, 1879, that it is not used a second time.

Inclosure 2 in No. 399.

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 Bigged.	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.	Wom.	Boys.	Teas.	From.	Bound				Belonging	Men.	Women.	Boys.			Girls.
1879 May 1	Zanzibar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	Zanzibar	...	Condition of slaves— Good Condition of vessel— Nil Deaths—None. Emancipated—9.

"London," at Zanzibar, May 9, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 400.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, July 1, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have ordered a passage to Natal for the male slave Marazook, forfeited to Her Majesty by the Consular Court, Zanzibar, in Case No. 11 of 1879, Admiralty Court File; Dr. Kirk having acquainted me that, in his opinion, it is not desirable to give him his freedom at this place. The slave will be sent to the care of the Protection of Immigrants, with whom I have communicated.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

No. 401.

*Commander Ingles to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*"Rifleman," at Mozambique, June 19, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to report, for your information, the capture of a slave under the following circumstances:—

1. On the 28th May, while the "Rifleman's" cruizing boats were at anchor at Kilwa Kiswani, under command of Lieutenant Paul W. Bush, a canoe came in sight round a point of land. On seeing the boats she at once lowered her sail and made for the shore. Lieutenant Bush then boarded her, and found a man on board who said he was a slave.

2. The captain of the canoe at first disclaimed all knowledge of the slave, but afterwards, on being questioned, he acknowledged that the man was a slave, and had come on board the canoe of his own accord. The slave would not at first answer any questions as to how he came to be on board the canoe.

3. The canoe not being seaworthy enough to be taken round outside of the reefs, Lieutenant Bush ordered her to be destroyed.

4. On the 31st May Lieutenant Bush discharged the captain of the canoe at Kilwa Kivinge, as he was so ill with dysentery that it appeared to be necessary for the preservation of his life. Subsequently, on my arrival at Kilwa Kivinge and making inquiries, I found that the captain of the canoe had disappeared.

5. On the slave's being brought on board this ship and further questioned, he said he had run away from his master at Mikindani and shipped on board the canoe at Fungu, and was working his passage to Kilwa Kivinge.

6. I have the honour to report that I have detained the slave on board for the present.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN INGLES.

No. 402.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, June 25, 1879.*

ON the 9th April last Mr. Bryant, boatswain, while cruizing off Kokotoni, boarded a dhow in which were six slaves, who said they had been put on board contrary to their will, to be sold, as they imagined, at Pemba. They stated several of the crew had been sent on shore at Zanzibar, and that they had been told to say, should they be boarded by a cruiser's boat, that they were crew.

This case was placed in the Consular Court here as Case No. 7, and the result was the emancipation of the six slaves and the condemnation of the dhow, which has, by order of the Court, been completely destroyed by fire.

On the 9th May Sub-Lieutenant Van der Byl, on boarding the dhow "Fatel Kheir," at Pemba, found a woman who said she was a slave, and that her master, who lived at Zanzibar, had sent her to Pemba, in charge of the Nahoza, to his cousin, against

her will, she supposed to be sold. Her master had, she said, detained at Zanzibar her child, a little girl 3 years of age.

This case was placed in Court as Case No. 12, and a Decree to the effect that there was not sufficient proof that the vessel, at the time of her seizure, was engaged in the Slave Trade, or that the slave was on board against her will, was given. The Court therefore dismissed the slave, and ordered the dhow to be restored to her owner, which has accordingly been done.

have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

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## Inclosure in No. 402.

## 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 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.	Owner, and of what Place.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.	From.	Board.	Belonging.				Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.			Men.
1879 April 9	Kobakou ...	Not known	Machani ...	Jama bin Miramah	Arab ...	Dhow .	9	...	113	Zanzibar .	Pemba ...	Zanzibar .	1879 April 7	Nil ...	...	...	5	1	...	...	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Fair. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—6.
May 9	Pemba ...	Fahkhat ...	Mouss. ...	Mohammed bin Seel	Arab ...	Dhow .	15	...	906	Zanzibar .	Pemba ...	Pemba ...	May 7	Nil ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—Nil. Emancipated—Nil.

"London," at Zanzibar, June 25, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 403.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir, *“London,” Zanzibar, July 9, 1879.*  
I HAVE the honour to report that on the 9th ultimo, Lieutenant Cutfield boarded the dhow “Mozuri Kwao” in the channel between Tanga and Mesal Island, and found thirty-two slaves or passengers on board.

The Nahoza said he had embarked them at Kokotoni, but had not yet received any money on account of their passage. On the people being questioned, twelve of them said they were slaves being conveyed to Pemba against their will. These Lieutenant Cutfield detained with the vessel, permitting the others to land.

The case was placed in the Consular Court as Case No. 13 of 1879, the result being the condemnation of the dhow and emancipation of the twelve slaves.

The dhow has, by order of the Court, been destroyed by fire.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE



Inclosure in No. 403.

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.
1879 June 9	Off Tanga ...	Uzuri Kwas ...	Hamadi	Amani ...	Zanzibar ...	Dhow ...	9	...	149.48	Kokotoni ...	Pemba.	Zanzibar.	1879 June 8	None	...	3	9	...	...	Koko- .toni	Zanzibar ...	Condition of slaves— Good. Condition of vessel— Good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—12.

"London," at Zanzibar, July 9, 1879.

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 404.

*Captain Tracey to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir, "Spartan," at Mozambique, July 28, 1879.  
I HAVE the honour to report the capture of a slave dhow by this ship on the 22nd instant, on the coast of Madagascar.

On the evening of the 21st instant, while at anchor off Nos Beh, our interpreters brought news that a dhow had landed about 200 slaves at Nos Fali, an island five miles east of Nos Beh, on the 17th instant, and had afterwards gone up a creek on the mainland of Madagascar for concealment. The informer told the interpreters he had seen the slaves landed; that the greater portion of them had been bought by a man in Nos Beh, and the remainder, mostly children, were concealed in the village at Nos Fali. He volunteered to point out the part of the coast where the dhow was concealed; the slaves he had heard were brought from the Umfussi.

2. I was reluctant to credit that slaves had been run into French territory, and as the French gun-boat "Décidée" had arrived that evening, I decided to consult the officer in command in the temporary absence of the Governor at Nos Cumba before taking measures to verify the information. Early the following morning the commander of the "Décidée" called on me, and I communicated the intelligence to him, observing at the same time, that I did not place any reliance on the information, but that I deemed it my duty to search that part of the coast indicated as harbouring the dhow. He immediately decided to act with me, at the same time informing me that the Chief of Nos Fali was under French protection, the Chief of the Minow Islands to which group it belongs being subsidised by the French Government; the Governor of Nos Beh therefore held himself responsible for his good behaviour. He at once dispatched a boat in charge of a Lieutenant of the "Décidée" to Nos Fali. I left the anchorage at 7.30 A.M., and picking up the French boat *en route*, anchored off Nos Fali at 11 A.M.

3. With the permission of the officer of the French boat, I directed Lieutenant Fras. I. Foley to accompany him in the whaler and witness the interview with the Chief, and at the same time to search all craft in the harbour not under the French flag. The interview with the Chief was unsatisfactory; he denied all knowledge of the affair, and stated that no slaves had been landed there. The French boat then returned to Nos Beh to report the result to the commander of the "Décidée."

4. In the meantime I dispatched the cutters armed and provisioned under Lieutenant John E. Bearcroft, with orders to search the coast of the mainland; the informer accompanied the boats that evening; they discovered the dhow which was concealed by mangrove bushes in a creek about three miles from Nos Fali. According to the native fisherman she had arrived there three days before, and had only recently been abandoned. The boats returned the following morning with the dhow. There could be no doubt of the use to which she had been recently put, for besides the significant facts that she was without papers or colours, and abandoned, she had on board all the necessary fittings for a slave deck, a capacious cooking place, stowage for 426 gallons of water, and sails of unusual dimensions even for a dhow.

I weighed from Nos Fali the same afternoon, and shortly afterwards fell in with the "Décidée;" the commander came on board and informed me that he was proceeding to Nos Fali with the Secretary of the Government, and intended to have the island thoroughly searched. On inspection he agreed with me that the dhow had run slaves and nothing else, and that they were at Nos Fali.

5. I handed to him for conveyance to the commandant of Nos Beh a letter (duplicate herewith) containing a statement of the capture, and my impression that the slaves were either in Nos Fali and Nos Beh. I then proceeded to sea, and the following morning, being well clear of the land, scuttled and sunk the dhow.

6. The informer I brought away with me, as his evidence will be necessary to condemn the dhow, and he stated he was afraid to return to Nos Beh.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) RICHARD E. TRACEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 404.

*Captain Tracey to the Commandant of Nos Beh.*

Sir,

*"Spartan," off Nos Beh, July 23, 1879.*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that yesterday morning I heard from one of our interpreters that a dhow had landed slaves at Nos Fali on Thursday last, the 17th July. A man who stated that he had seen the slaves landed was his informant. The dhow had afterwards been taken into a small creek in the main island of Madagascar for concealment. The informer states that about 200 slaves were landed. Most of them were purchased by a man in Nos Beh, and that the remainder, mostly children, were concealed in the village at Nos Fali. As the commander of the "Décidée" came on board to see me before I started, I communicated the intelligence to him.

He at once dispatched an officer to Nos Fali in one of his boats. I afterwards determined to visit the place myself, with the idea of searching for the concealed dhow; the informer having assured me he knew where to find it, I towed the "Décidée's" boat part of the way to Nos Fali, and with the permission of the officer in charge of it sent an officer (Lieutenant Foley) to be present at the interview with Dri Vondzoo, the Chief of the Nos Fali village. That Chief denied all knowledge of slaves having been landed, and the French officer returned in the afternoon to make his Report to his commander. I sent two of our boats to examine the coast of Madagascar, and in one of the creeks a dhow was found which was evidently fitted for carrying slaves, and for no other purposes. The officer in command of our boats took possession of this dhow, which appeared to have been recently abandoned, the native fishermen said three days' since. She had no colours or papers, and would, I think, carry over 100 slaves when filled up.

Please accept the assurance of my gratitude for your kindness and hospitality, and with sentiments of respect and esteem,

I remain, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

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Inclosure 2 in No. 404.  
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 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; 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.
1879 July 22	Coast of Madagascar, three miles from Nos Fali	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None	Dhow	None	None	86½	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	None	None	Nil	None	None	None	None	None	Condemned and destroyed	No slaves on board when captured. Vessel unfit to be sent to Zanzibar.

“Spartan,” at Mosambique, July 28, 1879.

(Signed)

RICHARD E. TRACEY, Captain.

No. 405.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

*"Euryalus," at Aden, August 31, 1879.*

THE most satisfactory result of my cruise to the East Coast of Africa is that I am enabled to inform their Lordships, from personal experience, that the Slave Traffic at Zanzibar and in the neighbourhood of the Mozambique Channel appears to be in a moribund condition, being now reduced to a pettifogging contraband, and that all the reports received from Zanzibar that the trade was increasing in the south have been unfounded.

No. 406.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, August 11, 1879.*

ON the 25th ultimo the coxswain of launch No. 3, while cruising off Pemba, observed a dhow making for that island, which, on being chased, endeavoured to elude him, taking no notice even when fired at with the 7-pounder gun.

In her endeavour to escape unsearched she ran into very shallow water, and on being boarded nine or ten passengers were found on board. Two of these, f. males, said they were slaves being taken to Pemba against their will, having been placed in charge of the Nahoza by their masters at Kokotour, and one of them said she had been told to say she was free if the dhow was boarded.

The Nahoza was recognized as having been previously convicted of carrying slaves in Case No. 2 of this year. The case was therefore placed in the Consular Court at Zanzibar for adjudication as Case No. 16 of 1879, and the Decree of the Court emancipated the two slaves, and ordered the restitution of the dhow on the grounds that there was not sufficient proof that the master of the vessel was carrying the slaves with the knowledge that they were such.

The dhow has consequently been restored to the possession of her owner.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure in No. 406.

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; the Number 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.
1879 July 25	Pemba ...	Kunguru Mwegu	Almas	Mohammed bin Abdullah	Arab	Dhow	8	...	175-90	Kokotai.	Pemba	Zanzibar.	1879 July 24	...	...	...	3	...	...	Kokotai	Zanzibar	Condition of slaves— Very good. Condition of vessel— Very good. Deaths—None. Emancipated—2.

“London,” at Zanzibar, August 11, 1879.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain.

No. 407.

*Captain Earle to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir,

*"London," at Zanzibar, June 30, 1879.*

DURING the past six months thirteen cases have been placed in the Consular Court at Zanzibar for adjudication, as per inclosed Return. Of these two were small batches of slaves, and the remaining eleven were cases in which vessels were detained, having been seized while in the act of conveying slaves in contravention of the Treaty between Great Britain and Zanzibar.

With regard to one of the former, Case No. 10, the slaves were being conveyed to Pemba against their will when seized, but the dhow was not detained, on account of the Nahoza producing a certificate from Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General, stating that the slaves had testified that they were going to Pemba of their own accord. The result of the thirteen cases is as follows:—

Slaves emancipated, 57; dhows destroyed by order of Court, 7; dhow foundered, 1; against, slaves emancipated, 113; dhows destroyed by order of Court, 11, during the preceding six months.

In March I received information from the commander of the "Vestal" that he had heard of as many as 800 slaves having recently been landed at Balé, but no vessels have been detained by the cruisers to the southward this year excepting a canoe with one slave, seized and destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," as reported and submitted by me to your Excellency on the 23rd instant.

A cargo of ninety slaves was landed at Mazouka Island, off Pemba, unobserved, in February, and on the occasion of the detention of the "Tarish," Case No. 3, three dhows were together, the one detained and condemned, another under English colours, which was boarded, and in which were a large number of women, who declared they were passengers, but who, it was strongly suspected, were slaves, and another under French colours, which was not boarded, but was described by those present as being "full of slaves." All three vessels were bound to Kish Kash, and were consigned to the Chief of that place, Mahommed bin Juma.

Several rumours have, during the period of this Report, been set afloat respecting gangs of slaves having been successfully run, and two reports of dhows having been wrecked with 100 and 90 slaves on board respectively, all hands perishing, but, wanting confirmation, I do not place much reliance on these statements, reporting only those that are well-established facts.

At the present time, authentic information has been received by the Consul-General of two or three caravans, comprising at least 200 slaves in each, being on their way to the coast. These slaves must, without doubt, be intended for this island, Pemba, or Madagascar, as they are not required on the small shambas on the coast.

With respect to Madagascar, the Bishop of that island, who lately passed through here, informed me in conversation that the Hovas carried out the Queen's Edict most faithfully, releasing Mozambiques on all occasions.

I beg to inclose Returns of vessels condemned and detained, and of the "London's" boat service between the 1st January and the 30th June, 1879. The last three or four months have been very wet and boisterous; heavy squalls with rain and the inclemency of the weather has no doubt materially affected the number of dhows seen and boarded.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 407.

Boat Service between January 1 and June 30, 1879.

Month.	Number of Miles Run.	Number of Dhows seen.	Number of Dhows Boarded.
January .. ..	3,129	671	457
February .. ..	3,005	458	332
March .. ..	2,893	650	338
April .. ..	3,683	638	424
May .. ..	3,316	314	189
June .. ..	2,688	314	192
Total in six months ..	18,714	3,045	1,932

(Signed)

HAMILTON EARLE, *Captain.*

"London," at Zanzibar, June 30, 1879.



## Inclosure 2 in No. 407.

RETURN of all Vessels detained (on the ground of Slave Trade) on the East Coast of Africa, between January 1, 1879, and June 30, 1879.

Name and Description of Captured Vessel.	Flag under which Captured Vessel was Sailing.	Names of Master and Owner of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Seizure.	Where Captured.	Name and Rank of Captor and of Capturing Vessel.	No. of Slaves			Tonnage of Captured Vessel.	Before what Court Adjudicated, and on what Charge.	Deceitful part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.
							Captured.	Died before Adjudication.	Emancipated.				
Not known	Zanzibar	Bakan; Omar bin Sulaiman	8	1879 Jan. 8	Pemba	Captain Hamilton E. G. Earle, H.M.S. "London"	2	..	2	125.58	Consular Court at Zanzibar	2 slaves condemned; restitution of dhows	Restored.
Fasilthaire	Arab	Nasiba; Ismael bin Karim	6	Jan. 18	Ditto	Ditto	2	..	2	90.07	Ditto	2 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Destroyed by fire.
Turiah	Zanzibar	Baruka; Mahommed bin Juma	11	Feb. 13	Ditto	Ditto	2	..	2	172.49	Ditto	2 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Ditto.
Danebedas	Ditto	Shurubi; Moosa bin Hamed	8	Feb. 26	Southward of Zanzibar	Ditto	2	..	1	112.24	Ditto	1 slave condemned; restitution of dhows	Restored.
Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Mar. 7	Pemba	Ditto	12	..	12	72.66 (Estimated)	Ditto	12 slaves condemned	Foundered.
Chani Kunga	British	Jumah bin Kheire; Gopal Tokasi	6	Apr. 4	Ditto	Ditto	4	..	4	97.50	Ditto	4 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Destroyed by fire.
Not known	Zanzibar	Mfumech	9	Apr. 9	Kokotoai	Ditto	6	..	6	113.33	Ditto	6 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Abderheman; Saleh bin Hamed	10	Apr. 6	Pemba	Ditto	3	..	3	141.90	Ditto	3 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Ditto.
..	..	..	..	Mar. 12	Ditto	Ditto	5	..	..	..	Ditto	Restitution..	..
..	..	..	..	May 1	Zanzibar	Ditto	10	..	9	..	Ditto	9 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	..
Not known	Zanzibar	Kasambul	9	May 4	Pemba	Ditto	4	..	4	119.89	Ditto	4 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Destroyed by fire.
Fasilthaire	Ditto	Monasa; Mahommed Secod	9	May 9	Ditto	Ditto	1	..	..	205.49	Ditto	Slaves dismissed; restitution of dhows	Restored.
M'Essi Kwas	Ditto	Hamali; Amani	9	June 9	Tanga	Ditto	12	..	12	149.48	Ditto	12 slaves condemned; vessel condemned	Destroyed by fire.

(Signed) HAMILTON EARLE, Captain and Senior Officer East Coast of Africa.

H.M.S. "London," at Zanzibar, June 30, 1879.

No. 408.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir, "Euryalus," at Johanna, Comoro Islands, August 8, 1879.  
I HAVE the honour to request that you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the following Report on the condition of the Slave Traffic on this station, so far as it has fallen under my observation and that of the officers employed in its suppression :—

I.—Zanzibar and African Coast.

2. In the first place I would call their Lordships' attention to the Return of captures appended hereto, of which the following statistical summary will be useful for reference and comparison with that of the previous year :—

Year ending—	Number of Vessels Condemned.	Gross Tonnage of Condemned Vessels.	Number of Slaves Liberated.	Fugitive Slaves Received.
May 29, 1878 .. ..	15	1719·94	60	6
May 29, 1879 .. ..	18	2441·176	159	4
Increase in 1879 ..	3	721·236	99	2* Decrease

3. From this statement it appears that there has been a large increase in the tonnage of vessels condemned and in the number of slaves liberated; and it might reasonably be inferred that the traffic has proportionately increased. The following figures will show a comparison of the localities which have supplied the captured vessels in the present year and in the last :—

Year ending—	Number Condemned.	Tonnage.	Slaves Released.
(A.) Zanzibar—			
May 29, 1878 .. ..	8	945·43	60
May 29, 1879 .. ..	17	2401·176	141
Increase . ..	9	1455·746	81
(B.) Mozambique and Madagascar Division—			
May 29, 1878 .. ..	7	744·51	..
May 29, 1879 .. ..	1	40·7	18 (on shore)
Decrease . ..	6	703·81	..

It will thus be seen that the number and tonnage of captured vessels in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar have been more than doubled this year, while the captures in the Mozambique Channel may be said to have ceased altogether, only one small dhow of 40 tons having been taken near the Comoro Islands, and she had no slaves on board.

4. From all that I have been able to learn, the importation of slaves into Zanzibar and Pemba has been on the increase during the last twelve months, having received an impetus from the fact of large numbers of slaves having been sent down by land from the interior of Africa to the Rovuma, and marched along the coast until they arrived opposite the Island of Pemba. The slaves can be purchased at the Rovuma at 9 dollars each, and sold at Pemba for 100 dollars.

5. The "London's" boats have been constantly employed in watching the coasts. As an example of the amount of work done by them, I may here mention that, during the months of October, November, and December only, these boats ran over 9,773 miles, and

\* This summary refers only to Zanzibar and East Coast of Africa, Mozambique, and Madagascar.

boarded 774 dhows; and although only 8 dhows were detained during that time as suspicious, there can be no doubt that a continual transit of slaves goes on between the mainland and Pemba.

6. This traffic can hardly be called a trade. It is a mere smuggling business, but the distance is short, and all the planters of Pemba are eager to secure the contraband article.

It must always be difficult entirely to overhaul the whole trade of every description between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between those islands and the mainland (a good deal of which trade is, I am informed, carried in dhows under French colours), but until that can be done, we must always expect to find in Pemba a slave preserve, where our boats may catch a number, sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the state of the market.

7. I have directed Captain Earle to use one of the three ships under his orders in helping his boats to blockade Pemba; but I have not yet heard of the result of his having done so, nor do I anticipate much greater advantage from all our labours to suppress the traffic at Zanzibar than what we enjoy at present. We have certainly stamped out the slave carriage at sea as a regular trade, and our efforts to check the irregular smuggling have been very successful, to judge from the captures made during the year.

But the smuggling still goes on, and may be expected to continue in spite of our precautions so long as there are human beings to be bought in Africa, and so long as the whole agricultural commerce of Pemba, which is a highly cultivated island, as well as most of that of Zanzibar, is dependent on slave labour for its prosperity.

## II.—*Mozambique, Madagascar, and adjacent Islands.*

8. When I had the honour to report on the Slave Trade in June last year, I informed their Lordships that I was glad at that time to feel able to reduce the number of ships employed on the East Coast of Africa in the suppression of the Slave Trade, in consequence of a very sensible diminution of the traffic. My hopes of this reduction have been so far fulfilled in the direction of the Mozambique Channel that I still propose only to maintain two ships in this part of the station, having a third ship, as a rule (commanded by a Captain), cruising about the whole coast and Zanzibar, occasionally assisting the boats of the "London" in blockading Pemba whenever the Senior Officer at Zanzibar may have occasion for her services.

9. Rumours have occasionally reached me that the Slave Trade in Mozambique and Madagascar has been increasing, and it has been implied that this increase was caused by the removal of some of Her Majesty's ships from those waters, a course which was rendered necessary by the political events of the past year.

10. However, being willing to believe that there might have been some truth in the reports (which are now proved to have been fallacious), I determined to organize a vigorous watch on both sides of the Mozambique Channel and the Comoro Islands, and to visit those places myself in my flag-ship to make personal inquiries. In this duty I had hoped to have been seconded by the co-operation of the Portuguese authorities. I gave the office of watching Mozambique and Madagascar to the "Spartan" and "Vestal," and that of observing the Comoro Islands to the "Rifleman."

I gave further orders that each of the two small ships was only to be relieved once in six months, when she would run across to the Seychelles for the refreshment of the crew, go thence to Zanzibar for stores, and immediately return to her duties. Much time appeared to have been lost hitherto in making frequent long and useless passages to and from Zanzibar, by avoiding which the ships are now able to perform more valuable service, their relief will be regular, the crews will have regular leave, and the export coast below Zanzibar (such as it is) will never be free from the watch of one of Her Majesty's ships.

11. Without entering into further details of the actual proceedings of Her Majesty's ships, beyond saying that they and their boats have been constantly hovering about the coasts, spending as little time as possible in harbour, and then only in places where information could be obtained, the result of the inquiries made and the watch which we have kept has been by no means to confirm the varied reports which had reached me of the traffic increasing.

In fact, the Slave Trade by sea in this part of the station may also be said to have ceased, the small traffic which does exist being of the same contraband nature as that at Zanzibar, with fewer facilities for its extension.

12. In and around the Mozambique Channel, the Slave Traffic is and will be rendered more difficult from several causes besides the watch of our ships, namely:—

(a.) The Emancipation Edict of Madagascar;

(b.) The desire of the French authorities to change the traffic from an illicit one of slaves to a regular labour traffic for their islands;

(c.) The promised co-operation of the Portuguese authorities with our own efforts.

I will report on two of these causes in detail, the third is yet in embryo.

(a.) 13. The Edict of the Government of Madagascar, as represented by the Hova Queen, has been faithfully and zealously carried out in all that portion of Madagascar where the power of the Hovas can be made apparent, and every foreign slave now landed in Madagascar becomes a freed man. The slaves themselves understand this, and I have heard of many refugees who have been sheltered on the shores of that island. Unfortunately, however, the Government of the Hovas does not actually extend its authority to the very southern or northern extremities, and doubtless some slaves are landed there, but then they cannot travel far inland without obtaining their freedom.

14. Still it appears that the power of the Head Government in the island is gradually, but very slowly, spreading round the whole coast, and that not only is the Hova Government strenuously bent on the emancipation of imported slaves, but that it has made great sacrifices in carrying out the known wishes of the British Government in doing so. Could the Hova Government be fairly said to exist over the whole of Madagascar, the last cause for anxiety on our part as regards the Slave Trade being fostered in remote districts would disappear.

15. The tribes in the southern part of the island are composed of small lawless bands of men who are constantly quarrelling with each other, but whom the Government has not yet attempted to repress.

16. It would, in my opinion, facilitate the operations of our cruisers, if the whole of Madagascar were included in the East Indies Station, a small portion of the south being now cut off from the visits of the ships of this squadron.

(b.) 17. The French Government have established a system of hired labour for African natives in the islands under their administration, viz., at Mayotta, Nos Beh, &c.; and their authorities endeavour to prevent the entry of slaves, being willing, however, to encourage registered negro *émigrés* being brought into the plantations.

18. Some abuses follow this system, and it has been reported that the very fact of the Edict of the Queen of Madagascar liberating all slaves landed from Africa has operated in a manner to facilitate *bond fide* slaves being smuggled into Nos Beh and other islands under the shelter of a legal fiction.

In this wise: As mentioned in paragraph 13 above, the Hova Government has no power on the north-west shores of the island. A cargo of slaves may be landed on the mainland of Madagascar near Nos Beh. Under the Malagasy Edict of Emancipation they become ostensibly free on landing, but before they have time to understand their position they are transformed at once from slaves into *émigrés* and shipped off to the plantations of Nos Beh, &c., by the agents of the French planters. Though in French territory these negroes are no longer slaves, yet the means by which many *émigrés* are procured certainly causes a steady, though small, current of slavery between Africa and the north of Madagascar.

19. Captain Tracey, of the "Spartan," reports to me that the French Naval Officers show much zeal and activity in endeavouring to prevent irregularities, and that the authorities whom he has met have not merely always assured him of their cordial wish to stop illegal traffic in *émigrés*, but have actually co-operated with him in taking possession of a dhow which had been known to land slaves in a manner somewhat similar to that described in the preceding paragraph.

(c.) 20. The result of our negotiations with the Portuguese authorities in the Mozambique is so far satisfactory that I anticipate securing their cordial co-operation in course of time.

21. I cannot do better than inclose in this letter various Reports which I have received from Captain Richard E. Tracey, of Her Majesty's ship "Spartan," on the subject of the Slave Traffic in Mozambique, Madagascar, and Comoro Islands. I place great reliance in this officer's opinion and judgment, and am very much indebted to him for the valuable assistance which he has rendered me in obtaining information and in organizing an effectual blockade of the coast-line.

### III.—Red Sea and Arabia.

22. There is a constant traffic across the Red Sea to the Arabian coast, chiefly to Mocha and the neighbourhood of Jeddah. It is known that large cargoes have been run and landed, and that numbers are taken across in twos and threes and sold in Arabia.

23. Two ships have been regularly engaged watching the coasts, and two cruising launches are stationed under the orders of a senior officer at places such as the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb and the reefs about Beilul. Vessels passing through the Red Sea, both homeward and outward bound, have also been directed to keep a look-out on suspected parts of the coast. A copy of my orders relating to the employment of the two cruising launches in the Red Sea is appended.

24. The result of the labours of Her Majesty's ships in the Red Sea division has been to check the traffic to a certain extent; but in the absence of any preventive measures by the Turkish Government, whose dominions are the final recipients of slaves from Abyssinia and the Somali Coast, a considerable sea traffic still goes on and is encouraged. The co-operation of the Turkish civil and naval authorities with us, or the award to our ships of the right to search Turkish vessels or other vessels in Turkish waters, is necessary before we can hope to effect much in preventing Slave Trade in the Red Sea.

#### IV.—*Persian Gulf.*

25. No sea Traffic in Slaves appears to exist in this region.

#### V.—*General Remarks.*

26. The state of the Trade in Slaves may thus be summarized :—

(1.) As a trade it is extinct in all parts of the station, except the Red Sea. It is confined to petty attempts at smuggling, which are frequently unsuccessful. In this contraband traffic the Arab dealers are known to embark their slaves in small numbers in three or four dhows at the same time and run the gauntlet of our cruisers. One of these dhows will often be taken while the others escape, and the dealer, having means of buying cheaply on the mainland, can recoup his losses and make a high profit out of the slaves which he can land safely.

(2.) In the Red Sea the trade flourishes notwithstanding the exertions of our ships. The Turkish territory is a market where slaves are always in demand, and the extinction of the traffic must depend more on the good-will of the Turkish authorities than on our efforts at suppression. There is little doubt that both combined would effectually stop the trade.

(3.) I do not propose the increase of the force of Her Majesty's ships either on the Coast of Africa or in the Red Sea at present; but if we could act in harmony with the Turkish officials in the latter region, the ships in the Red Sea might well be increased by another cruiser.

27. In concluding my Report it is my pleasing duty to highly commend to their Lordships the energetic and zealous conduct of the captains, officers, and crews of Her Majesty's ships employed in suppressing the Slave Traffic in different parts of the station, and my thanks are due to Captains T. B. M. Sullivan and Hamilton Earle of the "London," and to Captain Richard E. Tracey of the "Spartan," who have superintended the operations on the Coast of Africa. I can speak in sincere praise of all engaged in the laborious and trying duty of cruising in a hot and unhealthy climate, performing their various services with vigilance, perseverance, and cheerfulness.

The following ships have been engaged in the suppression of the Slave Traffic, and all share my praise and approval, namely, Her Majesty's ships "London," "Spartan," "Rifleman," "Wild Swan," "Arab," "Vulture," "Lynx," "Ready," "Dragon," "Vestal," "Beacon," and "Daphne."

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN CORBET

Inclosure 1 in No. 408.

RETURN of Captures made by Her Majesty's Ships on the East Indies Station, in suppression of the Slave Trade during the Year ended May 29, 1879.

Description and Name of Captured Vessel.	Flag Sailing under.	Names of Master and Owners of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Capture.	Where Captured.	Name and Rank 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.	Manicaped.					
Dhows— Yasmin ..	Arab ..	Khamis; Saif ..	..	1878 Mar. 22	Pemba ..	Captain Sullivan, H.M.S. "London"	6	..	6	167	Condemned.	Destroyed.		
Shawi Moyo ..	Arab ..	Hannasi; Hamadi- bin-Khalfan ..	..	Apr. 12	Pangani ..	Ditto ..	1	..	1	207	Restored ..	Released.		
Unknown ..	English ..	Unknown ..	..	May 11	Pemba ..	Ditto ..	..	..	74	..	Ditto.	Ditto.		
Mambo Kiva Mun- ja ..	None ..	Masham; Bays ..	..	July 6	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	13	..	146	..	Condemned.	Destroyed.		
Shawi Ngambo aliaz Jus Manja ..	None ..	Hawadi Baraki; Nas- sim-bin-Abdullah ..	..	Aug. 30	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	..	165	..	Restored ..	Released.		
Maketa ..	Arab ..	Almosee; Mohamed ..	..	Sept. 1	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	..	196	..	Condemned.	Destroyed.		
Unknown ..	None ..	Kuumbwa; Msafere. Slaves ..	..	" 25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2	..	213	..	Ditto ..	Ditto.		
			..	" 25	Great Island, Zanzibar ..	Ditto ..	35	..	..	..	..	..	Slaves liberated; were captured on shore.	
Ditto ..	Arab ..	Hamisi; Saleke ..	..	Oct. 4	Pemba ..	Ditto ..	1	..	168	..	Condemned.	Destroyed.		
Mombasasa ..	Arab ..	Mahomed-bin-Saif; Rahanie ..	..	" 6	Zanzibar ..	Ditto ..	1	..	16	..	Restored ..	Released ..	Slaves liberated.	
Kowida ..	Arab ..	Shahali; Beni Nas- sar ..	..	" 6	Pemba ..	Ditto ..	..	..	125	..	Ditto ..	Ditto.		
			..	" 20	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	Slaves liberated; cap- tured at sea in an open boat.	
Ameen ..	English ..	Kombo; Kamali Ma- dahi ..	..	" 25	South of Zanzibar ..	Ditto ..	4	..	15	..	Condemned.	Destroyed.		
Unknown ..	None ..	Unknown ..	..	" 25	Usi Island, Zanzibar ..	Ditto ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	Slaves liberated; cap- tured on shore.	
			..	" 13	At sea; latitude 10° 8' S., longitude 40° 3' E.	Commander Selby, H.M.S. "Vestal"	..	..	40.7	..	Condemned ..	Destroyed.		
Simaungwina ..	Arab ..	Kheries; Ali-bin- Salim ..	5	" 25	Zanzibar ..	Captain Earle, H.M.S. "London"	3	..	72.66	..	Ditto ..	Ditto.		
Rhehema ..	Arab ..	Hamisi; Nasora-bin- Raschid ..	9	Nov. 10	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1	..	143.52	..	Ditto ..	Ditto.		
Mahouilli ..	Arab ..	Saidce Sabert ..	19	Dec. 6	Ditto ..	Commander Selby, H.M.S. "Vestal"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Slaves liberated.	
			..	Nov. 26	Landed by dhow "Ma- hoully," and given up by Government of Mombilla	Ditto ..	18	..	297.756	..	Condemned ..	Destroyed ..		

Description and Name of Captured Vessel.	Flag Sailing under.	Names of Master and Owner of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Capture.	Where Captured.	Name and Rank 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.	Emancipated.					
Dhows— Unknown . . .	None . . .	Unknown . . .	. . .	1878 Nov. 25	South of Zanzibar . .	Captain Earle, H.M.S. "London" . . .	. . .	. . .	97	Zanzibar; Slave Trade . . .	Condemned . .	Destroyed.		
Ditto . . .	None . . .	Ditto . . .	. . .	" 24 1879	Pemba . . .	Ditto . . .	4	. . .	195	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.		
Ditto . . .	Arab . . .	Bokari; Amsai-bin-Salliman . . .	6	Jan. 8	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	2	. . .	125	Ditto . . .	Restored . . .	Released.		
Fathelkair . . .	Arab . . .	Oasiboo; Ismail-bin-Ramadi . . .	5	" 18	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	2	. . .	90	Ditto . . .	Condemned . .	Destroyed.		
Tarish . . .	Arab . . .	Baraks; Mahomet-bin-Juma . . .	14	Feb. 13	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	2	. . .	172	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.		
Dunchadaa . . .	Arab . . .	Shumbi; Moossa-bin-Hamadi . . .	9	" 26	South of Zanzibar . .	Ditto . . .	2	. . .	112	Ditto . . .	Restored . . .	Released.		
Unknown . . .	. . .	Unknown . . .	. . .	Mar. 7	Pemba . . .	Ditto . . .	12	. . .	72.66 Estimated	Ditto . . .	. . .	. . .	Slaves released; dhow sunk before capture.	
Chim Kung . . .	English . .	Abdulla Almain; Sala-bin-Hamadi . . .	6	Apr. 14	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	4	. . .	97.50	Ditto . . .	Condemned . .	Destroyed.		
Name unknown . . .	Arab . . .	Juma-bin-Heri; Gopal Tokars . . .	10	" 6	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	3	. . .	141.90	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	Ditto.		
Unknown . . .	. . .	Slaves . . .	. . .	Mar. 12	Ditto . . .	Ditto . . .	5	. . .	. . .	Ditto . . .	Restored . . .	. . .	Slaves liberated, except one.	
Unknown . . .	None . . .	Ditto . . .	. . .	May 1	Zanzibar . . .	Ditto . . .	10	. . .	. . .	Ditto . . .	. . .	. . .		
Unknown . . .	None . . .	Rozamba; Abdul-lah-bin-Shula . . .	9	" 4	Pemba . . .	Ditto . . .	4	. . .	119.89	Ditto . . .	Condemned . .	Destroyed.		

August 8, 1879.

(Signed)

JOHN CORBETT, Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-chief.

Inclosure 2 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Captain Earle.**"Spartan," at Mozambique, April 24, 1879.*

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival I sent an officer to pay my compliments to the Governor-General, and to request permission for me to pay my respects in person. He gave me an audience the same day. I presented Lieutenant Henry E. O'Neill, R.N., Her Majesty's Consul, on this occasion. The Governor received him politely, but informed him that he could not permit him to enter into execution of his duties until the Royal exequatur arrived; this was what Dr. Kirk had foreseen.

I asked his Excellency if he could give me any information about Senhor Cabral and his ship the "Rainha de Portugal," with whom I had received orders to communicate. I learned from him that Senhor Cabral had gone to Delagoa Bay, and that the period of his return was not certain; he had with him his own ship and a gun-boat—the whole available cruising squadron of the Portuguese in these waters. His Excellency informed me that Senhor Cabral's services were at present required in Delagoa Bay owing to the state of political affairs in that quarter, and the necessity of preventing the disembarkation of arms and munitions of war which might be attempted in Portuguese territory with a view of supplying the tribes now at war with Her Majesty's Government.

On this occasion I did not speak to his Excellency on the subject of the Slave Trade, but informed him that I should be glad to avail myself of the first opportunity of doing so, either by letter or by an interview. I was anxious to find out whether any instructions had come from the Portuguese Government which would cause a change in the system hitherto pursued for the suppression of the Slave Traffic. I accordingly wrote to his Excellency on the 14th asking for an interview, when it should be convenient for him to grant one, and informing him of the hopes entertained by our Government that, by the cordial co-operation of the naval forces of the two countries, a thorough blockade of the ports from which slaves are exported might be effected. As, however, the whole Portuguese available squadron was occupied elsewhere, I offered to place myself at his Excellency's disposal for the purpose of carrying out the object desired by our respective Governments. I did not ask on this occasion that the right of search in territorial waters should be granted, hoping to be able to touch on that subject during a personal interview. In the meantime Lieutenant O'Neill, Her Majesty's Consul, had written to his Excellency, and had broached this subject.

On the 21st I received a letter from his Excellency apologizing for not having answered sooner, and informing me that he was ill in bed. He told me, however, clearly enough that he had no orders from home to change the existing order of things, and that neither had Senhor Cabral up to the time of his leaving this port. The Treaties as at present existing must be carried out, and he has at present no need of any assistance from Her Majesty's ships in suppressing Slave Traffic.

In acknowledging this letter I again asked for an interview, but when the time came for which I had fixed it, an Aide-de-camp came to say that his Excellency was again indisposed. This is the unhealthy season of the year, and there is a great deal of fever about, so that I have no doubt the fatigue of official interviews and correspondence tells upon the Portuguese authorities; one hardly sees any of the officials out of their houses, and those one sees have a fever-stricken appearance.

The question of right of search in territorial waters being quite decided, I shall proceed to arrange for the cruising of this ship, and any other you may place under my orders, as may seem most useful, without being allowed to exercise that right. I am awaiting the arrival of the mail-steamer from Natal, which is just reported in sight, in hopes of hearing something more of the movements of Senhor Cabral. It is then my intention to proceed on a cruise in the Mozambique Channel, returning here about the 5th proximo, according to your orders, to receive mails, &c. I shall have boats cruising on the Madagascar side during the time I am over here. In my next I will forward, for your information, the arrangements I shall have made for the cruising of the two ships to be placed on this station. I postpone arranging this until I shall have communicated with the Commander of the other ship. With the two I hope to keep up a fairly efficient blockade. For myself, I do not attach so very much importance to the right of search in territorial waters—the request was only for such waters as are not occupied by the Portuguese authorities. If we rooted the slave-dealers out of their present haunts they would, I think, go elsewhere, probably to places where Portuguese authority was weakly established. I can hear nothing which induces me to believe that Slave Traffic



has increased since last year. There is a report of two dhows having run from Umfussi River to the Comoro Islands. It is very vague, however. Our interpreters are bound to bring reports of some sort to show they are earning their wages. If they find that sensational news is wanted they will supply it.

The temporary absence of the two ships hitherto stationed in these waters could not be foreseen by slave-dealers, and the arrival of this ship in Mozambique waters followed quickly.

The ship continues healthy on the whole, though we have one or two mild cases of sun fever. No more cases of typhoid have occurred. I shall be glad to leave this place, however, for just now it is extremely unhealthy.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*"Spartan," at Mozambique, April 25, 1879.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 24th instant, I have the honour to inform you that his Excellency the Governor has notified to me that Senhor Cabral will be detained at Delagoa Bay for another month.

As Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" is now coming into harbour, I have decided to extend my cruize on the coast of Madagascar, for which reason I request you will cause the mails, &c., for this ship to be dispatched from Zanzibar on the 3rd May by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer to Majunga. Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" will meet the Union Company's steamer at this port on the 5th May.

I purpose returning here towards the end of May, when I hope the Portuguese naval force will have returned from Delagoa Bay.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*"Spartan," at Majunga, May 18, 1879.*

IN continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I left Mozambique on the 25th ultimo, a few hours after the departure of the mail-steamer for Zanzibar. Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" arrived just as the mail-steamer started, and as I was not sure whether Commander Tandy brought any further instructions from you I could not inform you positively as to my arrangements for the two ships' cruising movements. I inclose a copy of my sailing orders to Commander Tandy, in which you will see the means by which I propose guarding the Mozambique Channel and endeavouring to stop the Slave Traffic with two ships. The ship on the Mozambique side should carefully guard the entrances of the Rivers Kivolani and Umfusi, from whence we have every reason to believe the only slave dhows lately run have started. As the dhows can only get out of the rivers at spring tides the time for a ship to be on the spot is clearly indicated. By the same rule the movements of the ships on the Madagascar side, and also at the Comoro Islands, should keep a very careful look-out and work their boats as much as possible for the few days succeeding the full and change of the moon. By dividing the station thus into two, I think a fair blockade can be kept up, and the presence of a third ship among the Comoros, where you inform me the "Rifleman" is to be stationed, seems to me to meet all requirements. As regards the two ships on this part of the station at present under my orders, my intention is to change their stations every two months, giving due warning to you so as to arrange for their mails and stores. When the ships meet at Mozambique they can leave their boats on the Madagascar coast to watch the most suspected places, viz., Maintyrano, Cape St. Andrew, and Boyanna Bay. If dhows cannot make one of these ports they are reported to bear up for Comoro Islands. As a rule I think the larger of the two vessels in the Mozambique Channel should take the northern station, especially if she is one which can work two sets of boats. The "Rifleman," for instance, could do the

southern cruising, and leave a boat to guard Maintyrano. There are good and secure boat anchorages among the Barren Islands in case of bad weather, and from thence a watch could be kept on dhows making for the river.

2. After leaving Mozambique I steamed to the southward, and after dropping two cutters among the Barren Islands with orders to examine the coast carefully as far as Cape St. Andrew, proceeded up the channel under sail. After meeting the cutters on the 4th instant and reprovisioning them, I sent away the pinnace to act as guard-boat to the entrance of Boyanna Bay, and then proceeded to cruise in the channel in the line which vessels would take making for the Comoros. The cutters had orders to make Cape St. Andrew their head-quarters, and to cruise as far south as Maintyrano if possible; the pinnace was not to go out of sight of land except in chase. During our cruise only one dhow was sighted and boarded, an honest trader. I think the vessel cruising among the Comoro Islands can get coal from the French Government stores at Mayotte or Nos Beh. We arrived here on the 14th instant and received our mails. It is my intention to leave again on Monday, the 19th, to reprovision the boats and cruise again in the channel during the four or five days which follow the change of the moon. Afterwards, if possible, to visit Mayotte, Mohilla, and Johanna, to pick up information and communicate, if possible, with the "Rifleman." Please forward our mails and demanded provisions to Mozambique per Cape mail-steamer, at which place I hope to arrive early in June, by which time Captain Cabral, of the "Reinha de Portugal," may be expected to return. If I have the good fortune to meet him there I will do my best to arrange with him for a combined system of cruising on the Mozambique coast. I should much like to make an examination of the suspected rivers in company with a Portuguese force. Until I see Senhor Cabral, however, I cannot form any plans. His Excellency the Governor-General did not encourage me to hope for any change in existing arrangements.

3. After leaving Mozambique we had a few cases of fever and ague, but all recovered quickly. I think men-of-war should avoid the anchorage during the unhealthy months—February, March, and April.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

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Inclosure 5 in No. 408.

*Sailing Orders to Her Majesty's Ship "Vestal."*

Memo.

"Spartan," at Mozambique, April 25, 1879.

HAVING completed with coal, and being in all respects ready for sea, you will proceed to cruise in the Mozambique Channel for the suppression of slavery.

Your station, for the present, will be that part of the channel included between a line drawn from Port Mozambique to Juan da Nova, and continued from the latter to Maintyrano River, and the southern limits of the station.

You are to return to this port in time to meet the Union mail-steamer due here about the 6th of each month. On such occasions it would be well you should leave at least two boats to guard the entrance of Maintyrano River and the adjacent coast. During your cruise you are to visit St. Augustine's Bay and Tullea, so as to obtain information in case slaving has been carried on there. It will be advisable you should occasionally cruise off the entrances of the Kivolani and Umfusi Rivers, especially about spring tides, for that is the time dhows are supposed to clear out with slaves.

The Portuguese authorities have not yet consented to any change in existing Treaties regarding right of search, so you will be guided accordingly.

(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY,  
*Captain and Senior Officer.*

To Dashwood Goldie Tandy, Esq.,  
Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Vestal."

P.S.—In the event of your receiving information which will lead you to suppose that your presence at any place outside the limits I have defined will enable you to capture dhows engaged in the Slave Trade, you are at liberty to proceed to such places.

R. E. T.

Inclosure 6 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

*"Spartan," at Majunga, June 14, 1879.*

IN continuation of my last letter of proceedings, dated the 18th May, I have the honour to inform you that I left this port on the 19th May and steamed round to Boyanna Bay, where I arrived the same evening, and after revictualling the pinnace for twenty-one days and sending her away again, I left on the following morning for Cape St. Andrew to meet the cutters, and anchored on the same evening at Villamassah. The boats had been away for a fortnight during the time the ship was cruising in the Mozambique Channel; they had boarded many dhows, but found nothing suspicious, nor had they any information which would lead me to believe that slaves had been landed for some months past. On the morning of the 21st May I sent the second cutter and whaler away to cruise, provisioned for twenty-one days, and afterwards weighed under sail in order to continue our cruising. I had decided on visiting the Comoro Islands to try and collect information as to whether slaves had lately been landed or not, and in hopes also of meeting the "Rifeman" to compare information, and to ascertain what were her cruising arrangements. On the 23rd May I arrived at Mohilla, and remained there until the 25th. I had an interview with the young Sultan, who had lately returned from Zanzibar. He professed the utmost willingness to act up to the Treaty made with his mother, the late Queen, but it was reported that he had shown much ill-will to the men who, in his absence, had given information which led to the slaves being taken away by Her Majesty's ship "Vestal." I think the occasional visit of a man-of-war will be very beneficial, and insure due observance of the Treaty. On the 25th May I proceeded to Johanna, and found there Her Majesty's ship "Rifeman" short of coal, she having steamed across from the African coast against a strong south-west monsoon. I supplied her with ten tons of coal, which would be sufficient to enable her to reach Mayotte, where further supplies could be obtained. I told Commander Ingles that it would be much better to keep to the African coast almost as far as Mozambique, so as to get the strong southerly current, and then stand over to the Comoro Islands. Both this ship and the "Vestal" reached Mozambique from Zanzibar against a strong south-west monsoon, and only expended one-fourth of our coal. I got no information at Johanna. On the 29th May I left under steam for Mozambique in order to catch the mail due on the 2nd June from Zanzibar. I tried sailing for a few hours, but the wind gradually died away, and I had to make the passage under steam, arriving at Mozambique on the 31st May.

2. I had an interview with the Governor soon after my arrival, and talked with him over the subject of the Slave Trade, explaining also the hopes entertained by our Government that combined action might be pursued by the ships of England and Portugal for the suppression of the Traffic. His Excellency was very polite and cordial, and informed me that Captain Cabral was for the present detained at Delagoa Bay by other duties, and that the period of his return could not yet be known. When he does return, however, his Excellency would certainly give directions that combined action should be carried out as might be arranged between Captain Cabral and the Captains of English cruizers. That the right of search in territorial waters should be given to English cruizers was, his Excellency said, quite impossible. I gathered from the conversation that the former Governor-General's conduct in granting such right for a limited time and in consequence of certain information, was not approved at Lisbon. I also gathered that Captain Cabral has no special instructions, but is under the orders of the Governor-General. Under these circumstances I did not feel myself justified in availing myself of your permission to go to Delagoa Bay.

3. After receiving mails and provisions, and giving "Vestal" orders (copy inclosed) for her next cruise, I left Mozambique on the 7th June, and steamed across to Boyanna Bay to meet the boats, which had been away from the ship nearly three weeks. On the 9th June I anchored in Boyanna Bay, and the boats returned on board; they had no suspicious dhows during their cruising. After exercising all boats at manning and arming I hoisted them in for repairs, and steamed round here on the 11th June to await arrival of mail due on the 14th June, by which I sent this letter.

4. As the result of last month's experience, I have made a slight change in the stations of the ships, and have drawn a line from Mozambique to Cape St. Andrew as the boundary between the northern and southern cruizers—the ship on the southern division taking charge, with her boats, of Maintyrano and the coast as far as Cape St. Andrew—the northern ship taking from that place to Boyanna Bay, the ships themselves cruising

in mid-channel. I fancy arrangement can be made eventually with the Portuguese for combined cruising; the ship on the southern side could keep her boats for work in the Mozambique rivers, and act in concert with Captain Cabral. I think one or two expeditions up the rivers reported to be haunted by slave-dealers, such as the Umfusi, Kivolani, and Kisongo more to the southward, would have a good effect. I should like to have the good fortune of trying it; in the meantime, however, boats cannot cruise on the Mozambique coast. After dispatching the mail and supernumeraries brought from "Vestal," I purpose leaving for a cruise in the channel, dropping boats at Cape St. Andrew to find their way down to Maintyrano, which will be their rendezvous. The "Vestal" will, I expect, arrive at Boyanna Bay about the 15th instant, her boats making their own way north; by this means I think the coast will be well guarded during approaching spring-tides. Both ships will be at Mozambique to meet the Union mail-steamer due on 30th June, by which I request you will send our mails and the "Vestal's" provisions.

Mr. O'Neill, Her Majesty's Consul, Mozambique, has gone to Delagoa Bay, and is not expected to return for more than a month. His exequatur not having arrived, he could not perform any official functions.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

Inclosure 7 in No. 408.

Memo.

"Spartan," Mozambique, June 6, 1879.

HAVING completed with coal, you are to proceed to cruise for the suppression of slavery. Your station, after picking up your boats, will be bounded on the south by a line drawn from Cape St. Andrew to Mozambique, and on the north by a line drawn from Cape Amber to Comoro Islands, including those islands.

Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman" is cruising between Comoro and the African coast, so you need not visit that part. Your cruising should be principally carried out with the view of intercepting dhows which may have left the Mozambique coast with slaves, and be bound either for the north of Madagascar or for the Comoro Islands. You must, however, be guided by your own judgment, and by such information as you may receive from time to time.

I think it would be well if you could meet the "Rifleman" either at Johanna or elsewhere to compare information. She is to meet each outward British India steamer at that place.

You are to return to this port in time to meet the outward-bound mail-steamer due on the 30th June.

Your mails, time-expired men, and demands for provisions, &c., are to be sent to this ship, and will be forwarded from Majunga. You are to state, in making your demands, that all provisions, &c., are to be sent to you here by the Union mail-steamers.

It will be advisable, when you visit this port on the 30th instant, to leave your boats to guard Cape St. Andrew and the adjacent coast.

(Signed) R. E. TRACEY, *Captain and Senior Officer.*

Commander Tandy,  
Her Majesty's ship "Vestal."

Inclosure 8 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Captain Earle.*

Sir,

"Spartan," at Johanna, July 8, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in continuation of my former letter of proceedings dated the 14th June, that I left Majunga on the 15th June under steam, and anchored the same evening in Boyanna Bay. Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" came in and proceeded up the bay to Bali. Commander Tandy had previously informed me of his intention of remaining there a few days. On the morning of the 16th June I proceeded under steam to Cape St. Andrew and anchored. The cutter and whaler were then sent away to cruise, provisioned for fourteen days, Lieutenant John E. Bearcroft in charge. The boats were to make the best of their way to Maintyrano, to be there rejoined by the ship on the 27th June.

On the 17th June I weighed under sail and proceeded for a cruize in Mozambique Channel, keeping well on the Mozambique side and sighting land occasionally. No dhows were seen during the cruize. On the morning of the 23rd June steam was got up, and I steamed to the southward for about twelve hours, and then stood across under sail for the rendezvous with the boats, viz., Barren Islands, near the entrance of Maintyrano River. The south-west monsoon proved very light and uncertain, so I had to steam again on the 26th, on which evening I anchored off Flinders Island. On the following morning the boats returned, having visited every possible place between Cape St. Andrew and Maintyrano. No news of importance was obtained, and I am inclined to believe that it is a long time since slaves have been landed on that part of the coast.

Lieutenant Bearcroft had met the "Vestal's" pinnace, and had heard from Sub-Lieutenant Connop, of that ship, of the loss of the whaler at Beravi on the 13th June. On the 27th June, at 11 A.M., I weighed under steam and proceeded towards Mozambique. Sail was made early in the afternoon and fires put out, the remainder of the voyage being made under sail, steam only being used for entering Mozambique, at which place I arrived on the 30th June, and found Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" at anchor.

2. On the afternoon of the same day the Union mail-steamer "Anglian" arrived from Zanzibar with our mails. I found, to my regret, that no coal was to be obtained at Mozambique, the small stock usually kept by Messrs. Baumberger and Co. being exhausted. More was expected shortly, but no certain date could be given for the arrival of the expected colliers. Fortunately neither the "Vestal" nor this ship had burned much coal during our last trip. We required about 90 tons, and "Vestal" 60 tons. As I wished to keep the two ships on the station and efficient, I made arrangements to carry on the cruising under sail as much as possible. "Vestal" takes the southern part of the station this time, but does not send away any boats, as having to pick them up again would necessitate the expenditure of a great deal of coal.

3. On the 1st July I visited the Governor-General, and at 1 P.M. the same day his Excellency returned my visit. He was received with viceregal honours. I found his Excellency extremely cordial, and he assured me that he would enter cheerfully into any plans for co-operation which might be arranged between Her Majesty's ships and the Portuguese squadron under his orders. At present, however, the whole cruising squadron is at Delagoa Bay, under the orders of Senhor Cabral, and is likely to remain there until the Zulu difficulty is decided. In the meantime his Excellency has asked for reinforcements from Lisbon, and hopes the "Mindello" will be sent out again. That, or any other ship which may come, will be employed for the suppression of slavery, and then our co-operation will doubtless be allowed. I think the steps to be taken will be a thorough exploration of suspected rivers, such as Umfusi, Kivolani, and Quizomga, but of course the initiative must be left to the Portuguese officers, as they will be working in their own waters. The presence of a British force will be conclusive of the fact that the work is to be done in earnest if any doubts exist on the subject. I think that one or two combined expeditions would kill the little slavery that remains. I cannot but think that the Slave Traffic is reduced to very small dimensions—all my information leads me to that conclusion. That native interpreters will occasionally invent sensational stories about dhows having gone for slaves, and being expected back shortly, seems to me certain, for they consider the telling of such stories as a means of proving that they are useful. There is, however, a suspicious similarity in the stories told when one comes to compare them. In the event of a cargo of slaves being landed, I think there is no difficulty in getting news thereof after the event, and when the dhow which brought them is safe away. I do not think that slaves in any considerable number have been landed in Madagascar or the Comoro Islands since the capture of the dhow at Zanzibar by the "Vestal."

4. On the 4th July I left Mozambique for a cruize, and determined to come here on the chance of meeting the "Rifleman," as I heard from you that she was to return to Zanzibar, and that her station would be left unguarded. I wished to send a prisoner to the "London," and also a sick man to hospital. I arrived here on the afternoon of the 7th July, having made the passage under sail, steam only being used to come into the anchorage. Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman" is at anchor, and is to leave to-morrow for Zanzibar.

5. It is my intention to go on to Mayotte in the course of a few days, after refitting the low-pressure cylinder (which on examination has been found coated with a red powder caused by the priming of the boilers, the cylinder appears in good condition), and endeavour to get a supply of coal should none be obtainable, and I hear from Commodore Ingles that the stock is small, I shall go on to Nos Beh and try there. I hope that on my return to Mozambique I shall find a supply has arrived, but it would not be safe to trust to it. After leaving Nos Beh, I intend continuing my cruize under

sail, and hope to arrive at Mozambique soon after the 18th July. The Governor-General is expected to arrive there on that date, on his return from a visit to Delagoa Bay. As he will have seen Captain Cabral, of the "Rainha de Portugal," I shall be anxious to hear if the latter has expressed any views on the co-operation cruising question.

6. I forward by this mail demands for provisions to complete for three months, and for engineers' and warrant officers' stores for the ensuing six months, which I request you will send to Mozambique by the Cape mail-steamer due there on the 28th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

Inclosure 9 in No. 408.

*Captain Tracey to Rear-Admiral Corbett.*

Sir, "Spartan," at Majunga, August 2, 1879.

IN continuation of my letter dated the 8th July, 1879, I have the honour to report that I left Johanna in Her Majesty's ship under my command at 2 A.M., 15th July, and proceeded under steam to Mayotte, where I arrived the same day at 4 P.M. My departure from Johanna was delayed for three days in consequence of a strong southerly wind, against which I did not deem it advisable to steam.

2. I was induced to visit Mayotte on the chance of procuring a supply of coal from the French Government stores. I communicated with the Governor on my arrival, and informed him of the purpose of my visit. He regretted that, owing to the expected arrival of the French ship "Fabert," and the limited quantity in store, he was unable to comply with my request, but informed me that I might obtain a supply at Nos Beh. On the 16th the Governor visited the ship, and on leaving was saluted with nine guns, which was returned from a battery on shore. There were no French ships of war at Mayotte at that date.

3. At 6 A.M. on the 17th I weighed, and proceeded under steam to Nos Beh, where I arrived at 2 P.M. on the 18th, having experienced light head winds during the passage. On application I was informed by the Governor that 50 tons only of coal could be supplied from the depôt, which I gladly accepted. I obtained a further supply of 52 tons, all that remained, from Messrs. Oswald and Co., which completed the coal on board to 200 tons. Having shipped the coal by the evening of the 21st, I prepared to leave for Mozambique on the following morning. That evening news reached me that slaves had been landed at Nos Fali on the 17th July. I therefore proceeded to that island at daybreak on the 22nd, and succeeded in capturing a slave dhow, full particulars of which capture I have embodied in a separate letter, dated the 28th July.

4. At 2:30 P.M. on the 23rd I weighed from Nos Fali under steam, and proceeded to Mozambique, passing out between Nos Cumba and Nos Beh. During the passage advantage was taken of the wind, when favourable, to utilize sail power as far as compatible with my arrival at Mozambique in time to meet the Cape mail, by which I had arranged to receive provisions, &c.

5. I arrived at Mozambique on Monday, the 28th July, and found Her Majesty's ship "Vestal" had anchored on the previous day. On the 29th the Cape mail-steamer "Anglian" arrived, by which I received provisions and mails from Zanzibar. On receipt of the sailing orders from your Excellency, I deemed it advisable to proceed without delay to this port to await your arrival; failing that, to receive your mails from the mail-steamer due here on the 2nd or 3rd instant, and forward them to you to Zanzibar. I accordingly gave Commander Tandy, of the "Vestal," orders (copy inclosed) to cruise in the southern part of the division, and left Mozambique for this port at 5 P.M. on the 30th. Sail was used till the evening of the 31st, when, the wind having veered to east, I had recourse to steam in order to reach this port, where I have now the honour to report my arrival.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHD. E. TRACEY.

No. 409.

*Rear-Admiral Corbett to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

Sir,

*"Euryalus," at Aden, September 12, 1879.*

ON giving up command of the East Indies station, I have the honour to report that, since my letter of the 8th ultimo, I have no further remarks to offer on the condition of the Slave Traffic beyond what are contained in my former Report.

2. I inclose a statement of vessels captured and condemned since the 30th May last, and, as a Supplement to my former Report, I attach a letter from Captain Earle, Senior Officer, Zanzibar, on the state of the Traffic during the half-year ended the 30th June, 1879.\*

3. The Slave Traffic in Zanzibar and Pemba appears now to be decreasing steadily, but the demand for slave labour is greater than ever.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT.

Inclosure in No. 409.

RETURN of Vessels detained by Ships of the East Indies Squadron, on the ground of being engaged in the Slave Trade, reported since the date of Rear-Admiral Corbett's Report, viz., August 8, 1879, No. 453.

Description and Name of Captured Vessel.	Colour of Captured Vessel.	Names of Masters and Owners of Captured Vessel.	No. of Crew.	Date of Capture.	Where Captured.	Name and Ship of Capturing Officer.	No. of Slaves			Tonnage of Captured Vessels.	Before what Court and on what Charge Ajudicated.	Deceitful part of Sentence.	How Captured Vessel was Disposed of.
							Captured.	Died.	Emancipated.				
Dhow, name unknown	Arab	Machani ; Juma bin McCunmah	9	1879 April 9	Kokotoni, East Africa	Captain Earle, H.M.S. "London"	6	..	6	113	Zanzibar; Slave Trade	Destroyed.	
Dhow, "Fataktier"	Ditto	Moussa; Mahomed bin Saed.	12	May 9	Pemba, East Africa	Ditto ..	..	..	..	205	Ditto ..	Released.	
Dhow, "Mruri Kivas"	Ditto	Hamadi; Ahmani..	9	June 9	Tanga, East Africa	Ditto ..	12	..	12	149.48	Ditto ..	Destroyed.	
Dhow, name unknown	None	Not known	None	July 2	Noe Tali, Madagascar	Captain Tracey, H.M.S. "Spartan"	..	..	..	88.50	Not yet adjudicated on Zanzibar; Slave Trade	Scuttled.	
Dhow, "Kunguru M'wogo"	Arab	Almas; Mahomed bin Abdallah	8	July 25	Pemba, East Africa	Captain Earle, H.M.S. "London"	2	..	2	175.90	Restitution..	Released.	

(Signed) JOHN CORBETT, Commander-in-chief.

September 1879.



No. 410.

*Rear-Admiral Gore Jones to the Secretary to the Admiralty.*

(Extract.)

October 20, 1879.

CAPTAIN TRACEY, who has been cruising in his ship (the "Spartan") in the Mozambique, reports as follows:—

"I dispatched the boats on the 6th August to cruise, the pinnace and first cutter, under Lieutenant John E. Bearcroft, to visit the ports to the north-east, as far as Nossi Bé, and the second cutter and whaler under Lieutenant F. J. Foley to Bali Bay and the intermediate ports; I remained in the ship at Majunga. The boats under Lieutenant Foley returned on the evening of the 12th August; that officer reported that between Bali Bay and Majunga there was no evidence of slaves having been lately seen.

"The pinnace and first cutter rejoined on the evening of the 17th August at Dalrymple Bay. Lieutenant Bearcroft reported that no signs or news of slaving was apparent at the ports along the coast at which he had touched."

No. 411.

*The Secretary to the Admiralty to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(Received December 6.)*

Sir,

*Admiralty, December 5, 1879.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request you will inform the Marquis of Salisbury that the naval Commander-in-chief in the East Indies reports (in a despatch dated the 10th November), that by latest accounts dated the 16th October he had heard that no fresh captures of slave dhows had been made by the cruising boats of Her Majesty's ship "London," and that on the Governor-General of Mozambique visiting Zanzibar in the Portuguese man-of-war "Rainha de Portugal," and being waited on by the captain of the "London," his Excellency expressed his desire that the British and Portuguese should cordially co-operate in their endeavours to exterminate Slave Traffic in Portuguese territorial waters.

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

## REPORTS FROM THE TREASURY.

No. 412.

*Mr. Law to Lord Tenterden.—(Received February 19.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, February 17, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copy of the following Returns received from Mr. Rothery relating to Slave Trade matters, viz. :—

1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts.
2. Account of slave bounties ; and
3. Account of tonnage bounties in each case for the quarter ended 31st December last.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

Inclosure in No. 412.

(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, 1878.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
Wild Swan .. ..	Alone .. ..	Apr. 7, 1878	Not known ..	Egyptian Prize Court at Souakin	Vessel and crew delivered over to the Turkish authorities at Jeddah : 78 slaves freed.
London .. ..	Burengeni .. .. (No. 12 of 1878)	May 12,	June 27, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel restored.
Vestal .. ..	Fathelkheir .. .. (No. 8 of 1878)	Feb. 19,	May 8,	Ditto	Compensation awarded for vessel and cargo.
London .. ..	Mambo kwa Mungu .. .. (No. 13 of 1878)	July 6,	July 31,	Ditto	Vessel and 13 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Matata .. .. (No. 15 of 1878)	Sept. 1,	Sept. 11,	Ditto	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Jua Manga .. .. (No. 14 of 1878)	Aug. 30,	Oct. 5,	Ditto	Vessel restored.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 16 of 1878)	Sept. 25,	Sept. 30,	Ditto	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	19 male slaves, 16 female slaves (No. 17 of 1878)	25,	30,	Ditto	35 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 18 of 1878)	Oct. 4,	Oct. 9,	Ditto	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Mambo Sasa .. .. (No. 19 of 1878)	6,	10,	Ditto	Vessel restored ; 1 slave condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Kawida .. .. (No. 20 of 1878)	6,	9,	Ditto	Vessel restored.
Ditto .. ..	4 male slaves, 6 female slaves (No. 21 of 1878)	20,	Nov. 4,	Ditto	10 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, 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.
Oct. 29, 1878	Naval Prize Account	London ..	2 male slaves .. .. (No. 3 of 1878)	2	None.	None	£ 10
Dec. 6,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	10 male slaves; 1 female slave (No. 7 of 1878)	11	"	"	55
	Mr. James Craig Loggie, Inspector-General of Police, Freetown, Sierra Leone.		Case, name unknown, 11 slaves	11	"	"	55*
	Ditto .. ..		Case, name unknown, 4 slaves	4	"	"	20*
	Ditto .. ..		Case, name unknown, 9 slaves	9	"	"	45*
	Mr. Thomas Graham Archer and Mr. Charles Shaw Harding, of Sierra Leone, exors. of the late Richard Rigaby Elliot, Senior Branch Pilot, Freetown.		5 slaves .. ..	5	"	"	25*
	Ditto .. ..		3 slaves .. ..	3	"	"	15*
	Ditto .. ..		Case, name unknown, 6 slaves	6	"	"	30*
	Ditto .. ..		Case, name unknown, 9 slaves	9	"	"	45*
							300

(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, 1878.

Date of payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Oct. 28, 1878	Naval Prize Account	Spartan ..	Name unknown .. .. (No. 2 of 1878)	130	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 715 0 0
Nov. 7,	Ditto .. ..	Lynx .. ..	Fathelkheir .. .. (No. 4 of 1878)	196	5 10 0	1,078 0 0
22,	Ditto .. ..	London ..	Yasmin .. .. (No. 5 of 1878)	161	5 10 0	885 10 0
Dec. 7,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Mambo kwa Munga (No. 9 of 1878)	72	5 10 0	396 0 0
31,	Ditto .. ..	Lynx .. ..	Mambosasa or Nasoi (No. 17 of 1877)	94	5 10 0	517 0 0
						3,591 10 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 413.

Mr. Law to Lord Tenterden.—(Received May 2.)

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, April 28, 1879.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for your information, copy of the undermentioned Slave Trade Returns, which have been received in this Department from Mr. Rothery, viz. :—

1. List of adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts; and
2. Account of tonnage bounties for the quarter ended 31st March last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM LAW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 413.

(No. 1.)—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, 1879.

Name of Capturing Ship or Seizor.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London . . . .	Asmeen . . . . . (No. 23 of 1878)	Oct. 25, 1878	Oct. 28, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto . . . . .	10 male slaves; 9 female slaves (No. 24 of 1878)	Oct. 25, 1878	Oct. 29, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	19 slaves condemned.
Mr. J. W. Johnson, Branch Pilot, Free-town	13 slaves . . . . .	Dec. 28, 1878	Jan. 9, 1879	Vice-Admiralty Court, Sierra Leone	13 slaves condemned.
London . . . . .	Simangwina . . . . . (No. 25 of 1878)	Oct. 23, 1878	Nov. 16, 1878	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto . . . . .	Rehena . . . . . (No. 25 of 1878)	Nov. 10, 1878	Nov. 16, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	Vessel and 1 slave condemned.
Ditto . . . . .	Name unknown . . . . . (No. 27 of 1878)	Nov. 25, 1878	Dec. 8, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	Vessel condemned.
Ditto . . . . .	Name unknown . . . . . (No. 28 of 1878)	Nov. 24, 1878	Dec. 4, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Vestal . . . . .	Name unknown . . . . . (No. 26 of 1878)	Oct. 13, 1878	Dec. 6, 1878	Ditto . . . . .	Vessel condemned.
London . . . . .	Fathkheir . . . . . (No. 2 of 1879)	Jan. 18, 1879	Jan. 20, 1879	Ditto . . . . .	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 413.

(No. 2.)—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, 1879.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount Paid.
Feb. 22, 1879	Naval Prize Account	London . . . . .	Mambo Kiva Mungu . . . . . (No. 13 of 1878)	140	£ s. d. 15 10 0	£ s. d. 770 0 0

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 414.

Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received July 28.)

My Lord,

Treasury Chambers, July 26, 1879.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, copies of the Returns forwarded to this Board by Mr. Rothery, containing—

1. List of the adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts, &c., for the quarter ended the 30th June, 1879.
2. Return of Slave Bounties for the same period; and
3. Return of Tonnage Bounties for the same period.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

## Inclosure in No. 414.

(No. 1.)—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, 1879.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court Adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 1 of 1879)	Jan. 9, 1879	Jan. 22, 1879	Consular Court, Zan- zibar .. ..	Vessel released; 2 slaves con- demned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 5 of 1879)	.. ..	April 3, 1879	Ditto .. ..	Foundered before seizure, 7th March, 1879: 6 male and 6 female slaves condemned 3rd April, 1879.
Ditto .. ..	Chinnikimga .. (No. 6 of 1879)	April 4, 1879	April 10, 1879	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 4 slaves, with that part only of the cargo be- longing to the owner of the vessel, condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Farish .. .. (No. 3 of 1879)	Feb. 13, 1879	Mar. 1, 1879	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and 2 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Dunehada .. .. (No. 4 of 1879)	Feb. 26, 1879	Mar. 3, 1879	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and cargo restored; 1 slave released; 1 slave condemned.
Vestal .. ..	Manli .. .. (No. 29 of 1878)	Dec. 6, 1878	Dec. 16, 1878	Ditto .. ..	Vessel and part of cargo con- demned; remainder restored.
Ditto .. ..	14 male slaves; 4 female slaves (No. 30 of 1878)	Nov. 26, 1878	Dec. 16, 1878	Ditto .. ..	14 male and 4 female slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as under-mentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st April and the 30th June, 1879.

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.
1879 April 18	Naval Prize Account	London .. ..	19 male slaves; 16 female slaves (No. 17 of 1878)	35	..	..	£ 175
May 3	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Mambo Sasa .. (No. 19 of 1878)	1	..	..	5
June 13	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	4 male slaves; 6 female slaves (No. 21 of 1878)	10	..	..	50
..] 13	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	10 male slaves; 9 female slaves (No. 24 of 1878)	19	..	..	95
							325

(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 April and the 30th June, 1879.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty Paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage	Rate of Bounty per Ton.	Amount Paid.
1879 April 12	Naval Prize Account ..	London .. ..	Mabruk .. .. (No. 10 of 1878)	120	£ s. 5 10	£ s. 660 0
" 12	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Matata .. .. (No. 15 of 1878)	186	5 10	1,023 0
" 12	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown . (No. 16 of 1878)	204	5 10	1,122 0
June 13	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Asmeen .. .. (No. 23 of 1878)	15	5 10	82 10
						2,887 10

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

No. 415.

*Sir R. Lingen to Lord Tenterden.—(Received November 4.)*

My Lord,

*Treasury Chambers, November 3, 1879.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copies of the under-mentioned Slave Trade Returns, viz. :—

1. List of Adjudications in the Vice-Admiralty Courts and Mixed Courts of Justice reported to the Treasury between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1879.
2. Account of Slave Bounty paid during the same period.
3. Account of Tonnage Bounty paid during the same period.

I am, &c.  
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 415.

(No. 1.)—LIST 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, 1879.

Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Dates of—		In what Court adjudged.	Decretal part of Sentence.
		Capture.	Adjudication.		
London .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 11 of 1879)	May 4, 1879	May 12, 1879	Consular Court, Zanzibar	Vessel and 4 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	8 male slaves; 2 female slaves (No. 10 of 1879)	1,	7,	Ditto ..	9 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 8 of 1879)	Apr. 6,	Apr. 21,	Ditto ..	Vessel and 3 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	4 male slaves; 1 female slave (No. 9 of 1879)	About Mar. 12	May 20,	Ditto ..	5 slaves restored.
Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 7 of 1879)	Apr. 9,	June 12,	Ditto ..	Vessel and 6 slaves condemned.
Ditto .. ..	Fatel Kheir .. (No. 12 of 1879)	May 9,	1,	Ditto ..	Vessel restored; 1 slave dis- missed.
Ditto .. ..	Mzuri Kwao .. (No. 13 of 1879)	June 9,	16,	Ditto ..	Vessel and 12 slaves condemned.

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 415.

(No. 2.)—ACCOUNT of Bounties paid for Captured Slaves as under-mentioned, by command of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1879.

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.
Sept. 22, 1879	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 1 of 1879)	2	..	..	£ 10
	Mr. James W. Johnson, Branch Pilot for the Port of Freetown, Sierra Leone		13 slaves ..	13	..	..	65*
							75

(Signed) H. C. ROTHERY.

\* Out of the Treasury chest Sierra Leone

## REPORTS FROM THE TREASURY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 415.

(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 July and the 30th September, 1879.

Date of Payment.	To whom Bounty paid.	Name of Capturing Ship.	Name of Prize.	Tonnage.	Rate of Bounty per ton.	Amount paid.
Aug 30, 1879	Naval Prize Account	London ..	Name unknown .. (No. 18 of 1878)	153	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 841 10 0
30,	Ditto .. ..	Vestal.. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 26 of 1878)	38	5 10 0	209 0 0
Sept. 22,	Ditto .. ..	London .. ..	Simangwina .. (No. 22 of 1878)	69	5 10 0	379 10 0
22,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Rehema .. .. (No. 25 of 1878)	138	5 10 0	759 0 0
2,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 28 of 1878)	189	5 10 0	1,039 10 0
22,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Name unknown .. (No. 27 of 1878)	92	5 10 0	506 0 0
22,	Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Fathelkheir .. (No. 2 of 1879)	84	5 10 0	462 0 0
						4,196 10 0

(Signed)

H. C. ROTHERY.